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(54) Title: THERAPEUTIC AND DIAGNOSTIC METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS BASED ON NOTCH PROTEINS AND NUCLEIC ACIDS

(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to therapeutic and diagnostic methods and compositions based on Notch proteins and nucleic acids. Figure 17 displays the sequences of human Notch DNA and the encoded human Notch protein. The invention provides for treatment of disorders of cell fate or differentiation by administration of a therapeutic compound of the invention. Such therapeutic compounds (termed herein "Therapeutics") include Notch proteins and analogs and derivatives (including fragments) thereof, antibodies thereto, nucleic acids encoding the Notch proteins, analogs, or derivatives, Notch antisense nucleic acids, as well as toporythmic proteins and derivatives which bind to or otherwise interact with Notch proteins, their encoding nucleic acids or antibodies. In a preferred embodiment, a Therapeutic of the invention is administered to treat a cancerous condition, or to prevent progression from a pre-neoplastic or non-malignant state into a neoplastic or a malignant state.

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THERAPEUTIC AND DIAGNOSTIC METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS BASED ON NOTCH PROTEINS AND NUCLEIC ACIDS

This application is a continuation-in-part of copending application Serial No. 08/083,590 filed June 25, 1993, which is a continuation-in-part of both application Serial No. 07/955,012 filed September 30, 1992, now abandoned, and copending application Serial No. 07/879,038 filed April 30, 1992, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

This invention was made in part with government support under grant numbers GM 29093 and NS 26084 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

1. INTRODUCTION

The present invention relates to therapeutic compositions comprising Notch proteins, analogs and derivatives thereof, antibodies thereto, nucleic acids encoding the Notch proteins, derivatives or analogs, Notch antisense nucleic acids, and toporythmic proteins which bind to Notch and their nucleic acids and antibodies. Therapeutic and diagnostic methods are also provided.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

2.1. THE NOTCH GENE AND PROTEIN

Null mutations in any one of the zygotic neurogenic loci -- Notch (N), Delta (Dl), mastermind (mam), Enhancer of Split (E(spl), neuralized (neu), and big brain (bib) --result in hypertrophy of the nervous system at the expense of ventral and lateral epidermal structures. This effect is due to the misrouting of epidermal precursor cells into a neuronal pathway, and implies that neurogenic gene function is necessary to divert cells within the neurogenic region from a neuronal fate to an epithelial fate. Studies that assessed the effects of laser ablation of specific embryonic neuroblasts in grasshoppers (Doe and Goodman 1985, Dev. Biol. 111, 206-219) have shown that cellular interactions between neuroblasts and the surrounding accessory cells serve to inhibit these accessory

cells from adopting a neuroblast fate. Together, these genetic and developmental observations have led to the hypothesis that the protein products of the neurogenic loci function as components of a cellular interaction mechanism necessary for proper epidermal development (Artavanis-Tsakonas, 1988, Trends Genet. 4, 95-100).

Sequence analyses (Wharton et al., 1985, Cell 43, 567-581; Kidd et al., 1986, Mol. Cell. Biol. 6, 3094-3108; Vassin et al., 1987, EMBO J. 6, 3431-3440; Kopczynski et al., 1988, Genes Dev. 2, 1723-1735) have shown that two of the neurogenic loci, Notch and Delta, appear to encode transmembrane proteins that span the membrane a single time. The *Drosophila* Notch gene encodes a ~300 kd protein (we use "Notch" to denote this protein) with a large N-terminal extracellular domain that includes 36 epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like tandem repeats followed by three other cysteine-rich repeats, designated Notch/lin-12 repeats (Wharton et al., 1985, Cell 43, 567-581; Kidd et al., 1986, Mol. Cell Biol. 6, 3094-3108; Yochem et al., 1988, Nature 335, 547-550). The sequences of *Xenopus* (Coffman et al., 1990, Science 249:1438-1441) and a human Notch homolog termed *TAN-1* (Ellisen et al., 1991, Cell 66:649-661) have also been reported. Delta encodes a ~100 kd protein (we use "Delta" to denote DLZM, the protein product of the predominant zygotic and maternal transcripts; Kopczynski et al., 1988, Genes Dev. 2, 1723-1735) that has nine EGF-like repeats within its extracellular domain (Vassin et al., 1987, EMBO J. 6, 3431-3440; Kopczynski et al., 1988, Genes Dev. 2, 1723-1735). Although little is known about the functional significance of these repeats, the EGF-like motif has been found in a variety of proteins, including those involved in the blood clotting cascade (Furie and Furie, 1988, Cell 53, 505-518). In particular, this motif has been found in extracellular proteins such as the blood clotting factors IX and X (Rees et al., 1988, EMBO J. 7, 2053-2061; Furie and Furie, 1988, Cell 53, 505-518), in other *Drosophila* genes (Knust et al., 1987, EMBO J. 761-766; Rothberg et al., 1988, Cell 55, 1047-1059), and in some cell-surface receptor proteins, such as thrombomodulin (Suzuki et al., 1987, EMBO J. 6, 1891-1897) and LDL receptor (Sudhof et al., 1985, Science 228, 815-822). A protein binding site has

been mapped to the EGF repeat domain in thrombomodulin and urokinase (Kurosawa et al., 1988, J. Biol. Chem 263, 5993-5996; Appella et al., 1987, J. Biol. Chem. 262, 4437-4440).

An intriguing array of interactions between Notch and Delta mutations has been described (Vassin, et al., 1985, J. Neurogenet. 2, 291-308; Shepard et al., 1989, Genetics 122, 429-438; Xu et al., 1990, Genes Dev., 4, 464-475). A number of genetic studies (summarized in Alton et al., 1989, Dev. Genet. 10, 261-272) has indicated that the gene dosages of Notch and Delta in relation to one another are crucial for normal development. A 50% reduction in the dose of Delta in a wild-type Notch background causes a broadening of the wing veins creating a "delta" at the base (Lindsley and Grell, 1968, Publication Number 627, Washington, D.C. Carnegie Institute of Washington). A similar phenotype is caused by a 50% increase in the dose of Notch in a wild-type Delta background (a "Confluens" phenotype; Welshons, 1965, Science 150, 1122-1129). This Delta phenotype is partially suppressed by a reduction in the Notch dosage. Work has shown that lethal interactions between alleles that correlate with alterations in the EGF-like repeats in Notch can be rescued by reducing the dose of Delta (Xu et al., 1990, Genes Dev. 4, 464-475). Xu et al. (1990, Genes Dev. 4, 464-475) found that null mutations at either Delta or mam suppress lethal interactions between heterozygous combinations of certain Notch alleles, known as the Abruptex (Ax) mutations. Ax alleles are associated with missense mutations within the EGF-like repeats of the Notch extracellular domain (Kelley et al., 1987, Cell 51, 539-548; Hartley et al., 1987, EMBO J. 6, 3407-3417).

Recent studies have shown that Notch and Delta, and Notch and Serrate, directly interact on the molecular level (Fehon et al., 1990, Cell 61:523-534; Rebay et al., 1991, Cell 67:687-699).

Notch is expressed on axonal processes during the outgrowth of embryonic neurons (Johansen et al., 1989, J. Cell Biol. 109:2427-2440; Kidd et al., 1989, Genes Dev. 3:1113-1129; Fehon et al., 1991, J. Cell Biol. 113:657-669).

A study has shown that certain Ax alleles of Notch can severely alter axon pathfinding during sensory neural outgrowth in the imaginal discs, although it is not yet known whether aberrant Notch expression in the axon itself or the epithelium along which it grows is responsible for this defect (Palka et al., 1990, Development 109, 167-175).

2.2. CANCER

A neoplasm, or tumor, is a neoplastic mass resulting from abnormal uncontrolled cell growth, which may cause swelling on the body surface, and which can be benign or malignant. Benign tumors generally remain localized. Malignant tumors are collectively termed cancers. The term "malignant" generally means that the tumor can invade and destroy neighboring body structures and spread to distant sites to cause death (for review, see Robbins and Angell, 1976, *Basic Pathology*, 2d Ed., W.B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, pp. 68-122).

Effective treatment and prevention of cancer remains a long-felt need, and a major goal of biomedical research.

3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to therapeutic and diagnostic methods and compositions based on Notch proteins and nucleic acids. The invention provides for treatment of disorders of cell fate or differentiation by administration of a therapeutic compound of the invention. Such therapeutic compounds (termed herein "Therapeutics") include: Notch proteins and analogs and derivatives (including fragments) thereof; antibodies thereto; nucleic acids encoding the Notch proteins, analogs, or derivatives; Notch antisense nucleic acids; as well as toporythmic proteins and derivatives which bind to or otherwise interact with Notch proteins, and their encoding nucleic acids and antibodies. In a preferred embodiment, a Therapeutic of the invention is administered to treat a cancerous condition, or to prevent progression from a pre-neoplastic or non-malignant state into a neoplastic or a malignant state. In other specific embodiments, a

Therapeutic of the invention is administered to treat a nervous system disorder or to promote tissue regeneration and repair.

In one embodiment, Therapeutics which antagonize, or inhibit, Notch function (hereinafter "Antagonist Therapeutics") are administered for therapeutic effect; disorders which can be thus treated can be identified by *in vitro* assays such as described in Section 5.1, *infra*. Such Antagonist Therapeutics include but are not limited to Notch antisense nucleic acids, anti-Notch neutralizing antibodies, and competitive inhibitors of Notch protein-protein interactions (*e.g.*, a protein comprising Notch ELR-11 and ELR-12 and derivatives thereof), all as detailed *infra*.

In another embodiment, Therapeutics which promote Notch function (hereinafter "Agonist Therapeutics") are administered for therapeutic effect; disorders which can thus be treated can be identified by *in vitro* assays such as described in Section 5.1, *infra*. Such Agonist Therapeutics include but are not limited to Notch proteins and derivatives thereof comprising the intracellular domain, and proteins that interact with Notch (*e.g.*, a protein comprising a Delta sequence homologous to *Drosophila* Delta amino acids 1-230 (see Figure 1 and SEQ ID NO:2), or comprising a Serrate sequence homologous to *Drosophila* Serrate amino acids 79-282 (see Figure 5 and SEQ ID NO:4)).

Disorders of cell fate, in particular hyperproliferative (*e.g.*, cancer) or hypoproliferative disorders, involving aberrant or undesirable levels of expression or activity of Notch protein can be diagnosed by detecting such levels, as described more fully *infra*.

In a preferred aspect, a Therapeutic of the invention is a protein consisting of at least a fragment (termed herein "adhesive fragment") of the proteins encoded by toporythmic genes which mediates binding to Notch proteins or adhesive fragments thereof. Toporythmic genes, as used herein, shall mean the genes Notch, Delta, and Serrate, as well as other members of the Delta/Serrate family which may be identified by virtue of sequence homology or genetic interaction, and in general, members of the "Notch cascade" or the "Notch group" of genes, which are identified by molecular interactions (*e.g.*,

binding *in vitro*) or genetic interactions (as detected phenotypically, *e.g.*, in *Drosophila*).

In another aspect, the invention is directed to human Notch proteins; in particular, that encoded by the hN homolog, and proteins comprising the extracellular domain of the protein and subsequences thereof. Nucleic acids encoding the foregoing, and recombinant cells are also provided.

3.1. DEFINITIONS

As used herein, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

AA	=	amino acid
EGF	=	epidermal growth factor
ELR	=	EGF-like (homologous) repeat
IC	=	intracellular
PCR	=	polymerase chain reaction

As used herein, underscoring the name of a gene shall indicate the gene, in contrast to its encoded protein product which is indicated by the name of the gene in the absence of any underscoring. For example, "Notch" shall mean the Notch gene, whereas "Notch" shall indicate the protein product of the Notch gene.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1. Primary Nucleotide Sequence of the Delta cDNA Dl1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and Delta amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:2). The DNA sequence of the 5'-3' strand of the Dl1 cDNA is shown, which contains a number of corrections in comparison to that presented in Kopczynkski et al. (1988, Genes Dev. 2:1723-1735).

Figure 2. Notch Expression Constructs and the Deletion Mapping of the Delta/Serrate Binding Domain. S2 cells in log phase growth were transiently transfected with the series of expression constructs shown; the drawings represent the predicted protein products of the various Notch deletion

mutants created. All expression constructs were derived from construct #1 pMtNMg. Transiently transfected cells were mixed with Delta expressing cells from the stably transformed line L49-6-7 or with transiently transfected Serrate expressing cells, induced with $CuSO_4$, incubated under aggregation conditions and then scored for their ability to aggregate using specific antisera and immunofluorescence microscopy. Aggregates were defined as clusters of four or more cells containing both Notch and Delta/Serrate expressing cells. The values given for % Aggregation refer to the percentage of all Notch expressing cells found in such clusters either with Delta (Dl) (left column) or with Serrate (Ser) (right column). The various Notch deletion constructs are represented diagrammatically with splice lines indicating the ligation junctions. Each EGF repeat is denoted as a stippled rectangular box and numbers of the EGF repeats on either side of a ligation junction are noted. At the ligation junctions, partial EGF repeats produced by the various deletions are denoted by open boxes and closed brackets (for example see #23 ΔCla+EGF(10-12)). Constructs #3-13 represent the ClaI deletion series. As diagrammed, four of the ClaI sites, in repeats 7, 9, 17 and 26, break the repeat in the middle, immediately after the third cysteine (denoted by open box repeats; see Figure 3 for further clarification), while the fifth and most 3' site breaks neatly between EGF repeats 30 and 31 (denoted by closed box repeat 31; again see Figure 3). In construct #15 split, EGF repeat 14 which carries the split point mutation, is drawn as a striped box. In construct #33 ΔCla+XEGF(10-13), the *Xenopus* Notch derived EGF repeats are distinguished from *Drosophila* repeats by a different pattern of shading. SP, signal peptide; EGF, epidermal growth factor repeat; N, Notch/lin-12 repeat; TM, transmembrane domain; cdc10, cdc10/ankyrin repeats; PA, putative nucleotide binding consensus sequence; opa, polyglutamine stretch termed opa; Dl, Delta; Ser, Serrate.

Figure 3. Detailed Structure of Notch Deletion Constructs #19-24: Both EGF Repeats 11 and 12 are Required for Notch-Delta Aggregation. EGF repeats 10-13 are diagrammed at the top showing the regular spacing of the six cysteine residues (C). PCR products generated for these constructs (names and

numbers as given in Figure 2) are represented by the heavy black lines and the exact endpoints are noted relative to the various EGF repeats. Ability to aggregate with Delta is recorded as (+) or (-) for each construct. The PCR fragments either break the EGF repeats in the middle, just after the third cysteine in the same place as four out of the five ClaI sites, or exactly in between two repeats in the same place as the most C-terminal ClaI site.

Figure 4. Comparison of Amino Acid Sequence of EGF Repeats 11 and 12 from *Drosophila* and *Xenopus* Notch. The amino acid sequence of EGF repeats 11 and 12 of *Drosophila* Notch (SEQ ID NO:14) (Wharton et al., 1985, Cell 43:567-581; Kidd et al., 1986, Mol. Cell Biol. 6:3094-3108) is aligned with that of the same two EGF repeats from *Xenopus* Notch (SEQ ID NO:15) (Coffman et al., 1990, Science 249:1438-1441). Identical amino acids are boxed. The six conserved cysteine residues of each EGF repeat and the Ca^{++} binding consensus residues (Rees et al., 1988, EMBO J. 7:2053-2061) are marked with an asterisk (*). The leucine to proline change found in the *Xenopus* PCR clone that failed to aggregate is noted underneath.

Figure 5. Nucleic Acid Sequence Homologies Between Serrate and Delta. A portion of the *Drosophila* Serrate nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:3), with the encoded Serrate protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:4) written below (Fleming et al., 1990, Genes & Dev. 4:2188-2201 at 2193-94) is shown. The four regions showing high sequence homology with the *Drosophila* Delta sequence are numbered above the line and indicated by brackets. The total region of homology spans nucleotide numbers 627 through 1290 of the Serrate nucleotide sequence (numbering as in Figure 4 of Fleming et al., 1990, Genes & Dev. 4:2188-2201).

Figure 6. Schematic Diagram of Human Notch Clones. A schematic diagram of human Notch is shown. Heavy bold-face lines below the diagram show that portion of the Notch sequence contained in each of the four cDNA clones. The location of the primers used in PCR, and their orientation, are indicated by arrows.

Figure 7. Human Notch Sequences Aligned with *Drosophila* Notch Sequence. Numbered vertical lines correspond to *Drosophila* Notch coordinates. Horizontal lines below each map show where clones lie relative to stretches of sequence (thick horizontal lines).

Figure 8. Nucleotide Sequences of Human Notch Contained in Plasmid cDNA Clone hN2k. Figure 8A: The DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:5) of a portion of the human Notch insert is shown, starting at the EcoRI site at the 3′ end, and proceeding in the 3′ to 5′ direction. Figure 8B: The DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:6) of a portion of the human Notch insert is shown, starting at the EcoRI site at the 5′ end, and proceeding in the 5′ to 3′ direction. Figure 8C: The DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) of a portion of the human Notch insert is shown, starting 3′ of the sequence shown in Figure 8B, and proceeding in the 5′ to 3′ direction. The sequences shown are tentative, subject to confirmation by determination of overlapping sequences.

Figure 9. Nucleotide Sequences of Human Notch Contained in Plasmid cDNA clone hN4k. Figure 9A: The DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:8) of a portion of the human Notch insert is shown, starting at the EcoRI site at the 5′ end, and proceeding in the 5′ to 3′ direction. Figure 9B: The DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:9) of a portion of the human Notch insert is shown, starting near the 3′ end, and proceeding in the 3′ to 5′ direction. The sequences shown are tentative, subject to confirmation by determination of overlapping sequences.

Figure 10. DNA (SEQ ID NO:10) and Amino Acid (SEQ ID NO:11) Sequences of Human Notch Contained in Plasmid cDNA Clone hN3k.

Figure 11. DNA (SEQ ID NO:12) and Amino Acid (SEQ ID NO:13) Sequences of Human Notch Contained in Plasmid cDNA Clone hN5k.

Figure 12. Comparison of hN5k With Other Notch Homologs. Figure 12A. Schematic representation of *Drosophila* Notch. Indicated are the signal sequence (signal), the 36 EGF-like repeats, the three Notch/lin-12 repeats, the transmembrane domain (TM), the six CDC10 repeats, the OPA repeat, and the PEST (proline, glutamic acid, serine, threonine)-rich region. Figure 12B. Alignment of the deduced amino acid sequence of hN5k with sequences of other

Notch homologs. Amino acids are numbered on the left side. The cdc10 and PEST-rich regions are both boxed, and individual cdc10 repeats are marked. Amino acids which are identical in three or more sequences are highlighted. The primers used to clone hN5k are indicated below the sequences from which they were designed. The nuclear localization sequence (NLS), casein kinase II (CKII), and cdc2 kinase (cdc2) sites of the putative CcN motif of the vertebrate Notch homologs are boxed. The possible bipartite nuclear targeting sequence (BNTS) and proximal phosphorylation sites of *Drosophila* Notch are also boxed.

Figure 13. Aligned amino acid sequences of Notch proteins of various species. humN: the human Notch protein encoded by the hN homolog (contained in part in plasmid hN5k) (SEQ ID NO:19). TAN-1: the human Notch protein encoded by the TAN-1 homolog (SEQ ID NO:20) (the sequence shown is derived partly from our own work and partly from the TAN-1 sequence as published by Ellisen et al., 1991, Cell 66:649-661); Xen N: Xenopus Notch protein (Coffman et al., 1990, Science 249:1438-1441). Dros N: Drosophila Notch protein (Wharton et al., 1985, Cell 43:567-581). Structural domains are indicated.

Figure 14. Immunocytochemical staining of breast cancer tissue from a human patient. Malignant breast tissue in a sample obtained from a human patient was embedded in a paraffin section, and subjected to immunocytochemical staining with anti-human Notch monoclonal antibody P4, directed against the TAN-1 protein. Non-malignant breast tissue exhibited much less staining (not shown).

Figure 15. Immunocytochemical staining of colon tissue from a human patient with colon cancer. A colon tissue sample obtained from a patient with colon cancer was embedded in a paraffin section, and subjected to immunocytochemical staining with anti-human Notch monoclonal antibody P1, directed against the hN-encoded protein. Areas of increased staining are those areas in which malignant cells are present, as determined by cell morphology.

Figure 16. Immunocytochemical staining of cervical tissue. Human tissue samples were obtained, containing cancer of the cervix (Fig. 16A) or normal cervical epithelium (Fig. 16B) from the same patient, embedded in a

paraffin section, and subjected to immunocytochemical staining with anti-human Notch monoclonal antibody directed against the TAN-1 protein. Areas containing malignant cells (as determined by morphology) exhibited increasing staining relative to non-malignant cells. Among non-malignant cells, connective tissue and the basal layer of the epithelium (containing stem cells) stained with the anti-Notch antibody.

Figure 17. DNA (SEQ ID NO:21) and encoded amino acid sequence (contained in SEQ ID NO:19) of human Notch homolog hN. The entire DNA coding sequence is presented (as well as noncoding sequence), with the exclusion of that encoding the initiator Met. The last 8 nucleotides shown (numbers 9716-9723) are vector, and not hN, sequences.

5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to therapeutic and diagnostic methods and compositions based on Notch proteins and nucleic acids. The invention provides for treatment of disorders of cell fate or differentiation by administration of a therapeutic compound of the invention. Such therapeutic compounds (termed herein "Therapeutics") include: Notch proteins and analogs and derivatives (including fragments) thereof; antibodies thereto; nucleic acids encoding the Notch proteins, analogs, or derivatives; Notch antisense nucleic acids; as well as toporythmic proteins and derivatives and analogs thereof which bind to or otherwise interact with Notch proteins, and their encoding nucleic acids and antibodies. Also included are proteins and derivatives and analogs thereof which are capable of inhibiting the interactions of a Notch protein with another toporythmic protein (*e.g.* Delta, Serrate). In a preferred embodiment, a Therapeutic of the invention is administered to treat a cancerous condition, or to prevent progression from a pre-neoplastic or non-malignant state (*e.g.*, metaplastic condition) into a neoplastic or a malignant state. In another specific embodiment, a Therapeutic of the invention is administered to treat a nervous system disorder, such as nerve injury or a degenerative disease. In yet another

specific embodiment, a Therapeutic of the invention is administered to promote tissue regeneration and repair for treatment of various conditions.

In one embodiment, Therapeutics which antagonize, or inhibit, Notch function (hereinafter "Antagonist Therapeutics") are administered for therapeutic effect; disorders which can be thus treated can be identified by *in vitro* assays such as described in Section 5.1, *infra*. Such Antagonist Therapeutics include but are not limited to Notch antisense nucleic acids, anti-Notch neutralizing antibodies, competitive inhibitors of Notch protein-protein interactions (*e.g.*, a protein comprising Notch ELR-11 and ELR-12), and molecules which interfere with notch intracellular function such as that mediated by the cdc10 repeats, as detailed *infra*.

In another embodiment, Therapeutics which promote Notch function (hereinafter "Agonist Therapeutics") are administered for therapeutic effect; disorders which can thus be treated can be identified by *in vitro* assays such as described in Section 5.1, *infra*. Such Agonist Therapeutics include but are not limited to Notch proteins and derivatives thereof comprising the intracellular domain, Notch nucleic acids encoding the foregoing, and proteins comprising toporythmic protein domains that interact with Notch (*e.g.*, a protein comprising an extracellular domain of a Delta protein or a Delta sequence homologous to *Drosophila* Delta amino acids 1-230 (see Figure 1 and SEQ ID NO:2), or comprising a Serrate sequence homologous to *Drosophila* Serrate amino acids 79-282 (see Figure 5 and SEQ ID NO:4)).

Disorders of cell fate, in particular precancerous conditions such as metaplasia and dysplasia, and hyperproliferative (*e.g.*, cancer) or hypoproliferative disorders, involving aberrant or undesiraole levels of expression or activity of Notch protein can be diagnosed by detecting such levels, as described more fully *infra*.

In a preferred aspect, a Therapeutic of the invention is a protein consisting of at least a fragment (termed herein "adhesive fragment") of the proteins encoded by toporythmic genes which mediates binding to Notch proteins or adhesive fragments thereof. Toporythmic genes, as used herein, shall mean

the genes Notch, Delta, and Serrate, as well as other members of the Delta/Serrate family which may be identified by virtue of sequence homology or genetic interaction, and, more generally, members of the "Notch cascade" or the "Notch group" of genes, which are identified by molecular interactions (*e.g.*, binding *in vitro*) or genetic interactions (as detected phenotypically, *e.g.*, in *Drosophila*).

The invention further provides a human Notch protein encoded by the hN homolog, and proteins comprising the extracellular domain of the Notch protein and subsequences thereof. Nucleic acids encoding the foregoing, and recombinant cells are also provided.

For clarity of disclosure, and not by way of limitation, the detailed description of the invention is divided into the following subsections:

(i) Therapeutic Uses;

(ii) Prophylactic Uses;

(iii) Demonstration of Therapeutic or Prophylactic Utility;

(iv) Therapeutic/Prophylactic Administration and Compositions;

(v) Antisense Regulation of Notch Expression;

(vi) Diagnostic Utility;

(vii) Notch Nucleic Acids;

(viii) Recombinant Production of Protein Therapeutics;

(ix) Derivatives and Analogs of Notch and Other Toporythmic Proteins;

(x) Assays of Notch Proteins, Derivatives and Analogs; and

(xi) Antibodies to Notch Proteins, Derivatives and Analogs.

5.1. THERAPEUTIC USES

As stated *supra*, the Antagonist Therapeutics of the invention are those Therapeutics which antagonize, or inhibit, a Notch function. Such Antagonist Therapeutics are most preferably identified by use of known convenient *in vitro* assays, *e.g.*, based on their ability to inhibit binding of Notch to other proteins (see Sections 6-8 herein), or inhibit any known Notch function

as assayed *in vitro*, although genetic assays (*e.g.*, in *Drosophila*) may also be employed. In a preferred embodiment, the Antagonist Therapeutic is a protein or derivative thereof comprising a functionally active fragment such as an adhesive fragment of Notch. In specific embodiments, such an Antagonist Therapeutic may be those adhesive proteins encoded by the appropriate constructs described in Sections 6 and 7 *infra*, or proteins comprising the Notch extracellular region, in particular ELR-11 and ELR-12, or an antibody thereto, or an analog/competitive inhibitor of a Notch intracellular signal-transducing region, a nucleic acid capable of expressing a Notch adhesive fragment, or a Notch antisense nucleic acid (see Section 5.5 herein). It should be noted that in certain instances, a Notch adhesive fragment (or possibly other presumed Antagonist Therapeutics) may alternatively act as an Agonist Therapeutic, depending on the developmental history of the tissue being exposed to the Therapeutic; preferably, suitable *in vitro* or *in vivo* assays, as described *infra*, should be utilized to determine the effect of a specific Therapeutic and whether its administration is indicated for treatment of the affected tissue.

In another embodiment of the invention, a nucleic acid containing a portion of a Notch gene is used, as an Antagonist Therapeutic, to promote Notch inactivation by homologous recombination (Koller and Smithies, 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:8932-8935; Zijlstra et al., 1989, Nature 342:435-438).

The Agonist Therapeutics of the invention, as described *supra*, promote Notch function. Such Agonist Therapeutics include but are not limited to proteins and derivatives comprising the portions of toporythmic proteins such as Delta or Serrate that mediate binding to Notch, and nucleic acids encoding the foregoing (which can be administered to express their encoded products *in vivo*). In a specific embodiment, such a portion of Delta is *D. melanogaster* Delta amino acids 1-230 (SEQ ID NO:1) or a portion of a human Delta most homologous thereto. In another specific embodiment, such a portion of Serrate is *D. melanogaster* Serrate amino acids 79-282 (SEQ ID NO:5), or a portion of a

human Serrate most homologous thereto. In other specific embodiments, such a portion of Delta or Serrate is the extracellular portion of such protein.

Further descriptions and sources of Therapeutics of the inventions are found in Sections 5.4 through 5.8 herein.

The Agonist and Antagonist Therapeutics of the invention have therapeutic utility for disorders of cell fate. The Agonist Therapeutics are administered therapeutically (including prophylactically): (1) in diseases or disorders involving an absence or decreased (relative to normal, or desired) levels of Notch function, for example, in patients where Notch protein is lacking, genetically defective, biologically inactive or underactive, or underexpressed; and (2) in diseases or disorders wherein *in vitro* (or *in vivo*) assays (see *infra*) indicate the utility of Notch agonist administration. The absence or decreased levels in Notch function can be readily detected, *e.g.*, by obtaining a patient tissue sample (*e.g.*, from biopsy tissue) and assaying it *in vitro* for protein levels, structure and/or activity of the expressed Notch protein. Many methods standard in the art can be thus employed, including but not limited to immunoassays to detect and/or visualize Notch protein (*e.g.*, Western blot, immunoprecipitation followed by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, immunocytochemistry, etc.; see also those assays listed in Section 5.6, *infra*), and/or hybridization assays to detect Notch expression by detecting and/or visualizing Notch mRNA (*e.g.*, Northern assays, dot blots, *in situ* hybridization, etc.)

In vitro assays which can be used to determine whether administration of a specific Agonist Therapeutic or Antagonist Therapeutic is indicated, include *in vitro* cell culture assays in which a patient tissue sample is grown in culture, and exposed to or otherwise administered a Therapeutic, and the effect of such Therapeutic upon the tissue sample is observed. In one embodiment, where the patient has a malignancy, a sample of cells from such malignancy is plated out or grown in culture, and the cells are then exposed to a Therapeutic. A Therapeutic which inhibits survival or growth of the malignant cells (*e.g.*, by promoting terminal differentiation) is selected for therapeutic use *in vivo*. Many assays standard in the art can be used to assess such survival and/or

growth; for example, cell proliferation can be assayed by measuring ^{3}H-thymidine incorporation, by direct cell count, by detecting changes in transcriptional activity of known genes such as proto-oncogenes (*e.g.*, *fos*, *myc*) or cell cycle markers; cell viability can be assessed by trypan blue staining, differentiation can be assessed visually based on changes in morphology, etc. In a specific aspect, the malignant cell cultures are separately exposed to (1) an Agonist Therapeutic, and (2) an Antagonist Therapeutic; the result of the assay can indicate which type of Therapeutic has therapeutic efficacy.

In another embodiment, a Therapeutic is indicated for use which exhibits the desired effect, inhibition or promotion of cell growth, upon a patient cell sample from tissue having or suspected of having a hyper- or hypoproliferative disorder, respectively. Such hyper- or hypoproliferative disorders include but are not limited to those described in Sections 5.1.1 through 5.1.3 *infra*.

In another specific embodiment, a Therapeutic is indicated for use in treating nerve injury or a nervous system degenerative disorder (see Section 5.1.2) which exhibits *in vitro* promotion of nerve regeneration/neurite extension from nerve cells of the affected patient type.

In addition, administration of an Antagonist Therapeutic of the invention is also indicated in diseases or disorders determined or known to involve a Notch dominant activated phenotype ("gain of function" mutations.) Administration of an Agonist Therapeutic is indicated in diseases or disorders determined or known to involve a Notch dominant negative phenotype ("loss of function" mutations). We have investigated the functions of various structural domains of the Notch protein *in vivo*, by ectopically expressing a series of Drosophila Notch deletion mutants under the hsp70 heat-shock promoter, as well as eye-specific promoters. Two classes of dominant phenotypes were observed, one suggestive of *Notch* loss-of function mutations and the other of *Notch* gain-of-function mutations. Dominant "activated" phenotypes resulted from overexpression of a protein lacking most extracellular sequences, while dominant "negative" phenotypes resulted from overexpression of a protein lacking most

intracellular sequences. Our results indicate that Notch functions as a receptor whose extracellular domain mediates ligand-binding, resulting in the transmission of developmental signals by the cytoplasmic domain. The phenotypes observed also suggested that the cdc10/ankyrin repeat region within the intracellular domain plays an essential role in Notch mediated signal transduction events (intracellular function).

In various specific embodiments, *in vitro* assays can be carried out with representative cells of cell types involved in a patient's disorder, to determine if a Therapeutic has a desired effect upon such cell types.

In another embodiment, cells of a patient tissue sample suspected of being pre-neoplastic are similarly plated out or grown *in vitro*, and exposed to a Therapeutic. The Therapeutic which results in a cell phenotype that is more normal (i.e., less representative of a pre-neoplastic state, neoplastic state, malignant state, or transformed phenotype) is selected for therapeutic use. Many assays standard in the art can be used to assess whether a pre-neoplastic state, neoplastic state, or a transformed or malignant phenotype, is present (see Section 5.2.1). For example, characteristics associated with a transformed phenotype (a set of *in vitro* characteristics associated with a tumorigenic ability *in vivo*) include a more rounded cell morphology, looser substratum attachment, loss of contact inhibition, loss of anchorage dependence, release of proteases such as plasminogen activator, increased sugar transport, decreased serum requirement, expression of fetal antigens, disappearance of the 250,000 dalton surface protein, etc. (see Luria et al., 1978, *General Virology*, 3d Ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York pp. 436-446).

In other specific embodiments, the *in vitro* assays described *supra* can be carried out using a cell line, rather than a cell sample derived from the specific patient to be treated, in which the cell line is derived from or displays characteristic(s) associated with the malignant, neoplastic or pre-neoplastic disorder desired to be treated or prevented, or is derived from the neural or other cell type upon which an effect is desired, according to the present invention.

The Antagonist Therapeutics are administered therapeutically (including prophylactically): (1) in diseases or disorders involving increased (relative to normal, or desired) levels of Notch function, for example, where the Notch protein is overexpressed or overactive; and (2) in diseases or disorders wherein *in vitro* (or *in vivo*) assays indicate the utility of Notch antagonist administration. The increased levels of Notch function can be readily detected by methods such as those described above, by quantifying protein and/or RNA. *In vitro* assays with cells of patient tissue sample or the appropriate cell line or cell type, to determine therapeutic utility, can be carried out as described above.

5.1.1. MALIGNANCIES

Malignant and pre-neoplastic conditions which can be tested as described *supra* for efficacy of intervention with Antagonist or Agonist Therapeutics, and which can be treated upon thus observing an indication of therapeutic utility, include but are not limited to those described below in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.2.1.

Malignancies and related disorders, cells of which type can be tested *in vitro* (and/or *in vivo*), and upon observing the appropriate assay result, treated according to the present invention, include but are not limited to those listed in Table 1 (for a review of such disorders, see Fishman et al., 1985, *Medicine*, 2d Ed., J.B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia):

TABLE 1
MALIGNANCIES AND RELATED DISORDERS

Leukemia
- acute leukemia
  - acute lymphocytic leukemia
  - acute myelocytic leukemia
    - myeloblastic
    - promyelocytic
    - myelomonocytic
    - monocytic
    - erythroleukemia

chronic leukemia
chronic myelocytic (granulocytic) leukemia
chronic lymphocytic leukemia
Polycythemia vera
Lymphoma
Hodgkin's disease
non-Hodgkin's disease
Multiple myeloma
Waldenström's macroglobulinemia
Heavy chain disease
Solid tumors
sarcomas and carcinomas
fibrosarcoma
myxosarcoma
liposarcoma
chondrosarcoma
osteogenic sarcoma
chordoma
angiosarcoma
endotheliosarcoma
lymphangiosarcoma
lymphangioendotheliosarcoma
synovioma
mesothelioma
Ewing's tumor
leiomyosarcoma
rhabdomyosarcoma
colon carcinoma
pancreatic cancer
breast cancer
ovarian cancer
prostate cancer
squamous cell carcinoma
basal cell carcinoma
adenocarcinoma
sweat gland carcinoma
sebaceous gland carcinoma
papillary carcinoma
papillary adenocarcinomas
cystadenocarcinoma
medullary carcinoma
bronchogenic carcinoma
renal cell carcinoma
hepatoma
bile duct carcinoma
choriocarcinoma
seminoma

embryonal carcinoma
Wilms' tumor
cervical cancer
testicular tumor
lung carcinoma
small cell lung carcinoma
bladder carcinoma
epithelial carcinoma
glioma
astrocytoma
medulloblastoma
craniopharyngioma
ependymoma
pinealoma
hemangioblastoma
acoustic neuroma
oligodendroglioma
menangioma
melanoma
neuroblastoma
retinoblastoma

In specific embodiments, malignancy or dysproliferative changes (such as metaplasias and dysplasias) are treated or prevented in epithelial tissues such as those in the cervix, esophagus, and lung.

As detailed in the examples section 10.1 *infra*, malignancies of the breast, colon, and cervix exhibit increased expression of human Notch relative to such non-malignant tissue. Thus, in specific embodiments, malignancies of the breast, colon, or cervix are treated or prevented by administering an effective amount of an Antagonist Therapeutic of the invention. The presence of increased Notch expression in breast, colon, and cervical cancer suggests that many more cancerous conditions exhibit upregulated Notch. Thus, we envision that many more cancers, *e.g.*, seminoma, melanoma, and lung cancer, can be treated or prevented by administration of an Antagonist Therapeutic.

5.1.2. NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS

Nervous system disorders, involving cell types which can be tested as described *supra* for efficacy of intervention with Antagonist or Agonist Therapeutics, and which can be treated upon thus observing an indication of therapeutic utility, include but are not limited to nervous system injuries, and diseases or disorders which result in either a disconnection of axons, a diminution or degeneration of neurons, or demyelination. Nervous system lesions which may be treated in a patient (including human and non-human mammalian patients) according to the invention include but are not limited to the following lesions of either the central (including spinal cord, brain) or peripheral nervous systems:

(i) traumatic lesions, including lesions caused by physical injury or associated with surgery, for example, lesions which sever a portion of the nervous system, or compression injuries;

(ii) ischemic lesions, in which a lack of oxygen in a portion of the nervous system results in neuronal injury or death, including cerebral infarction or ischemia, or spinal cord infarction or ischemia;

(iii) malignant lesions, in which a portion of the nervous system is destroyed or injured by malignant tissue which is either a nervous system associated malignancy or a malignancy derived from non-nervous system tissue;

(iv) infectious lesions, in which a portion of the nervous system is destroyed or injured as a result of infection, for example, by an abscess or associated with infection by human immunodeficiency virus, herpes zoster, or herpes simplex virus or with Lyme disease, tuberculosis, syphilis;

(v) degenerative lesions, in which a portion of the nervous system is destroyed or injured as a result of a degenerative process including but not limited to degeneration associated

with Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's chorea, or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;

(vi) lesions associated with nutritional diseases or disorders, in which a portion of the nervous system is destroyed or injured by a nutritional disorder or disorder of metabolism including but not limited to, vitamin B12 deficiency, folic acid deficiency, Wernicke disease, tobacco-alcohol amblyopia, Marchiafava-Bignami disease (primary degeneration of the corpus callosum), and alcoholic cerebellar degeneration;

(vii) neurological lesions associated with systemic diseases including but not limited to diabetes (diabetic neuropathy, Bell's palsy), systemic lupus erythematosus, carcinoma, or sarcoidosis;

(viii) lesions caused by toxic substances including alcohol, lead, or particular neurotoxins; and

(ix) demyelinated lesions in which a portion of the nervous system is destroyed or injured by a demyelinating disease including but not limited to multiple sclerosis, human immunodeficiency virus-associated myelopathy, transverse myelopathy or various etiologies, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, and central pontine myelinolysis.

Therapeutics which are useful according to the invention for treatment of a nervous system disorder may be selected by testing for biological activity in promoting the survival or differentiation of neurons (see also Section 5.1). For example, and not by way of limitation, Therapeutics which elicit any of the following effects may be useful according to the invention:

(i) increased survival time of neurons in culture;

(ii) increased sprouting of neurons in culture or *in vivo*;

(iii) increased production of a neuron-associated molecule in culture or *in vivo*, *e.g.*, choline acetyltransferase or acetylcholinesterase with respect to motor neurons; or

(iv) decreased symptoms of neuron dysfunction *in vivo*.

Such effects may be measured by any method known in the art. In preferred, non-limiting embodiments, increased survival of neurons may be measured by the method set forth in Arakawa et al. (1990, J. Neurosci. 10:3507-3515); increased sprouting of neurons may be detected by methods set forth in Pestronk et al. (1980, Exp. Neurol. 70:65-82) or Brown et al. (1981, Ann. Rev. Neurosci. 4:17-42); increased production of neuron-associated molecules may be measured by bioassay, enzymatic assay, antibody binding, Northern blot assay, etc., depending on the molecule to be measured; and motor neuron dysfunction may be measured by assessing the physical manifestation of motor neuron disorder, *e.g.*, weakness, motor neuron conduction velocity, or functional disability.

In a specific embodiments, motor neuron disorders that may be treated according to the invention include but are not limited to disorders such as infarction, infection, exposure to toxin, trauma, surgical damage, degenerative disease or malignancy that may affect motor neurons as well as other components of the nervous system, as well as disorders that selectively affect neurons such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and including but not limited to progressive spinal muscular atrophy, progressive bulbar palsy, primary lateral sclerosis, infantile and juvenile muscular atrophy, progressive bulbar paralysis of childhood (Fazio-Londe syndrome), poliomyelitis and the post polio syndrome, and Hereditary Motorsensory Neuropathy (Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease).

5.1.3. TISSUE REPAIR AND REGENERATION

In another embodiment of the invention, a Therapeutic of the invention is used for promotion of tissue regeneration and repair, including but not limited to treatment of benign dysproliferative disorders. Specific embodiments are directed to treatment of cirrhosis of the liver (a condition in which scarring has overtaken normal liver regeneration processes), treatment of

keloid (hypertrophic scar) formation (disfiguring of the skin in which the scarring process interferes with normal renewal), psoriasis (a common skin condition characterized by excessive proliferation of the skin and delay in proper cell fate determination), and baldness (a condition in which terminally differentiated hair follicles (a tissue rich in Notch) fail to function properly).

5.2. PROPHYLACTIC USES

5.2.1. MALIGNANCIES

The Therapeutics of the invention can be administered to prevent progression to a neoplastic or malignant state, including but not limited to those disorders listed in Table 1. Such administration is indicated where the Therapeutic is shown in assays, as described *supra*, to have utility for treatment or prevention of such disorder. Such prophylactic use is indicated in conditions known or suspected of preceding progression to neoplasia or cancer, in particular, where non-neoplastic cell growth consisting of hyperplasia, metaplasia, or most particularly, dysplasia has occurred (for review of such abnormal growth conditions, see Robbins and Angell, 1976, *Basic Pathology*, 2d Ed., W.B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, pp. 68-79.) Hyperplasia is a form of controlled cell proliferation involving an increase in cell number in a tissue or organ, without significant alteration in structure or function. As but one example, endometrial hyperplasia often precedes endometrial cancer. Metaplasia is a form of controlled cell growth in which one type of adult or fully differentiated cell substitutes for another type of adult cell. Metaplasia can occur in epithelial or connective tissue cells. Atypical metaplasia involves a somewhat disorderly metaplastic epithelium. Dysplasia is frequently a forerunner of cancer, and is found mainly in the epithelia; it is the most disorderly form of non-neoplastic cell growth, involving a loss in individual cell uniformity and in the architectural orientation of cells. Dysplastic cells often have abnormally large, deeply stained nuclei, and exhibit pleomorphism. Dysplasia characteristically occurs where there exists chronic irritation or inflammation, and is often found in the cervix, respiratory passages, oral cavity, and gall bladder.

Alternatively or in addition to the presence of abnormal cell growth characterized as hyperplasia, metaplasia, or dysplasia, the presence of one or more characteristics of a transformed phenotype, or of a malignant phenotype, displayed *in vivo* or displayed *in vitro* by a cell sample from a patient, can indicate the desirability of prophylactic/therapeutic administration of a Therapeutic of the invention. As mentioned *supra*, such characteristics of a transformed phenotype include morphology changes, looser substratum attachment, loss of contact inhibition, loss of anchorage dependence, protease release, increased sugar transport, decreased serum requirement, expression of fetal antigens, disappearance of the 250,000 dalton cell surface protein, etc. (see also *id.*, at pp. 84-90 for characteristics associated with a transformed or malignant phenotype).

In a specific embodiment, leukoplakia, a benign-appearing hyperplastic or dysplastic lesion of the epithelium, or Bowen's disease, a carcinoma *in situ*, are pre-neoplastic lesions indicative of the desirability of prophylactic intervention.

In another embodiment, fibrocystic disease (cystic hyperplasia, mammary dysplasia, particularly adenosis (benign epithelial hyperplasia)) is indicative of the desirability of prophylactic intervention.

In other embodiments, a patient which exhibits one or more of the following predisposing factors for malignancy is treated by administration of an effective amount of a Therapeutic: a chromosomal translocation associated with a malignancy (*e.g.*, the Philadelphia chromosome for chronic myelogenous leukemia, t(14;18) for follicular lymphoma, etc.), familial polyposis or Gardner's syndrome (possible forerunners of colon cancer), benign monoclonal gammopathy (a possible forerunner of multiple myeloma), and a first degree kinship with persons having a cancer or precancerous disease showing a Mendelian (genetic) inheritance pattern (*e.g.*, familial polyposis of the colon, Gardner's syndrome, hereditary exostosis, polyendocrine adenomatosis, medullary thyroid carcinoma with amyloid production and pheochromocytoma, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, neurofibromatosis of Von Recklinghausen, retinoblastoma, carotid body tumor, cutaneous melanocarcinoma, intraocular melanocarcinoma, xeroderma

pigmentosum, ataxia telangiectasia, Chediak-Higashi syndrome, albinism, Fanconi's aplastic anemia, and Bloom's syndrome; *see* Robbins and Angell, 1976, *Basic Pathology*, 2d Ed., W.B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, pp. 112-113) etc.)

In another specific embodiment, an Antagonist Therapeutic of the invention is administered to a human patient to prevent progression to breast, colon, or cervical cancer.

5.2.2. OTHER DISORDERS

In other embodiments, a Therapeutic of the invention can be administered to prevent a nervous system disorder described in Section 5.1.2, or other disorder (*e.g.*, liver cirrhosis, psoriasis, keloids, baldness) described in Section 5.1.3.

5.3. DEMONSTRATION OF THERAPEUTIC OR PROPHYLACTIC UTILITY

The Therapeutics of the invention can be tested *in vivo* for the desired therapeutic or prophylactic activity. For example, such compounds can be tested in suitable animal model systems prior to testing in humans, including but not limited to rats, mice, chicken, cows, monkeys, rabbits, etc. For *in vivo* testing, prior to administration to humans, any animal model system known in the art may be used.

5.4. THERAPEUTIC/PROPHYLACTIC ADMINISTRATION AND COMPOSITIONS

The invention provides methods of treatment (and prophylaxis) by administration to a subject of an effective amount of a Therapeutic of the invention. In a preferred aspect, the Therapeutic is substantially purified. The subject is preferably an animal, including but not limited to animals such as cows, pigs, chickens, etc., and is preferably a mammal, and most preferably human.

Various delivery systems are known and can be used to administer a Therapeutic of the invention, *e.g.*, encapsulation in liposomes, microparticles,

microcapsules, expression by recombinant cells, receptor-mediated endocytosis (see, *e.g.*, Wu and Wu, 1987, J. Biol. Chem. 262:4429-4432), construction of a Therapeutic nucleic acid as part of a retroviral or other vector, etc. Methods of introduction include but are not limited to intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, intranasal, and oral routes. The compounds may be administered by any convenient route, for example by infusion or bolus injection, by absorption through epithelial or mucocutaneous linings (*e.g.*, oral mucosa, rectal and intestinal mucosa, etc.) and may be administered together with other biologically active agents. Administration can be systemic or local. In addition, it may be desirable to introduce the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention into the central nervous system by any suitable route, including intraventricular and intrathecal injection; intraventricular injection may be facilitated by an intraventricular catheter, for example, attached to a reservoir, such as an Ommaya reservoir.

In a specific embodiment, it may be desirable to administer the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention locally to the area in need of treatment; this may be achieved by, for example, and not by way of limitation, local infusion during surgery, topical application, *e.g.*, in conjunction with a wound dressing after surgery, by injection, by means of a catheter, by means of a suppository, or by means of an implant, said implant being of a porous, non-porous, or gelatinous material, including membranes, such as sialastic membranes, or fibers. In one embodiment, administration can be by direct injection at the site (or former site) of a malignant tumor or neoplastic or pre-neoplastic tissue.

In a specific embodiment, administration of a Therapeutic into a Notch-expressing cell is accomplished by linkage of the Therapeutic to a Delta (or other toporythmic) protein or portion thereof capable of mediating binding to Notch. Contact of a Notch-expressing cell with the linked Therapeutic results in binding of the linked Therapeutic via its Delta portion to Notch on the surface of the cell, followed by uptake of the linked Therapeutic into the Notch-expressing cell.

In a specific embodiment wherein an analog of a Notch intracellular signal-transducing domain is employed as a Therapeutic, such that it can inhibit Notch signal transduction, the analog is preferably delivered intracellularly (*e.g.*, by expression from a nucleic acid vector, or by linkage to a Delta protein capable of binding to Notch followed by binding and internalization, or by receptor-mediated, mechanisms).

In a specific embodiment where the Therapeutic is a nucleic acid encoding a protein Therapeutic, the nucleic acid can be administered *in vivo* to promote expression of its encoded protein, by constructing it as part of an appropriate nucleic acid expression vector and administering it so that it becomes intracellular, *e.g.*, by use of a retroviral vector (see U.S. Patent No. 4,980,286), or by direct injection, or by use of microparticle bombardment (*e.g.*, a gene gun; Biolistic, Dupont), or coating with lipids or cell-surface receptors or transfecting agents, or by administering it in linkage to a homeobox-like peptide which is known to enter the nucleus (see *e.g.*, Joliot et al., 1991, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:1864-1868), etc. Alternatively, a nucleic acid Therapeutic can be introduced intracellularly and incorporated within host cell DNA for expression, by homologous recombination.

In specific embodiments directed to treatment or prevention of particular disorders, preferably the following forms of administration are used:

Disorder	Preferred Forms of Administration
Cervical cancer	Topical
Gastrointestinal cancer	Oral; intravenous
Lung cancer	Inhaled; intravenous
Leukemia	Intravenous; extracorporeal
Metastatic carcinomas	Intravenous; oral
Brain cancer	Targeted; intravenous; intrathecal
Liver cirrhosis	Oral; intravenous
Psoriasis	Topical
Keloids	Topical
Baldness	Topical

Spinal cord injury	Targeted; intravenous; intrathecal
Parkinson's disease	Targeted; intravenous; intrathecal
Motor neuron disease	Targeted; intravenous; intrathecal
Alzheimer's disease	Targeted; intravenous; intrathecal

The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions. Such compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a Therapeutic, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Such a carrier includes but is not limited to saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, and combinations thereof. The carrier and composition can be sterile. The formulation should suit the mode of administration.

The composition, if desired, can also contain minor amounts of wetting or emulsifying agents, or pH buffering agents. The composition can be a liquid solution, suspension, emulsion, tablet, pill, capsule, sustained release formulation, or powder. The composition can be formulated as a suppository, with traditional binders and carriers such as triglycerides. Oral formulation can include standard carriers such as pharmaceutical grades of mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, cellulose, magnesium carbonate, etc.

In a preferred embodiment, the composition is formulated in accordance with routine procedures as a pharmaceutical composition adapted for intravenous administration to human beings. Typically, compositions for intravenous administration are solutions in sterile isotonic aqueous buffer. Where necessary, the composition may also include a solubilizing agent and a local anesthetic such as lignocaine to ease pain at the site of the injection. Generally, the ingredients are supplied either separately or mixed together in unit dosage form, for example, as a dry lyophilized powder or water free concentrate in a hermetically sealed container such as an ampoule or sachette indicating the quantity of active agent. Where the composition is to be administered by infusion, it can be dispensed with an infusion bottle containing sterile pharmaceutical grade water or saline. Where the composition is administered by

injection, an ampoule of sterile water for injection or saline can be provided so that the ingredients may be mixed prior to administration.

The Therapeutics of the invention can be formulated as neutral or salt forms. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include those formed with free amino groups such as those derived from hydrochloric, phosphoric, acetic, oxalic, tartaric acids, etc., and those formed with free carboxyl groups such as those derived from sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, ferric hydroxides, isopropylamine, triethylamine, 2-ethylamino ethanol, histidine, procaine, etc.

The amount of the Therapeutic of the invention which will be effective in the treatment of a particular disorder or condition will depend on the nature of the disorder or condition, and can be determined by standard clinical techniques. In addition, *in vitro* assays may optionally be employed to help identify optimal dosage ranges. The precise dose to be employed in the formulation will also depend on the route of administration, and the seriousness of the disease or disorder, and should be decided according to the judgment of the practitioner and each patient's circumstances. However, suitable dosage ranges for intravenous administration are generally about 20-500 micrograms of active compound per kilogram body weight. Suitable dosage ranges for intranasal administration are generally about 0.01 pg/kg body weight to 1 mg/kg body weight. Effective doses may be extrapolated from dose-response curves derived from *in vitro* or animal model test systems.

Suppositories generally contain active ingredient in the range of 0.5% to 10% by weight; oral formulations preferably contain 10% to 95% active ingredient.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical pack or kit comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. Optionally associated with such container(s) can be a notice in the form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use or sale of pharmaceuticals or biological products, which notice reflects approval by the agency of manufacture, use or sale for human administration.

5.5. ANTISENSE REGULATION OF NOTCH EXPRESSION

The present invention provides the therapeutic or prophylactic use of nucleic acids of at least six nucleotides that are antisense to a gene or cDNA encoding Notch or a portion thereof. "Antisense" as used herein refers to a nucleic acid capable of hybridizing to a portion of a Notch RNA (preferably mRNA) by virtue of some sequence complementarity. Such antisense nucleic acids have utility as Antagonist Therapeutics of the invention, and can be used in the treatment or prevention of disorders as described *supra* in Section 5.1 and its subsections.

The antisense nucleic acids of the invention can be oligonucleotides that are double-stranded or single-stranded, RNA or DNA or a modification or derivative thereof, which can be directly administered to a cell, or which can be produced intracellularly by transcription of exogenous, introduced sequences.

In a specific embodiment, the Notch antisense nucleic acids provided by the instant invention can be used for the treatment of tumors or other disorders, the cells of which tumor type or disorder can be demonstrated (*in vitro* or *in vivo*) to express the Notch gene. Such demonstration can be by detection of Notch RNA or of Notch protein.

The invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising an effective amount of the Notch antisense nucleic acids of the invention in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, as described *supra* in Section 5.4. Methods for treatment and prevention of disorders (such as those described in Sections 5.1 and 5.2) comprising administering the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are also provided.

In another embodiment, the invention is directed to methods for inhibiting the expression of a Notch nucleic acid sequence in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell comprising providing the cell with an effective amount of a composition comprising an antisense Notch nucleic acid of the invention.

In another embodiment, the identification of cells expressing functional Notch receptors can be carried out by observing the ability of Notch to "rescue" such cells from the cytotoxic effects of a Notch antisense nucleic acid.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention, nucleic acids antisense to a nucleic acid encoding a ("adhesive") toporythmic protein or fragment that binds to Notch, are envisioned as Therapeutics.

Notch antisense nucleic acids and their uses are described in detail below.

5.5.1. NOTCH ANTISENSE NUCLEIC ACIDS

The Notch antisense nucleic acids are of at least six nucleotides and are preferably oligonucleotides (ranging from 6 to about 50 oligonucleotides). In specific aspects, the oligonucleotide is at least 10 nucleotides, at least 15 nucleotides, at least 100 nucleotides, or at least 200 nucleotides. The oligonucleotides can be DNA or RNA or chimeric mixtures or derivatives or modified versions thereof, single-stranded or double-stranded. The oligonucleotide can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety, or phosphate backbone. The oligonucleotide may include other appending groups such as peptides, or agents facilitating transport across the cell membrane (see, *e.g.*, Letsinger et al., 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86:6553-6556; Lemaitre et al., 1987, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 84:648-652; PCT Publication No. WO 88/09810, published December 15, 1988) or blood-brain barrier (see, *e.g.*, PCT Publication No. WO 89/10134, published April 25, 1988), hybridization-triggered cleavage agents (see, *e.g.*, Krol et al., 1988, BioTechniques 6:958-976) or intercalating agents (see, *e.g.*, Zon, 1988, Pharm. Res. 5:539-549).

In a preferred aspect of the invention, a Notch antisense oligonucleotide is provided, preferably of single-stranded DNA. In a most preferred aspect, such an oligonucleotide comprises a sequence antisense to the sequence encoding ELR 11 and ELR 12 of Notch, most preferably, of human Notch. The oligonucleotide may be modified at any position on its structure with substituents generally known in the art.

The Notch antisense oligonucleotide may comprise at least one modified base moiety which is selected from the group including but not limited to 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine,

xantine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxylmethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine.

In another embodiment, the oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified sugar moiety selected from the group including but not limited to arabinose, 2-fluoroarabinose, xylulose, and hexose.

In yet another embodiment, the oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified phosphate backbone selected from the group consisting of a phosphorothioate, a phosphorodithioate, a phosphoramidothioate, a phosphoramidate, a phosphordiamidate, a methylphosphonate, an alkyl phosphotriester, and a formacetal or analog thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the oligonucleotide is an α-anomeric oligonucleotide. An α-anomeric oligonucleotide forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual β-units, the strands run parallel to each other (Gautier et al., 1987, Nucl. Acids Res. 15:6625-6641).

The oligonucleotide may be conjugated to another molecule, *e.g.*, a peptide, hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, transport agent, hybridization-triggered cleavage agent, etc.

Oligonucleotides of the invention may be synthesized by standard methods known in the art, *e.g.* by use of an automated DNA synthesizer (such as are commercially available from Biosearch, Applied Biosystems, etc.). As

examples, phosphorothioate oligos may be synthesized by the method of Stein et al. (1988, Nucl. Acids Res. 16:3209), methylphosphonate oligos can be prepared by use of controlled pore glass polymer supports (Sarin et al., 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85:7448-7451), etc.

In a specific embodiment, the Notch antisense oligonucleotide comprises catalytic RNA, or a ribozyme (see, *e.g.*, PCT International Publication WO 90/11364, published October 4, 1990; Sarver et al., 1990, Science 247:1222-1225). In another embodiment, the oligonucleotide is a 2'-0-methylribonucleotide (Inoue et al., 1987, Nucl. Acids Res. 15:6131-6148), or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (Inoue et al., 1987, FEBS Lett. 215:327-330).

In an alternative embodiment, the Notch antisense nucleic acid of the invention is produced intracellularly by transcription from an exogenous sequence. For example, a vector can be introduced *in vivo* such that it is taken up by a cell, within which cell the vector or a portion thereof is transcribed, producing an antisense nucleic acid (RNA) of the invention. Such a vector would contain a sequence encoding the Notch antisense nucleic acid. Such a vector can remain episomal or become chromosomally integrated, as long as it can be transcribed to produce the desired antisense RNA. Such vectors can be constructed by recombinant DNA technology methods standard in the art. Vectors can be plasmid, viral, or others known in the art, used for replication and expression in mammalian cells. Expression of the sequence encoding the Notch antisense RNA can be by any promoter known in the art to act in mammalian, preferably human, cells. Such promoters can be inducible or constitutive. Such promoters include but are not limited to: the SV40 early promoter region (Bernoist and Chambon, 1981, Nature 290:304-310), the promoter contained in the 3' long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus (Yamamoto et al., 1980, Cell 22:787-797), the herpes thymidine kinase promoter (Wagner et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78:1441-1445), the regulatory sequences of the metallothionein gene (Brinster et al., 1982, Nature 296:39-42), etc.

The antisense nucleic acids of the invention comprise a sequence complementary to at least a portion of an RNA transcript of a Notch gene,

preferably a human Notch gene. However, absolute complementarity, although preferred, is not required. A sequence "complementary to at least a portion of an RNA," as referred to herein, means a sequence having sufficient complementarity to be able to hybridize with the RNA, forming a stable duplex; in the case of double-stranded Notch antisense nucleic acids, a single strand of the duplex DNA may thus be tested, or triplex formation may be assayed. The ability to hybridize will depend on both the degree of complementarity and the length of the antisense nucleic acid. Generally, the longer the hybridizing nucleic acid, the more base mismatches with a Notch RNA it may contain and still form a stable duplex (or triplex, as the case may be). One skilled in the art can ascertain a tolerable degree of mismatch by use of standard procedures to determine the melting point of the hybridized complex.

5.5.2. THERAPEUTIC UTILITY OF NOTCH ANTISENSE NUCLEIC ACIDS

The Notch antisense nucleic acids can be used to treat (or prevent) malignancies, of a cell type which has been shown to express Notch RNA. Malignant, neoplastic, and pre-neoplastic cells which can be tested for such expression include but are not limited to those described *supra* in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.2.1. In a preferred embodiment, a single-stranded DNA antisense Notch oligonucleotide is used.

Malignant (particularly, tumor) cell types which express Notch RNA can be identified by various methods known in the art. Such methods include but are not limited to hybridization with a Notch-specific nucleic acid (*e.g.* by Northern hybridization, dot blot hybridization, *in situ* hybridization), observing the ability of RNA from the cell type to be translated *in vitro* into Notch, etc. In a preferred aspect, primary tumor tissue from a patient can be assayed for Notch expression prior to treatment.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the invention (see Section 5.1.4), comprising an effective amount of a Notch antisense nucleic acid in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, can be administered to a patient having a malignancy which is of a type that expresses Notch RNA.

The amount of Notch antisense nucleic acid which will be effective in the treatment of a particular disorder or condition will depend on the nature of the disorder or condition, and can be determined by standard clinical techniques. Where possible, it is desirable to determine the antisense cytotoxicity of the tumor type to be treated *in vitro*, and then in useful animal model systems prior to testing and use in humans.

In a specific embodiment, pharmaceutical compositions comprising Notch antisense nucleic acids are administered via liposomes, microparticles, or microcapsules. In various embodiments of the invention, it may be useful to use such compositions to achieve sustained release of the Notch antisense nucleic acids. In a specific embodiment, it may be desirable to utilize liposomes targeted via antibodies to specific identifiable tumor antigens (Leonetti et al., 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:2448-2451; Renneisen et al., 1990, J. Biol. Chem. 265:16337-16342).

5.6. DIAGNOSTIC UTILITY

Notch proteins, analogues, derivatives, and subsequences thereof, Notch nucleic acids (and sequences complementary thereto), anti-Notch antibodies, and other toporythmic proteins and derivatives and analogs thereof which interact with Notch proteins, and inhibitors of North-toporythmic protein interactions, have uses in diagnostics. Such molecules can be used in assays, such as immunoassays, to detect, prognose, diagnose, or monitor various conditions, diseases, and disorders affecting Notch expression, or monitor the treatment thereof. In particular, such an immunoassay is carried out by a method comprising contacting a sample derived from a patient with an anti-Notch antibody under conditions such that immunospecific binding can occur, and detecting or measuring the amount of any immunospecific binding by the antibody. In a specific embodiment, antibody to Notch can be used to assay in a patient tissue or serum sample for the presence of Notch where an aberrant level of Notch is an indication of a diseased condition.

The immunoassays which can be used include but are not limited to competitive and non-competitive assay systems using techniques such as western blots, radioimmunoassays, ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay), "sandwich" immunoassays, immunoprecipitation assays, precipitin reactions, gel diffusion precipitin reactions, immunodiffusion assays, agglutination assays, complement-fixation assays, immunoradiometric assays, fluorescent immunoassays, protein A immunoassays, to name but a few.

Notch genes and related nucleic acid sequences and subsequences, including complementary sequences, and other toporythmic gene sequences, can also be used in hybridization assays. Notch nucleic acid sequences, or subsequences thereof comprising about at least 8 nucleotides, can be used as hybridization probes. Hybridization assays can be used to detect, prognose, diagnose, or monitor conditions, disorders, or disease states associated with aberrant changes in Notch expression and/or activity as described *supra*. In particular, such a hybridization assay is carried out by a method comprising contacting a sample containing nucleic acid with a nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to Notch DNA or RNA, under conditions such that hybridization can occur, and detecting or measuring any resulting hybridization.

As detailed in examples section 10.1 *infra*, increased Notch expression occurs in human breast, colon, and cervical cancer. Accordingly, in specific embodiments, human breast, colon, or cervical cancer or premalignant changes in such tissues is diagnosed by detecting increased Notch expression (or amount) in patient samples relative to the level of Notch expression (or amount) in an analogous non-malignant, or non-premalignant, as the case may be, sample (from the patient or another person, as determined experimentally or as is known as a standard level in such samples).

In one embodiment, the Notch protein (or derivative having Notch antigenicity) that is detected or measured is on the cell surface. In another embodiment, the Notch protein (or derivative) is a cell free soluble molecule (*e.g.*, as measured in a blood or serum sample) or is intracellular. Without intending to be bound mechanistically, Applicants believe that cell free Notch may

result from secretion or shedding from the cell surface. In yet another embodiment, soluble, cell-surface, and intracellular amounts of Notch protein or derivative are detected or measured.

5.7. NOTCH NUCLEIC ACIDS

Therapeutics of the invention which are Notch nucleic acids or Notch antisense nucleic acids, as well as nucleic acids encoding protein Therapeutics, include those described below, which can be obtained by methods known in the art, and in particular, as described below.

In particular aspects, the invention provides amino acid sequences of Notch, preferably human Notch, and fragments and derivatives thereof which comprise an antigenic determinant (i.e., can be recognized by an antibody) or which are functionally active, as well as nucleic acid sequences encoding the foregoing. "Functionally active" material as used herein refers to that material displaying one or more known functional activities associated with the full-length (wild-type) Notch protein product, *e.g.*, binding to Delta, binding to Serrate, binding to any other Notch ligand, antigenicity (binding to an anti-Notch antibody), etc.

In specific embodiments, the invention provides fragments of a Notch protein consisting of at least 40 amino acids, or of at least 75 amino acids. In other embodiments, the proteins comprise or consist essentially of the intracellular domain, transmembrane region, extracellular domain, cdc10 region, Notch/lin-12 repeats, or the EGF-homologous repeats, or any combination of the foregoing, of a Notch protein. Fragments, or proteins comprising fragments, lacking some or all of the EGF-homologous repeats of Notch are also provided. Nucleic acids encoding the foregoing are provided.

In other specific embodiments, the invention provides nucleotide sequences and subsequences of Notch, preferably human Notch, consisting of at least 25 nucleotides, at least 50 nucleotides, or at least 150 nucleotides. Nucleic acids encoding the proteins and protein fragments described above are provided, as well as nucleic acids complementary to and capable of hybridizing to such

nucleic acids. In one embodiment, such a complementary sequence may be complementary to a Notch cDNA sequence of at least 25 nucleotides, or of at least 100 nucleotides. In a preferred aspect, the invention utilizes cDNA sequences encoding human Notch or a portion thereof. In a specific embodiment, such sequences of the human Notch gene or cDNA are as contained in plasmids hN3k, hN4k, or hN5k, (see Section 9, *infra*) or in the gene corresponding thereto; such a human Notch protein sequence can be as shown in Figures 10 (SEQ ID NO:11) or 11 (SEQ ID NO:13). In other embodiments, the Notch nucleic acid and/or its encoded protein has at least a portion of the sequence shown in one of the following publications: Wharton et al., 1985, Cell 43:567-581 (*Drosophila* Notch); Kidd et al., 1986, Mol. Cell. Biol. 6:3094-3108 (*Drosophila* Notch); Coffman et al., 1990, Science 249:1438-1441 (*Xenopus* Notch); Ellisen et al., 1991, Cell 66:649-661 (a human Notch). In another aspect, the sequences of human Notch are those encoding the human Notch amino acid sequences or a portion thereof as shown in Figure 13. In a particular aspect, the human Notch sequences are those of the hN homolog (represented in part by plasmid hN5k) or the TAN-1 homolog.

In one embodiment of the invention, the invention is directed to the full-length human Notch protein encoded by the hN homolog as depicted in Figure 13, both containing the signal sequence (*i.e.*, the precursor protein; amino acids 1-2169) and lacking the signal sequence (*i.e.*, the mature protein; amino acids ~26-2169), as well as portions of the foregoing (*e.g.*, the extracellular domain, EGF homologous repeat region, EGF-like repeats 11 and 12, cdc-10/ankyrin repeats, etc.) and proteins comprising the foregoing, as well as nucleic acids encoding the foregoing.

As is readily apparent, as used herein, a "nucleic acid encoding a fragment or portion of a Notch protein" shall be construed as referring to a nucleic acid encoding only the recited fragment or portion of the Notch protein and not other portions of the Notch protein.

In a preferred, but not limiting, aspect of the invention, a human Notch DNA sequence can be cloned and sequenced by the method described in Section 9, *infra*.

In another preferred aspect, PCR is used to amplify the desired sequence in the library, prior to selection. For example, oligonucleotide primers representing part of the adhesive domains encoded by a homologue of the desired gene can be used as primers in PCR.

The above-methods are not meant to limit the following general description of methods by which clones of Notch may be obtained.

Any eukaryotic cell can potentially serve as the nucleic acid source for the molecular cloning of the Notch gene. The DNA may be obtained by standard procedures known in the art from cloned DNA (*e.g.*, a DNA "library"), by chemical synthesis, by cDNA cloning, or by the cloning of genomic DNA, or fragments thereof, purified from the desired human cell (see, for example Sambrook et al., 1989, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 2d. Ed., Cold Spring Harbor, New York; Glover, D.M. (ed.), 1985, DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach, MRL Press, Ltd., Oxford, U.K. Vol. I, II.) Clones derived from genomic DNA may contain regulatory and intron DNA regions in addition to coding regions; clones derived from cDNA will contain only exon sequences. Whatever the source, the gene should be molecularly cloned into a suitable vector for propagation of the gene.

In the molecular cloning of the gene from genomic DNA, DNA fragments are generated, some of which will encode the desired gene. The DNA may be cleaved at specific sites using various restriction enzymes. Alternatively, one may use DNAse in the presence of manganese to fragment the DNA, or the DNA can be physically sheared, as for example, by sonication. The linear DNA fragments can then be separated according to size by standard techniques, including but not limited to, agarose and polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and column chromatography.

Once the DNA fragments are generated, identification of the specific DNA fragment containing the desired gene may be accomplished in a

number of ways. For example, if an amount of a portion of a Notch (of any species) gene or its specific RNA, or a fragment thereof *e.g.*, the adhesive domain, is available and can be purified and labeled, the generated DNA fragments may be screened by nucleic acid hybridization to the labeled probe (Benton, W. and Davis, R., 1977, Science 196, 180; Grunstein, M. And Hogness, D., 1975, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 72, 3961). Those DNA fragments with substantial homology to the probe will hybridize. It is also possible to identify the appropriate fragment by restriction enzyme digestion(s) and comparison of fragment sizes with those expected according to a known restriction map if such is available. Further selection can be carried out on the basis of the properties of the gene. Alternatively, the presence of the gene may be detected by assays based on the physical, chemical, or immunological properties of its expressed product. For example, cDNA clones, or DNA clones which hybrid-select the proper mRNAs, can be selected which produce a protein that, *e.g.*, has similar or identical electrophoretic migration, isolectric focusing behavior, proteolytic digestion maps, *in vitro* aggregation activity ("adhesiveness") or antigenic properties as known for Notch. If an antibody to Notch is available, the Notch protein may be identified by binding of labeled antibody to the putatively Notch synthesizing clones, in an ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)-type procedure.

The Notch gene can also be identified by mRNA selection by nucleic acid hybridization followed by *in vitro* translation. In this procedure, fragments are used to isolate complementary mRNAs by hybridization. Such DNA fragments may represent available, purified Notch DNA of another species (*e.g.*, *Drosophila*). Immunoprecipitation analysis or functional assays (*e.g.*, aggregation ability *in vitro*; see examples *infra*) of the *in vitro* translation products of the isolated products of the isolated mRNAs identifies the mRNA and, therefore, the complementary DNA fragments that contain the desired sequences. In addition, specific mRNAs may be selected by adsorption of polysomes isolated from cells to immobilized antibodies specifically directed against Notch or Delta protein. A radiolabelled Notch cDNA can be synthesized using the selected

mRNA (from the adsorbed polysomes) as a template. The radiolabelled mRNA or cDNA may then be used as a probe to identify the Notch DNA fragments from among other genomic DNA fragments.

Alternatives to isolating the Notch genomic DNA include, but are not limited to, chemically synthesizing the gene sequence itself from a known sequence or making cDNA to the mRNA which encodes the Notch gene. For example, RNA for cDNA cloning of the Notch gene can be isolated from cells which express Notch. Other methods are possible and within the scope of the invention.

The identified and isolated gene can then be inserted into an appropriate cloning vector. A large number of vector-host systems known in the art may be used. Possible vectors include, but are not limited to, plasmids or modified viruses, but the vector system must be compatible with the host cell used. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, bacteriophages such as lambda derivatives, or plasmids such as PBR322 or pUC plasmid derivatives. The insertion into a cloning vector can, for example, be accomplished by ligating the DNA fragment into a cloning vector which has complementary cohesive termini. However, if the complementary restriction sites used to fragment the DNA are not present in the cloning vector, the ends of the DNA molecules may be enzymatically modified. Alternatively, any site desired may be produced by ligating nucleotide sequences (linkers) onto the DNA termini; these ligated linkers may comprise specific chemically synthesized oligonucleotides encoding restriction endonuclease recognition sequences. In an alternative method, the cleaved vector and Notch or Delta gene may be modified by homopolymeric tailing. Recombinant molecules can be introduced into host cells via transformation, transfection, infection, electroporation, etc., so that many copies of the gene sequence are generated.

In an alternative method, the desired gene may be identified and isolated after insertion into a suitable cloning vector in a "shot gun" approach. Enrichment for the desired gene, for example, by size fractionization, can be done before insertion into the cloning vector.

In specific embodiments, transformation of host cells with recombinant DNA molecules that incorporate the isolated Notch gene, cDNA, or synthesized DNA sequence enables generation of multiple copies of the gene. Thus, the gene may be obtained in large quantities by growing transformants, isolating the recombinant DNA molecules from the transformants and, when necessary, retrieving the inserted gene from the isolated recombinant DNA.

The Notch sequences provided by the instant invention include those nucleotide sequences encoding substantially the same amino acid sequences as found in native Notch protein, and those encoded amino acid sequences with functionally equivalent amino acids, all as described in Section 5.6 *infra* for Notch derivatives.

Similar methods to those described *supra* can be used to obtain a nucleic acid encoding Delta, Serrate, or adhesive portions thereof, or other toporythmic gene of interest. In a specific embodiment, the Delta nucleic acid has at least a portion of the sequence shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:1). In another specific embodiment, the Serrate nucleic acid has at least a portion of the sequence shown in Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:3). The nucleic acid sequences encoding toporythmic proteins can be isolated from porcine, bovine, feline, avian, equine, or canine, as well as primate sources and any other species in which homologs of known toporythmic genes [including but not limited to the following genes (with the publication of sequences in parentheses): Delta (Vassin et al., 1987, EMBO J. 6, 3431-3440; Kopczynski et al., 1988, Genes Dev. 2, 1723-1735; note corrections to the Kopczynski et al. sequence found in Figure 1 hereof (SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2)) and Serrate (Fleming et al., 1990, Genes & Dev. 4, 2188-2201)] can be identified. Such sequences can be altered by substitutions, additions or deletions that provide for functionally equivalent molecules, as described *supra*.

5.8. RECOMBINANT PRODUCTION OF PROTEIN THERAPEUTICS

The nucleic acid coding for a protein Therapeutic of the invention can be inserted into an appropriate expression vector, *i.e.*, a vector which

contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted protein-coding sequence. The necessary transcriptional and translational signals can also be supplied by the native toporythmic gene and/or its flanking regions. A variety of host-vector systems may be utilized to express the protein-coding sequence. These include but are not limited to mammalian cell systems infected with virus (*e.g.*, vaccinia virus, adenovirus, etc.); insect cell systems infected with virus (*e.g.*, baculovirus); microorganisms such as yeast containing yeast vectors, or bacteria transformed with bacteriophage, DNA, plasmid DNA, or cosmid DNA. The expression elements of vectors vary in their strengths and specificities. Depending on the host-vector system utilized, any one of a number of suitable transcription and translation elements may be used. In a specific embodiment, the adhesive portion of the Notch gene, *e.g.*, that encoding EGF-like repeats (ELR) 11 and 12, is expressed. In other specific embodiments, the human Notch gene is expressed, or a sequence encoding a functionally active portion of human Notch.

Any of the methods previously described for the insertion of DNA fragments into a vector may be used to construct expression vectors containing a chimeric gene consisting of appropriate transcriptional/translational control signals and the protein coding sequences. These methods may include *in vitro* recombinant DNA and synthetic techniques and *in vivo* recombinants (genetic recombination). Expression of nucleic acid sequence encoding a Notch protein or peptide fragment may be regula' by a second nucleic acid sequence so that the Notch protein or peptide is expressed in a host transformed with the recombinant DNA molecule. For example, expression of a Notch protein may be controlled by any promoter/enhancer element known in the art. Promoters which may be used to control toporythmic gene expression include, but are not limited to, the SV40 early promoter region (Bernoist and Chambon, 1981, Nature 290, 304-310), the promoter contained in the 3' long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus (Yamamoto, et al., 1980, Cell 22, 787-797), the herpes thymidine kinase promoter (Wagner et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78, 1441-1445), the regulatory sequences of the metallothionein gene (Brinster et al., 1982, Nature

296, 39-42); prokaryotic expression vectors such as the β-lactamase promoter (Villa-Kamaroff, et al., 1978, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 75, 3727-3731), or the tac promoter (DeBoer, et al., 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80, 21-25); see also "Useful proteins from recombinant bacteria" in Scientific American, 1980, 242, 74-94; plant expression vectors comprising the nopaline synthetase promoter region (Herrera-Estrella et al., Nature 303, 209-213) or the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S RNA promoter (Gardner, et al., 1981, Nucl. Acids Res. 9, 2871), and the promoter of the photosynthetic enzyme ribulose biphosphate carboxylase (Herrera-Estrella et al., 1984, Nature 310, 115-120); promoter elements from yeast or other fungi such as the Gal 4 promoter, the ADC (alcohol dehydrogenase) promoter, PGK (phosphoglycerol kinase) promoter, alkaline phosphatase promoter, and the following animal transcriptional control regions, which exhibit tissue specificity and have been utilized in transgenic animals: elastase I gene control region which is active in pancreatic acinar cells (Swift et al., 1984, Cell 38, 639-646; Ornitz et al., 1986, Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 50, 399-409; MacDonald, 1987, Hepatology 7, 425-515); insulin gene control region which is active in pancreatic beta cells (Hanahan, 1985, Nature 315, 115-122), immunoglobulin gene control region which is active in lymphoid cells (Grosschedl et al., 1984, Cell 38, 647-658; Adames et al., 1985, Nature 318, 533-538; Alexander et al., 1987, Mol. Cell. Biol. 7, 1436-1444), mouse mammary tumor virus control region which is active in testicular, breast, lymphoid and mast cells (Leder et al., 1986, Cell 45, 485-495), albumin gene control region which is active in liver (Pinkert et al., 1987, Genes and Devel. 1 268-276), alpha-fetoprotein gene control region which is active in liver (Krumlauf et al., 1985, Mol. Cell. Biol. 5, 1639-1648; Hammer et al., 1987, Science 235, 53-58; alpha 1-antitrypsin gene control region which is active in the liver (Kelsey et al., 1987, Genes and Devel. 1, 161-171), beta-globin gene control region which is active in myeloid cells (Mogram et al., 1985, Nature 315, 338-340; Kollias et al., 1986, Cell 46, 89-94; myelin basic protein gene control region which is active in oligodendrocyte cells in the brain (Readhead et al., 1987, Cell 48, 703-712); myosin light chain-2 gene control region which is active in skeletal

muscle (Sani, 1985, Nature 314, 283-286), and gonadotropic releasing hormone gene control region which is active in the hypothalamus (Mason et al., 1986, Science 234, 1372-1378).

Expression vectors containing Notch gene inserts can be identified by three general approaches: (a) nucleic acid hybridization, (b) presence or absence of "marker" gene functions, and (c) expression of inserted sequences. In the first approach, the presence of a foreign gene inserted in an expression vector can be detected by nucleic acid hybridization using probes comprising sequences that are homologous to an inserted toporythmic gene. In the second approach, the recombinant vector/host system can be identified and selected based upon the presence or absence of certain "marker" gene functions (*e.g.*, thymidine kinase activity, resistance to antibiotics, transformation phenotype, occlusion body formation in baculovirus, etc.) caused by the insertion of foreign genes in the vector. For example, if the Notch gene is inserted within the marker gene sequence of the vector, recombinants containing the Notch insert can be identified by the absence of the marker gene function. In the third approach, recombinant expression vectors can be identified by assaying the foreign gene product expressed by the recombinant. Such assays can be based, for example, on the physical or functional properties of the Notch gene product in in vitro assay systems, *e.g.*, aggregation (adhesive) ability (see Sections 6-7, *infra*).

Once a particular recombinant DNA molecule is identified and isolated, several methods known in the art may be used to propagate it. Once a suitable host system and growth conditions are established, recombinant expression vectors can be propagated and prepared in quantity. As previously explained, the expression vectors which can be used include, but are not limited to, the following vectors or their derivatives: human or animal viruses such as vaccinia virus or adenovirus; insect viruses such as baculovirus; yeast vectors; bacteriophage vectors (*e.g.*, lambda), and plasmid and cosmid DNA vectors, to name but a few.

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen which modulates the expression of the inserted sequences, or modifies and processes the gene product

in the specific fashion desired. Expression from certain promoters can be elevated in the presence of certain inducers; thus, expression of the genetically engineered Notch protein may be controlled. Furthermore, different host cells have characteristic and specific mechanisms for the translational and post-translational processing and modification (*e.g.*, glycosylation, cleavage) of proteins. Appropriate cell lines or host systems can be chosen to ensure the desired modification and processing of the foreign protein expressed. For example, expression in a bacterial system can be used to produce an unglycosylated core protein product. Expression in yeast will produce a glycosylated product. Expression in mammalian cells can be used to ensure "native" glycosylation of a heterologous mammalian toporythmic protein. Furthermore, different vector/host expression systems may effect processing reactions such as proteolytic cleavages to different extents.

In other specific embodiments, the Notch protein, fragment, analog, or derivative may be expressed as a fusion, or chimeric protein product (comprising the protein, fragment, analog, or derivative joined via a peptide bond to a heterologous protein sequence (of a different protein)). Such a chimeric product can be made by ligating the appropriate nucleic acid sequences encoding the desired amino acid sequences to each other by methods known in the art, in the proper coding frame, and expressing the chimeric product by methods commonly known in the art. Alternatively, such a chimeric product may be made by protein synthetic techniques, *e.g.*, by use of a peptide synthesizer.

Both cDNA and genomic sequences can be cloned and expressed.

In other embodiments, a Notch cDNA sequence may be chromosomally integrated and expressed. Homologous recombination procedures known in the art may be used.

5.8.1. IDENTIFICATION AND PURIFICATION OF THE EXPRESSED GENE PRODUCT

Once a recombinant which expresses the Notch gene sequence is identified, the gene product may be analyzed. This can be achieved by assays

based on the physical or functional properties of the product, including radioactive labelling of the product followed by analysis by gel electrophoresis.

Once the Notch protein is identified, it may be isolated and purified by standard methods including chromatography (*e.g.*, ion exchange, affinity, and sizing column chromatography), centrifugation, differential solubility, or by any other standard technique for the purification of proteins. The functional properties may be evaluated using any suitable assay, including, but not limited to, aggregation assays (see Sections 6-7).

5.9. DERIVATIVES AND ANALOGS OF NOTCH AND OTHER TOPORYTHMIC PROTEINS

The invention further provides, as Therapeutics, derivatives (including but not limited to fragments) and analogs of Notch proteins. Also provided as Therapeutics are other toporythmic proteins and derivatives and analogs thereof, or Notch ligands, in particular, which promote or, alternatively, inhibit the interactions of such other toporythmic proteins with Notch.

The production and use of derivatives and analogs related to Notch are within the scope of the present invention. In a specific embodiment, the derivative or analog is functionally active, i.e., capable of exhibiting one or more functional activities associated with a full-length, wild-type Notch protein. As one example, such derivatives or analogs which have the desired antigenicity can be used, for example, in diagnostic immunoassays as described in Section 5.3. Molecules which retain, or alternatively inhibit, a desired Notch property, *e.g.*, binding to Delta or other toporythmic proteins, binding to a intracellular ligand, can be used therapeutically as inducers, or inhibitors, respectively, of such property and its physiological correlates. Derivatives or analogs of Notch can be tested for the desired activity by procedures known in the art, including but not limited to the assays described *infra*. In one specific embodiment, peptide libraries can be screened to select a peptide with the desired activity; such screening can be carried out by assaying, *e.g.*, for binding to Notch or a Notch binding partner such as Delta.

In particular, Notch derivatives can be made by altering Notch sequences by substitutions, additions or deletions that provide for functionally equivalent molecules. Due to the degeneracy of nucleotide coding sequences, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same amino acid sequence as a Notch gene may be used in the practice of the present invention. These include but are not limited to nucleotide sequences comprising all or portions of Notch genes which are altered by the substitution of different codons that encode a functionally equivalent amino acid residue within the sequence, thus producing a silent change. Likewise, the Notch derivatives of the invention include, but are not limited to, those containing, as a primary amino acid sequence, all or part of the amino acid sequence of a Notch protein including altered sequences in which functionally equivalent amino acid residues are substituted for residues within the sequence resulting in a silent change. For example, one or more amino acid residues within the sequence can be substituted by another amino acid of a similar polarity which acts as a functional equivalent, resulting in a silent alteration. Substitutes for an amino acid within the sequence may be selected from other members of the class to which the amino acid belongs. For example, the nonpolar (hydrophobic) amino acids include alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, phenylalanine, tryptophan and methionine. The polar neutral amino acids include glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, and glutamine. The positively charged (basic) amino acids include arginine, lysine and histidine. The negatively charged (acidic) amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

Derivatives or analogs of Notch include but are not limited to those peptides which are substantially homologous to Notch or fragments thereof, or whose encoding nucleic acid is capable of hybridizing to a Notch nucleic acid sequence.

The Notch derivatives and analogs of the invention can be produced by various methods known in the art. The manipulations which result in their production can occur at the gene or protein level. For example, the cloned Notch gene sequence can be modified by any of numerous strategies

known in the art (Maniatis, T., 1989, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York). The sequence can be cleaved at appropriate sites with restriction endonuclease(s), followed by further enzymatic modification if desired, isolated, and ligated *in vitro*. In the production of the gene encoding a derivative or analog of Notch, care should be taken to ensure that the modified gene remains within the same translational reading frame as Notch, uninterrupted by translational stop signals, in the gene region where the desired Notch activity is encoded.

Additionally, the Notch-encoding nucleic acid sequence can be mutated *in vitro* or *in vivo*, to create and/or destroy translation, initiation, and/or termination sequences, or to create variations in coding regions and/or form new restriction endonuclease sites or destroy preexisting ones, to facilitate further *in vitro* modification. Any technique for mutagenesis known in the art can be used, including but not limited to, *in vitro* site-directed mutagenesis (Hutchinson, C., et al., 1978, J. Biol. Chem 253:6551), use of TAB® linkers (Pharmacia), etc.

Manipulations of the Notch sequence may also be made at the protein level. Included within the scope of the invention are Notch protein fragments or other derivatives or analogs which are differentially modified during or after translation, *e.g.*, by glycosylation, acetylation, phosphorylation, amidation, derivatization by known protecting/blocking groups, proteolytic cleavage, linkage to an antibody molecule or other cellular ligand, etc. Any of numerous chemical modifications may be carried out by known techniques, including but not limited to specific chemical cleavage by cyanogen bromide, trypsin, chymotrypsin, papain, V8 protease, $NaBH_4$; acetylation, formylation, oxidation, reduction; metabolic synthesis in the presence of tunicamycin; etc.

In addition, analogs and derivatives of Notch can be chemically synthesized. For example, a peptide corresponding to a portion of a Notch protein which comprises the desired domain, or which mediates the desired aggregation activity *in vitro*, or binding to a receptor, can be synthesized by use of a peptide synthesizer. Furthermore, if desired, nonclassical amino acids or chemical amino acid analogs can be introduced as a substitution or addition into

the Notch sequence. Non-classical amino acids include but are not limited to the D-isomers of the common amino acids, α-amino isobutyric acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, hydroxyproline, sarcosine, citrulline, cysteic acid, t-butylglycine, t-butylalanine, phenylglycine, cyclohexylalanine, β-alanine, designer amino acids such as β-methyl amino acids, Cα-methyl amino acids, and Nα-methyl amino acids.

In a specific embodiment, the Notch derivative is a chimeric, or fusion, protein comprising a Notch protein or fragment thereof fused via a peptide bond at its amino- and/or carboxy-terminus to a non-Notch amino acid sequence. In one embodiment, such a chimeric protein is produced by recombinant expression of a nucleic acid encoding the protein (comprising a Notch-coding sequence joined in-frame to a non-Notch coding sequence). Such a chimeric product can be made by ligating the appropriate nucleic acid sequences encoding the desired amino acid sequences to each other by methods known in the art, in the proper coding frame, and expressing the chimeric product by methods commonly known in the art. Alternatively, such a chimeric product may be made by protein synthetic techniques, *e.g.*, by use of a peptide synthesizer. In a specific embodiment, a chimeric nucleic acid encoding a mature Notch protein with a heterologous signal sequence is expressed such that the chimeric protein is expressed and processed by the cell to the mature Notch protein. As another example, and not by way of limitation, a recombinant molecule can be constructed according to the invention, comprising coding portions of both Notch and another toporythmic gene, *e.g.*, Delta. The encoded protein of such a recombinant molecule could exhibit properties associated with both Notch and Delta and portray a novel profile of biological activities, including agonists as well as antagonists. The primary sequence of Notch and Delta may also be used to predict tertiary structure of the molecules using computer simulation (Hopp and Woods, 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78:3824-3828); Notch/Delta chimeric recombinant genes could be designed in light of correlations between tertiary structure and biological function. Likewise, chimeric genes comprising portions of Notch fused to any heterologous (non-Notch) protein-encoding

sequences may be constructed. A specific embodiment relates to a chimeric protein comprising a fragment of Notch of at least six amino acids.

In another specific embodiment, the Notch derivative is a fragment of Notch comprising a region of homology with another toporythmic protein. As used herein, a region of a first protein shall be considered "homologous" to a second protein when the amino acid sequence of the region is at least 30% identical or at least 75% either identical or involving conservative changes, when compared to any sequence in the second protein of an equal number of amino acids as the number contained in the region.

Derivatives of Serrate, Delta, other toporythmic proteins, and the adhesive portions thereof, can be made by methods similar to those described *supra*.

5.9.1. DERIVATIVES OF NOTCH CONTAINING ONE OR MORE DOMAINS OF THE PROTEIN

In a specific embodiment, the invention provides Therapeutics that are Notch derivatives and analogs, in particular Notch fragments and derivatives of such fragments, that comprise one or more domains of the Notch protein, including but not limited to the extracellular domain, transmembrane domain, intracellular domain, membrane-associated region, one or more of the EGF-like repeats (ELR) of the Notch protein, the cdc10 repeats, and the Notch/lin-12 repeats. In specific embodiments, the Notch derivative may lack all or a portion of the ELRs, or one or more other regions of the protein.

In a specific embodiment, relating to a Notch protein of a species other than *D. melanogaster*, preferably human, fragments comprising specific portions of Notch are those comprising portions in the respective Notch protein most homologous to specific fragments of the *Drosophila* Notch protein (*e.g.*, ELR 11 and ELR 12).

5.9.2. DERIVATIVES OF NOTCH OR OTHER TOPORYTHMIC PROTEINS THAT MEDIATE BINDING TO TOPORYTHMIC PROTEIN DOMAINS, AND INHIBITORS THEREOF

The invention also provides Notch fragments, and analogs or derivatives of such fragments, which mediate binding to toporythmic proteins (and thus are termed herein "adhesive"), and nucleic acid sequences encoding the foregoing.

Also included as Therapeutics of the invention are toporythmic (*e.g.*, Delta, Serrate) protein fragments, and analogs or derivatives thereof, which mediate heterotypic binding to Notch (and thus are termed herein "adhesive"), and nucleic acid sequences relating to the foregoing.

Also included as Therapeutics of the invention are inhibitors (*e.g.*, peptide inhibitors) of the foregoing toporythmic protein interactions with Notch.

The ability to bind to a toporythmic protein can be demonstrated by *in vitro* aggregation assays with cells expressing such a toporythmic protein as well as cells expressing Notch or a Notch derivative (See Section 6). That is, the ability of a protein fragment to bind to a Notch protein can be demonstrated by detecting the ability of the fragment, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Notch protein expressed on the surface of a second cell. Inhibitors of the foregoing interactions can be detected by their ability to inhibit such aggregation *in vitro*.

The nucleic acid sequences encoding toporythmic proteins or adhesive domains thereof, for use in such assays, can be isolated from human, porcine, bovine, feline, avian, equine, canine, or insect, as well as primate sources and any other species in which homologs of known toporythmic genes can be identified.

In a specific embodiment, the adhesive fragment of Notch is that comprising the portion of Notch most homologous to ELR 11 and 12, i.e., amino acid numbers 447 through 527 (SEQ ID NO:14) of the *Drosophila* Notch sequence (see Figure 4). In yet another specific embodiment, the adhesive fragment of Delta mediating binding to Notch is that comprising the portion of

Delta most homologous to about amino acid numbers 1-230 of the *Drosophila* Delta sequence (SEQ ID NO:2). In a specific embodiment relating to an adhesive fragment of Serrate, such fragment is that comprising the portion of Serrate most homologous to about amino acid numbers 85-283 or 79-282 of the *Drosophila* Serrate sequence (see Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:4)).

Due to the degeneracy of nucleotide coding sequences, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same amino acid sequence as the adhesive sequences may be used in the practice of the present invention. These include but are not limited to nucleotide sequences comprising all or portions of the Notch, Delta, or Serrate genes which are altered by the substitution of different codons that encode a functionally equivalent amino acid residue within the sequence, thus producing a silent change. Likewise, the adhesive protein fragments or derivatives thereof, of the invention include, but are not limited to, those containing, as a primary amino acid sequence, all or part of the amino acid sequence of the adhesive domains including altered sequences in which functionally equivalent amino acid residues are substituted for residues within the sequence resulting in a silent change.

Adhesive fragments of toporythmic proteins and potential derivatives, analogs or peptides related to adhesive toporythmic protein sequences, can be tested for the desired binding activity *e.g.*, by the *in vitro* aggregation assays described in the examples herein. Adhesive derivatives or adhesive analogs of adhesive fragments of toporythmic proteins include but are not limited to those peptides which are substantially homologous to the adhesive fragments, or whose encoding nucleic acid is capable of hybridizing to the nucleic acid sequence encoding the adhesive fragments, and which peptides and peptide analogs have positive binding activity *e.g.*, as tested *in vitro* by an aggregation assay such as described in the examples sections *infra*. Such derivatives and analogs are envisioned as Therapeutics and are within the scope of the present invention.

The adhesive-protein related derivatives, analogs, and peptides of the invention can be produced by various methods known in the art. The

manipulations which result in their production can occur at the gene or protein level (see Section 5.6).

Additionally, the adhesive-encoding nucleic acid sequence can be mutated *in vitro* or *in vivo*; and manipulations of the adhesive sequence may also be made at the protein level (see Section 5.6).

In addition, analogs and peptides related to adhesive fragments can be chemically synthesized.

5.10. ASSAYS OF NOTCH PROTEINS, DERIVATIVES AND ANALOGS

The *in vitro* activity of Notch proteins, derivatives and analogs, and other toporythmic proteins which bind to Notch, can be assayed by various methods.

For example, in one embodiment, where one is assaying for the ability to bind or compete with wild-type Notch for binding to anti-Notch antibody, various immunoassays known in the art can be used, including but not limited to competitive and non-competitive assay systems using techniques such as radioimmunoassays, ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay), "sandwich" immunoassays, immunoradiometric assays, gel diffusion precipitin reactions, immunodiffusion assays, in situ immunoassays (using colloidal gold, enzyme or radioisotope labels, for example), western blots, precipitation reactions, agglutination assays (*e.g.*, gel agglutination assays, hemagglutination assays), complement fixation assays, immunofluorescence assays, protein A assays, and immunoelectrophoresis assays, etc. In one embodiment, antibody binding is detected by detecting a label on the primary antibody. In another embodiment, the primary antibody is detected by detecting binding of a secondary antibody or reagent to the primary antibody. In a further embodiment, the secondary antibody is labelled. Many means are known in the art for detecting binding in an immunoassay and are within the scope of the present invention.

In another embodiment, where one is assaying for the ability to mediate binding to Notch, one can carry out an *in vitro* aggregation assay such as

described *infra* in Section 6 or 7 (see also Fehon et al., 1990, Cell 61:523-534; Rebay et al., 1991, Cell 67:687-699).

In another embodiment, where another ligand for Notch is identified, ligand binding can be assayed, *e.g.*, by binding assays well known in the art. In another embodiment, physiological correlates of ligand binding to cells expressing a Notch receptor (signal transduction) can be assayed.

In another embodiment, in insect or other model systems, genetic studies can be done to study the phenotypic effect of a Notch mutant that is a derivative or analog of wild-type Notch.

Other methods will be known to the skilled artisan and are within the scope of the invention.

5.11. ANTIBODIES TO NOTCH PROTEINS, DERIVATIVES AND ANALOGS

According to one embodiment of the invention, antibodies and fragments containing the binding domain thereof, directed against Notch are Therapeutics. Accordingly, Notch proteins, fragments or analogs or derivatives thereof, in particular, human Notch proteins or fragments thereof, may be used as immunogens to generate anti-Notch protein antibodies. Such antibodies can be polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric, single chain, Fab fragments, or from an Fab expression library. In a specific embodiment, antibodies specific to EGF-like repeats 11 and 12 of Notch may be prepared. In other embodiments, antibodies reactive with the extracellular domain of Notch can be generated. One example of such antibodies may prevent aggregation in an *in vitro* assay. In another embodiment, antibodies specific to human Notch are produced.

Various procedures known in the art may be used for the production of polyclonal antibodies to a Notch protein or peptide. In a particular embodiment, rabbit polyclonal antibodies to an epitope of the human Notch protein encoded by a sequence depicted in Figure 10 or 11, or a subsequence thereof, can be obtained. For the production of antibody, various host animals can be immunized by injection with the native Notch protein, or a synthetic version, or fragment thereof, including but not limited to rabbits, mice, rats, etc.

Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response, depending on the host species, and including but not limited to Freund's (complete and incomplete), mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhold limpet hemocyanins, dinitrophenol, and potentially useful human adjuvants such as BCG (bacille Calmette-Guerin) and corynebacterium parvum.

For preparation of monoclonal antibodies directed toward a Notch protein sequence, any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture may be used. For example, the hybridoma technique originally developed by Kohler and Milstein (1975, Nature 256, 495-497), as well as the trioma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kozbor et al., 1983, Immunology Today 4, 72), and the EBV-hybridoma technique to produce human monoclonal antibodies (Cole et al., 1985, in Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96).

Antibody fragments which contain the idiotype (binding domain) of the molecule can be generated by known techniques. For example, such fragments include but are not limited to: the $F(ab')_2$ fragment which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule; the Fab' fragments which can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of the $F(ab')_2$ fragment, and the Fab fragments which can be generated by treating the antibody molecule with papain and a reducing agent.

In the production of antibodies, screening for the desired antibody can be accomplished by techniques known in the art, *e.g.* ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay). For example, to select antibodies which recognize the adhesive domain of a Notch protein, one may assay generated hybridomas for a product which binds to a protein fragment containing such domain. For selection of an antibody specific to human Notch, one can select on the basis of positive binding to human Notch and a lack of binding to *Drosophila* Notch.

In addition to therapeutic utility, the foregoing antibodies have utility in diagnostic immunoassays as described in Section 5.6 *supra*.

Similar procedures to those described *supra* can be used to make Therapeutics which are antibodies to domains of other proteins (particularly toporythmic proteins) that bind or otherwise interact with Notch (*e.g.*, adhesive fragments of Delta or Serrate).

6. DOMAINS OF NOTCH MEDIATE BINDING WITH DELTA

Intermolecular association between the products of the Notch and Delta genes was detected by studying the effects of their expression on aggregation in *Drosophila* Schneider's 2 (S2) cells (Fehon et al., 1990, Cell 61, 523-534). Direct evidence of intermolecular interactions between Notch and Delta is described herein, as well as an assay system that can be used in dissecting the components of this interaction. Normally nonadhesive Drosophila S2 cultured cells that express Notch bind specifically in a calcium-dependent manner to cells that express Delta. Furthermore, while cells that express Notch do not bind to one another, cells that express Delta do bind to one another, suggesting that Notch and Delta can compete for binding to Delta at the cell surface. Notch and Delta form detergent-soluble complexes both in cultured cells and embryonic cells, suggesting that Notch and Delta interact directly at the molecular level in vitro and in vivo. The analyses suggest that Notch and Delta proteins interact at the cell surface via their extracellular domains.

6.1. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

6.1.1. EXPRESSION CONSTRUCTS

Expression constructs are described in Fehon et al., 1990, Cell 61:523-534. Briefly, Notch encoded by the MgIIa minigene a cDNA/genomic chimeric construct (Ramos et al., 1989, Genetics 123, 337-348) was expressed following insertion into pRmHa-3 (Bunch, et al., 1988, Nucl. Acids Res. 16, 1043-1061). In the resulting construct, designated pMtNMg, the metallothionein promoter in pRmHa-3 is fused to Notch sequences starting 20 nucleotides upstream of the translation start site.

The extracellular Notch construct (ECN1), was derived from a Notch cosmid (Ramos et al., 1989, Genetics 123, 337-348), and has an internal deletion of the Notch coding sequences from amino acids 1790 to 2625 inclusive (Wharton et al., 1985, Cell 43, 567-581), and a predicted frameshift that produces a novel 59 amino acid carboxyl terminus.

For the Delta expression construct, the Dl1 cDNA (Kopczynski et al., 1988, Genes Dev. 2, 1723-1735; Figure 1; SEQ ID NO:1), which includes the complete coding capacity for Delta, was inserted into the EcoRI site of pRmHa-3. This construct was called pMTDl1.

6.1.2. ANTIBODY PREPARATION

Hybridoma cell line C17.9C6 was obtained from a mouse immunized with a fusion protein based on a 2.1 kb SalI-HindIII fragment that includes coding sequences for most of the intracellular domain of Notch (amino acids 1791-2504; Wharton et al., 1985, Cell 43, 567-581). The fragment was subcloned into pUR289 (Ruther and Muller-Hill, 1983, EMBO J. 2, 1791-1794), and then transferred into the pATH 1 expression vector (Dieckmann and Tzagoloff, 1985, J. Biol. Chem. 260, 1513-1520) as a BglII-HindIII fragment. Soluble fusion protein was expressed, precipitated by 25% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, resuspended in 6 M urea, and purified by preparative isoelectric focusing using a Rotofor (Bio-Rad) (for details, see Fehon, 1989, Rotofor Review No. 7, Bulletin 1518, Richmond, California: Bio-Rad Laboratories).

Mouse polyclonal antisera were raised against the extracellular domain of Notch using four BstYI fragments of 0.8 kb (amino acids 237-501: Wharton et al., 1985, Cell 43, 567-581), 1.1 kb (amino acids 501-868), 0.99 kb (amino acids 868-1200), and 1.4 kb (amino acids 1465-1935) length, which spanned from the fifth EGF-like repeat across the transmembrane domain, singly inserted in-frame into the appropriate pGEX expression vector (Smith and Johnson, 1988, Gene 67, 31-40). Fusion proteins were purified on glutathione-agarose beads (SIGMA). Mouse and rat antisera were precipitated with 50%

$(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and resuspended in PBS (150 mM NaCl, 14 mM Na_2HPO_4, 6 mM NaH_2PO_4) with 0.02% NaN_3.

Hybridoma cell line 201 was obtained from a mouse immunized with a fusion protein that includes coding sequences from the extracellular domain of Delta (Kopczynski et al., 1988, Genes Dev. 2, 1723-1735), including sequences extending from the fourth through the ninth EGF-like repeats in Delta (amino acids 350-529).

Rat polyclonal antisera were obtained following immunization with antigen derived from the same fusion protein construct. In this case, fusion protein was prepared by lysis of IPTG-induced cells in SDS-Laemmli buffer (Carroll and Laughon, 1987, in DNA Cloning, Volume III, D.M. Glover, ed. (Oxford: IRL Press), pp. 89-111), separation of proteins by SDS-PAGE, excision of the appropriate band from the gel, and electroelution of antigen from the gel slice for use in immunization (Harlow and Lane, 1988, Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual (Cold Spring Harbor, New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory)).

6.1.3. CELL CULTURE AND TRANSFECTION

The S2 cell line (Schneider, 1972, J. Embryol. Exp. Morph. 27, 353-365) was grown in M3 medium (prepared by Hazleton Co.) supplemented with 2.5 mg/ml Bacto-Peptone (Difco), 1 mg/ml TC Yeastolate (Difco), 11% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS) (Hyclone), and 100 U/ml penicillin-100 μg/ml streptomycin-0.25 μg/ml fungizone (Hazleton). Cells growing in log phase at $\sim 2 \times 10^6$ cells/ml were transfected with 20 μg of DNA-calcium phosphate coprecipitate in 1 ml per 5 ml of culture as previously described (Wigler et al., 1979, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78, 1373-1376), with the exception that BES buffer (SIGMA) was used in place of HEPES buffer (Chen and Okayama, 1987, Mol. Cell. Biol. 7, 2745-2752). After 16-18 hr, cells were transferred to conical centrifuge tubes, pelleted in a clinical centrifuge at full speed for 30 seconds, rinsed once with 1/4 volume of fresh complete medium, resuspended in their original volume of complete medium, and returned to the original flask. Transfected cells were then allowed to recover for 24 hr before induction.

6.1.4. AGGREGATION ASSAYS

Expression of the Notch and Delta metallothionein constructs was induced by the addition of $CuSO_4$ to 0.7 mM. Cells transfected with the ECN1 construct were treated similarly. Cells were then mixed, incubated under aggregation conditions, and scored for their ability to aggregate using specific antisera and immunofluorescence microscopy to visualize expressing cells.

Two types of aggregation assays were used. In the first assay, a total of 3 ml of cells (5-10 x 10^6 cells/ml) was placed in a 25 ml Erlenmeyer flask and rotated at 40-50 rpm on a rotary shaker for 24-48 hr at room temperature. For these experiments, cells were mixed 1-4 hr after induction began and induction was continued throughout the aggregation period. In the second assay, ~0.6 ml of cells were placed in a 0.6 ml Eppendorf tube (leaving a small bubble) after an overnight induction (12-16 hr) at room temperature and rocked gently for 1-2 hr at 4°C. The antibody inhibition and Ca^{2+} dependence experiments were performed using the latter assay. For Ca^{2+} dependence experiments, cells were first collected and rinsed in balanced saline solution (BSS) with 11% FCS (BSS-FCS; FCS was dialyzed against 0.9% NaCl, 5mM Tris [pH 7.5]) or in Ca^{2+} free BSS-FCS containing 10 mM EGTA (Snow et al., 1989, Cell 59, 313-323) and then resuspended in the same medium at the original volume. For the antibody inhibition experiments, Notch-transfected cells were collected and rinsed in M3 medium and then treated before aggregation in M3 medium for 1 hr at 4°C with a 1:250 dilution of immune or preimmune sera from each of the four mice immunized with fusion proteins containing segments from the extracellular domain of Notch (see Antibody Preparation above).

6.1.5. IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE

Cells were collected by centrifugation (3000 rpm for 20 seconds in an Eppendorf microcentrifuge) and fixed in 0.6 ml Eppendorf tubes with 0.5 ml of freshly made 2% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 10 min at room temperature. After fixing, cells were collected by centrifugation, rinsed twice in PBS, and stained for 1 hr in primary antibody in PBS with 0.1% saponin (SIGMA) and 1%

normal goat serum (Pocono Rabbit Farm, Canadensis, PA). Monoclonal antibody supernatants were diluted 1:10 and mouse or rat sera were diluted 1:1000 for this step. Cells were then rinsed once in PBS and stained for 1 hr in specific secondary antibodies (double-labeling grade goat anti-mouse and goat anti-rat, Jackson Immunoresearch) in PBS-saponin-normal goat serum. After this incubation, cells were rinsed twice in PBS and mounted on slides in 90% glycerol, 10% 1 M Tris (pH 8.0), and 0.5% n-propyl gallate. Cells were viewed under epifluorescence on a Leitz Orthoplan 2 microscope.

Confocal micrographs were taken using the Bio-Rad MRC 500 system connected to a Zeiss Axiovert compound microscope. Images were collected using the BHS and GHS filter sets, aligned using the ALIGN program, and merged using MERGE. Fluorescent bleed-through from the green into the red channel was reduced using the BLEED program (all software provided by Bio-Rad). Photographs were obtained directly from the computer monitor using Kodak Ektar 125 film.

6.1.6. CELL LYSATES, IMMUNOPRECIPITATIONS, AND WESTERN BLOTS

Nondenaturing detergent lysates of tissue culture and wild-type Canton-S embryos were prepared on ice in ~10 cell vol of lysis buffer (300 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris [pH 8.0], 0.5% NP-40, 0.5% deoxycholate, 1 mM $CaCl_2$, 1 mM $MgCl_2$) with 1 mM phenylmethysulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) and diisopropyl fluorophosphate diluted 1:2500 as protease inhibitors. Lysates were sequentially triturated using 18G, 21G, and 25G needles attached to 1 cc tuberculin syringes and then centrifuged at full speed in a microfuge 10 min at 4°C to remove insoluble material. Immunoprecipitation was performed by adding ~1 μg of antibody (1-2 μl of polyclonal antiserum) to 250-500 μl of cell lysate and incubating for 1 hr at 4°C with agitation. To this mixture, 15 μg of goat anti-mouse antibodies (Jackson Immunoresearch; these antibodies recognize both mouse and rat IgG) were added and allowed to incubate for 1 hr at 4°C with agitation. This was followed by the addition of 100 μl of fixed Staphylococcus aureus (Staph A) bacteria (Zysorbin, Zymed; resuspended according to

manufacturer's instructions), which had been collected, washed five times in lysis buffer, and incubated for another hour. Staph A-antibody complexes were then pelleted by centrifugation and washed three times in lysis buffer followed by two 15 min washes in lysis buffer. After being transferred to a new tube, precipitated material was suspended in 50 μl of SDS-PAGE sample buffer, boiled immediately for 10 min, run on 3%-15% gradient gels, blotted to nitrocellulose, and detected using monoclonal antibodies and HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse secondary antibodies as previously described (Johansen et al., 1989, J. Cell Biol. 109, 2427-2440). For total cellular protein samples used on Western blots, cells were collected by centrifugation, lysed in 10 cell vol of sample buffer that contained 1 mM PMSF, and boiled immediately.

6.2. RESULTS

6.2.1. THE EXPRESSION OF NOTCH AND DELTA IN CULTURED CELLS

To detect interactions between Notch and Delta, we examined the behavior of cells expressing these proteins on their surfaces using an aggregation assay. We chose the S2 cell line (Schneider, 1972, J. Embryol. Exp. Morph. 27, 353-365) for these studies. S2 cells express an aberrant Notch message and no detectable Notch due to a rearrangement of the 5' end of the Notch coding sequence. These cells also express no detectable Delta.

Results of Western blot and immunofluorescent analysis clearly showed that the Notch and Delta constructs support expression of proteins of the expected sizes and subcellular localization.

6.2.2. CELLS THAT EXPRESS NOTCH AND DELTA AGGREGATE

A simple aggregation assay was used to detect interactions between Notch and Delta expressed on the surface of S2 cells.

S2 cells in log phase growth were separately transfected with either the Notch or Delta metallothionein promoter construct. After induction with $CuSO_4$, transfected cells were mixed in equal numbers and allowed to aggregate overnight at room temperature (for details, see Experimental

Procedures, Section 6.1). Alternatively, in some experiments intended to reduce metabolic activity, cells were mixed gently at 4°C for 1-2 hr. To determine whether aggregates had formed, cells were processed for immunofluorescence microscopy using antibodies specific for each gene product and differently labeled fluorescent secondary antibodies. Expressing cells usually constituted less than 5% of the total cell population because transient rather than stable transformants were used. The remaining cells either did not express a given protein or expressed at levels too low for detection by immunofluorescence microscopy. As controls, we performed aggregations with only a single type of transfected cell.

The results (Fehon et al., 1990, Cell 61:523-534) showed that while Notch-expressing (Notch$^+$) cells alone did not form aggregates in the assay, Delta-expressing (Delta$^+$) cells did. The tendency for Delta$^+$ cells to aggregate was apparent even in nonaggregated control samples, where cell clusters of 4-8 cells that probably arose from adherence between mitotic sister cells commonly occurred. However, clusters were more common after incubation under aggregation conditions (*e.g.*, 19% of Delta$^+$ cells in aggregates before incubation vs. 37% of Delta$^+$ cells in aggregates after incubation), indicating that Delta$^+$ cells are able to form stable contacts with one another in this assay.

In remarkable contrast to control experiments with Notch$^+$ cells alone, aggregation of mixtures of Notch$^+$ and Delta$^+$ cells resulted in the formation of clusters of up to 20 or more cells. The fraction of expressing cells found in clusters of four or more stained cells after 24 hr of aggregation ranged from 32%-54% in mixtures of Notch$^+$ and Delta$^+$ cells. This range was similar to that seen for Delta$^+$ cells alone (37%-40%) but very different from that for Notch$^+$ cells alone (only 0%-5%). Although a few clusters that consisted only of Delta$^+$ cells were found, Notch$^+$ cells were never found in clusters of greater than four to five cells unless Delta$^+$ cells were also present. Again, all cells within these clusters expressed either Notch or Delta, even though transfected cells composed only a small fraction of the total cell population. At 48 hr, the degree of aggregation appeared higher (63%-71%), suggesting that aggregation had not yet reached a maximum after 24 hr under these conditions. Also, cells

cotransfected with Notch and Delta constructs (so that all transfected cells express both proteins) aggregated in a similar fashion under the same experimental conditions.

Notch involvement in the aggregation process was directly tested by examining the effect of a mixture of polyclonal antisera directed against fusion proteins that spanned almost the entire extracellular domain of Notch on aggregation (see Experimental Procedures, Section 6.1). To minimize artifacts that might arise due to a metabolic response to patching of surface antigens, antibody treatment and the aggregation assay were performed at 4°C in these experiments. Notch$^+$ cells were incubated with either preimmune or immune mouse sera for 1 hr, Delta$^+$ cells were added, and aggregation was performed for 1-2 hr. While Notch$^+$ cells pretreated with preimmune sera aggregated with Delta$^+$ cells (in one of three experiments, 23% of the Notch$^+$ cells were in Notch$^+$-Delta$^+$ cell aggregates), those treated with immune sera did not (only 2% of Notch$^+$ cells were in aggregates). This result suggested that the extracellular domain of Notch was required for Notch$^+$-Delta$^+$ cell aggregation.

6.2.3. NOTCH-DELTA-MEDIATED AGGREGATION IS CALCIUM DEPENDENT

The ability of expressing cells to aggregate in the presence or absence of Ca^{2+} ions was tested to determine whether there is a Ca^{2+} ion requirement for Notch-Delta aggregation. To minimize possible nonspecific effects due to metabolic responses to the removal of Ca^{2+}, these experiments were performed at 4°C. The results clearly demonstrated a dependence of Notch-Delta-mediated aggregation on exogenous Ca^{2+}.

6.2.4. NOTCH AND DELTA INTERACT WITHIN A SINGLE CELL

The question whether Notch and Delta are associated within the membrane of one cell that expresses both proteins was posed by examining the distributions of Notch and Delta in cotransfected cells. To test whether the observed colocalization was coincidental or represented a stable interaction

between Notch and Delta, live cells were treated with an excess of polyclonal anti-Notch antiserum. This treatment resulted in "patching" of Notch on the surface of expressing cells into discrete patches as detected by immunofluorescence. There was a distinct correlation between the distributions of Notch and Delta on the surfaces of these cells after this treatment, indicating that these proteins are associated within the membrane.

6.2.5. INTERACTIONS WITH DELTA DO NOT REQUIRE THE INTRACELLULAR DOMAIN OF NOTCH

In addition to a large extracellular domain that contains EGF-like repeats, Notch has a sizeable intracellular (IC) domain of ~940 amino acids. The IC domain includes a phosphorylation site (Kidd et al., 1989, Genes Dev. 3, 1113-1129), a putative nucleotide binding domain, a polyglutamine stretch (Wharton et al., 1985, Cell 43, 567-581; Kidd, et al., 1986, Mol. Cell. Biol. 6, 3094-3108), and sequences homologous to the yeast cdc10 gene, which is involved in cell cycle control in yeast (Breeden and Nasmyth, 1987, Nature 329, 651-654). A variant Notch construct was used from which coding sequences for ~835 amino acids of the IC domain, including all of the structural features noted above, had been deleted (leaving 25 membrane-proximal amino acids and a novel 59 amino acid carboxyl terminus; see Experimental Procedures).

In aggregation assays, cells that expressed the ECN1 construct consistently formed aggregates with Delta$^+$ cells, but not with themselves, just as was observed for cells that expressed intact Notch. Sharp bands of ECN1 staining were observed within regions of contact with Delta$^+$ cells, again indicating a localization of ECN1 within regions of contact between cells. To test for interactions within the membrane, surface antigen co-patching experiments were conducted using cells cotransfected with the ECN1 and Delta constructs. As observed for intact Notch, when ECN1 was patched using polyclonal antisera against the extracellular domain of Notch, ECN1 and Delta colocalized at the cell surface. These results demonstrate that the observed interactions between Notch and Delta within the membrane do not require the deleted portion of the IC domain of Notch and are therefore probably mediated by the extracellular domain.

6.2.6. NOTCH AND DELTA FORM DETERGENT-SOLUBLE INTERMOLECULAR COMPLEXES

The preceding results indicated molecular interactions between Notch and Delta present within the same membrane and between these proteins expressed on different cells. A further test for such interactions is whether these proteins would coprecipitate from nondenaturing detergent extracts of cells that express Notch and Delta. If Notch and Delta form a stable intermolecular complex either between or within cells, then it should be possible to precipitate both proteins from cell extracts using specific antisera directed against one of these proteins. This analysis was performed by immunoprecipitating Delta with polyclonal antisera from NP-40/deoxycholate lysates (see Experimental Procedures) of cells cotransfected with the Notch and Delta constructs that had been allowed to aggregate overnight or of 0-24 hr wild-type embryos.

Coprecipitation of Notch was detected in Delta immunoprecipitates from cotransfected cells and embryos. However, coprecipitating Notch appeared to be present in much smaller quantities than Delta and was therefore difficult to detect. The fact that immunoprecipitation of Delta results in the coprecipitation of Notch constitutes direct evidence that these two proteins form stable intermolecular complexes in transfected S2 cells and in embryonic cells.

6.3. DISCUSSION

Use of an in vitro aggregation assay that employs normally nonadhesive S2 cells showed that cells that express Notch and Delta adhere specifically to one another.

7. EGF REPEATS 11 AND 12 OF NOTCH ARE REQUIRED AND SUFFICIENT FOR NOTCH-DELTA-MEDIATED AGGREGATION

The same aggregation assay was used as described in Section 6, together with deletion mutants of Notch to identify regions within the extracellular domain of Notch necessary for interactions with Delta. The evidence shows that the EGF repeats of Notch are directly involved in this interaction and that only

two (ELR 11 and 12) of the 36 EGF repeats appear necessary. These two EGF repeats are sufficient for binding to Delta and that the calcium dependence of Notch-Delta mediated aggregation also associates with these two repeats. Finally, the two corresponding EGF repeats from the *Xenopus* homolog of Notch also mediate aggregation with Delta, implying that not only has the structure of Notch been evolutionarily conserved, but also its function. These results suggest that the extracellular domain of Notch is surprisingly modular, and could potentially bind a variety of proteins in addition to Delta. (See Rebay et al., 1991, Cell 67:687-699.)

7.1. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

7.1.1. EXPRESSION CONSTRUCTS

The constructs described are all derivatives of the full length Notch expression construct #1 pMtNMg (see Section 6, *supra*), and were made as described (Rebay et al., 1991, Cell 67:687-699).

7.1.2. CELL CULTURE AND TRANSFECTION

The *Drosophila* S2 cell line was grown and transfected as described in Section 6, *supra*. The Delta-expressing stably transformed S2 cell line L-49-6-7 (kindly established by L. Cherbas) was grown in M3 medium (prepared by Hazleton Co.) supplemented with 11% heat inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS) (Hyclone), 100 U/ml penicillin-100 μg/ml streptomycin-0.25 μg/ml fungizone (Hazleton), 2 x 10^{-7} M methotrexate, 0.1 mM hypoxanthine, and 0.016 mM thymidine.

7.1.3. AGGREGATION ASSAYS AND IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE

Aggregation assays and Ca^{++} dependence experiments were as described *supra*, Section 6. Cells were stained with the anti-Notch monoclonal antibody 9C6.C17 and anti-Delta rat polyclonal antisera (details described in Section 6, *supra*). Surface expression of Notch constructs in unpermeabilized cells was assayed using rat polyclonal antisera raised against the 0.8 kb (amino acids

237-501; Wharton et al., 1985, Cell 43, 567-581) BstYI fragment from the extracellular domain of Notch. Cells were viewed under epifluorescence on a Leitz Orthoplan 2 microscope.

7.2. RESULTS

7.2.1. EGF REPEATS 11 AND 12 OF NOTCH ARE REQUIRED FOR NOTCH-DELTA MEDIATED AGGREGATION

An extensive deletion analysis was undertaken of the extracellular domain of the Notch protein, which was shown (*supra*, Section 6; Fehon et al., 1990, Cell 61:523-534) to be involved in Notch-Delta interactions, to identify the precise domain of Notch mediating these interactions. The ability of cells transfected with the various deletion constructs to interact with Delta was tested using the aggregation assay described in Section 6. Briefly, Notch deletion constructs were transiently transfected into *Drosophila* S2 cells, induced with $CuSO_4$, and then aggregated overnight at room temperature with a small amount of cells from the stably transformed Delta expressing cell line L49-6-7(Cherbas), yielding a population typically composed of ~1% Notch expressing cells and ~5% Delta expressing cells, with the remaining cells expressing neither protein.

Schematic drawings of the constructs tested and results of the aggregation experiments are shown in Figure 2. To assay the degree of aggregation, cells were stained with antisera specific to each gene product and examined with immunofluorescent microscopy. Aggregates were defined as clusters of four or more cells containing both Notch and Delta expressing cells, and the values shown in Figure 2 represent the percentage of all Notch expressing cells found in such clusters. All numbers reflect the average result from at least two separate transfection experiments in which at least 100 Notch expressing cell units (either single cells or clusters) were scored.

The initial constructs (#2 DSph and #3 ΔCla) deleted large portions of the EGF repeats. Their inability to promote Notch-Delta aggregation suggested that the EGF repeats of Notch were involved in the interaction with Delta. A series of six in-frame ClaI restriction sites was used to further dissect

the region between EGF repeats 7 and 30. Due to sequence homology between repeats, five of the ClaI sites occur in the same relative place within the EGF repeat, just after the third cysteine, while the sixth site occurs just before the first cysteine of EGF repeat 31 (Figure 3). Thus, by performing a partial ClaI digestion and then religating, deletions were obtained that not only preserved the open reading frame of the Notch protein but in addition frequently maintained the structural integrity and conserved spacing, at least theoretically, of the three disulfide bonds in the chimeric EGF repeats produced by the religation (Figure 2, constructs #4-14). Unfortunately, the most 3′ ClaI site was resistant to digestion while the next most 3′ ClaI site broke between EGF repeats 30 and 31. Therefore, when various ClaI digestion fragments were reinserted into the framework of the complete ClaI digest (construct #3 ΔCla), the overall structure of the EGF repeats was apparently interrupted at the 3′ junction.

Several points about this series of constructs are worth noting. First, removal of the ClaI restriction fragment breaking in EGF repeats 9 and 17 (construct #8 ΔEGF9-17) abolished aggregation with Delta, while reinsertion of this piece into construct #3 ΔCla, which lacks EGF repeats 7-30, restored aggregation to roughly wild type levels (construct #13 ΔCla+EGF9-17), suggesting that EGF repeats 9 through 17 contain sequences important for binding Delta. Second, all constructs in this series (#4-14) were consistent with the binding site mapping to EGF repeats 9 through 17. Expression constructs containing these repeats (#5, 7, 9, 10, 13) promoted Notch-Delta interactions while constructs lacking these repeats (#4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14) did not. To confirm that inability to aggregate with Delta cells was not simply due to failure of the mutagenized Notch protein to reach the cell surface, but actually reflected the deletion of the necessary binding site, cell surface expression of all constructs was tested by immunofluorescently staining live transfected cells with antibodies specific to the extracellular domain of Notch. All constructs failing to mediate Notch-Delta interactions produced a protein that appeared to be expressed normally at the cell surface. Third, although the aggregation assay is not quantitative, two constructs which contained EGF repeats 9-17, #9 ΔEGF17-26 or

most noticeably #10 ΔEGF26-30, aggregated at a seemingly lower level. Cells transfected with constructs #9 ΔEGF17-26 and 10 ΔEGF26-30 showed considerably less surface staining than normal, although fixed and permeabilized cells reacted with the same antibody stained normally, indicating the epitopes recognized by the antisera had not been simply deleted. By comparing the percentage of transfected cells in either permeabilized or live cell populations, it was found that roughly 50% of transfected cells for construct #9 ΔEGF17-26 and 10% for construct #10 ΔEGF26-30 produced detectable protein at the cell surface. Thus these two constructs produced proteins which often failed to reach the cell surface, perhaps because of misfolding, thereby reducing, but not abolishing, the ability of transfected cells to aggregate with Delta-expressing cells.

Having mapped the binding site to EGF repeats 9 through 17, further experiments (Rebay et al., 1991, Cell 67:687-699) revealed that EGF repeat 14 of Notch was not involved in the interactions with Delta modelled by the tissue culture assay.

To further map the Delta binding domain within EGF repeats 9-17, specific oligonucleotide primers and the PCR technique were used to generate several subfragments of this region. Three overlapping constructs, #16, 17 and 18 were produced, only one of which, #16 ΔCla+EGF9-13, when transfected into S2 cells, allowed aggregation with Delta cells. Construct #19 ΔCla+EGF(10-13), which lacks EGF repeat 9, further defined EGF repeats 10-13 as the region necessary for Notch-Delta interactions.

Constructs #20-24 represented attempts to break this domain down even further using the same PCR strategy (see Figure 3). Constructs #20 ΔCla+EGF(11-13), in which EGF repeat 12 is the only entire repeat added, and #21 ΔCla+EGF(10-12), in which EGF repeat 11 is the only entire repeat added, failed to mediate aggregation, suggesting that the presence of either EGF repeat 11 or 12 alone was not sufficient for Notch-Delta interactions. However, since the 3′ ligation juncture of these constructs interrupted the overall structure of the EGF repeats, it was possible that a short "buffer" zone was needed to allow the crucial repeat to function normally. Thus for example in construct #19

ΔCla+EGF(10-13), EGF repeat 12 might not be directly involved in binding to Delta but instead might contribute the minimum amount of buffer sequence needed to protect the structure of EGF repeat 11, thereby allowing interactions with Delta. Constructs #22-24 addressed this issue. Constructs #22 ΔCla+EGF(10-11), which did not mediate aggregation, and #23 ΔCla+EGF(10-12), which did, again suggested that both repeats 11 and 12 are required while the flanking sequence from repeat 13 clearly is not. Finally, construct #24 ΔCla+EGF(11-12), although now potentially structurally disrupted at the 5' junction, convincingly demonstrated that the sequences from EGF repeat 10 are not crucial. Thus based on entirely consistent data from 24 constructs, EGF repeats 11 and 12 of Notch together define the smallest functional unit obtainable from this analysis that contains the necessary sites for binding to Delta in transfected S2 cells.

7.2.2. EGF REPEATS 11 AND 12 OF NOTCH ARE SUFFICIENT FOR NOTCH-DELTA MEDIATED AGGREGATION

The large ClaI deletion into which PCR fragments were inserted (#3 ΔCla) retains roughly 1/3 of the original 36 EGF repeats as well as the three Notch/lin-12 repeats. While these are clearly not sufficient to promote aggregation, it is possible that they form a necessary framework within which specific EGF repeats can interact with Delta. To test whether only a few EGF repeats were in fact sufficient to promote aggregation, two constructs were designed, #25 ΔEGF which deleted all 36 EGF repeats except for the first two-thirds of repeat 1, and #30 ΔECN which deleted the entire extracellular portion of Notch except for the first third of EGF repeat 1 and ~35 amino acids just before the transmembrane domain. Fragments which had mediated Notch-Delta aggregation in the background of construct #3 ΔCla, when inserted into construct #25 ΔEGF, were again able to promote interactions with Delta (constructs #26-30). Analogous constructs (#31,32) in which the Notch/lin-12 repeats were also absent, again successfully mediated Notch-Delta aggregation. Thus EGF repeats 11 and 12 appear to function as independent modular units which are sufficient to

mediate Notch-Delta interactions in S2 cells, even in the absence of most of the extracellular domain of Notch.

7.2.3. EGF REPEATS 11 AND 12 OF NOTCH MAINTAIN THE CALCIUM DEPENDENCE OF NOTCH-DELTA MEDIATED AGGREGATION

The ability of cells expressing certain deletion constructs to aggregate with Delta expressing cells was examined in the presence or absence of Ca^{++} ions. The calcium dependence of the interaction was preserved in even the smallest construct, consistent with the notion that the minimal constructs containing EGF repeats 11 and 12 bind to Delta in a manner similar to that of full length Notch.

7.2.4. THE DELTA BINDING FUNCTION OF EGF REPEATS 11 AND 12 OF NOTCH IS CONSERVED IN THE XENOPUS HOMOLOG OF NOTCH

PCR primers based on the *Xenopus* Notch sequence (Coffman et al., 1990, Science 249, 1438-1441) were used to obtain an ~350 bp fragment from a *Xenopus* Stage 17 cDNA library that includes EGF repeats 11 and 12 flanked by half of repeats 10 and 13 on either side. This fragment was cloned into construct #3 ΔCla, and three independent clones were tested for ability to interact with Delta in the cell culture aggregation assay. Two of the clones, #33a&bΔCla+XEGF(10-13), when transfected into S2 cells were able to mediate Notch-Delta interactions at a level roughly equivalent to the analogous *Drosophila* Notch construct #19ΔCla+EGF(10-13), and again in a calcium dependent manner (Table III). However, the third clone #33cΔCla+XEGF(10-13) failed to mediate Notch-Delta interactions although the protein was expressed normally at the cell surface as judged by staining live unpermeabilized cells. Sequence comparison of the *Xenopus* PCR product in constructs #33a and 33c revealed a missense mutation resulting in a leucine to proline change (amino acid #453, Coffman, et al., 1990, Science 249, 1438-1441) in EGF repeat 11 of construct #33c. Although this residue is not conserved between *Drosophila* and *Xenopus* Notch

(Figure 8), the introduction of a proline residue might easily disrupt the structure of the EGF repeat, and thus prevent it from interacting properly with Delta.

Comparison of the amino acid sequence of EGF repeats 11 and 12 of *Drosophila* and *Xenopus* Notch reveals a high degree of amino acid identity, including the calcium binding consensus sequence (Figure 4, SEQ ID NO:1 and NO:2). However the level of homology is not strikingly different from that shared between most of the other EGF repeats, which overall exhibit about 50% identity at the amino acid level. This one to one correspondence between the individual EGF repeats of *Drosophila* and *Xenopus* Notch, together with the functional conservation of ELR 11 and 12, suggests that the 36 EGF repeats of Notch comprise a tandem area of conserved functional units.

7.3. DISCUSSION

An extensive deletion analysis of the extracellular domain of Notch was used to show that the regions of Notch containing EGF-homologous repeats 11 and 12 are both necessary and sufficient for Notch-Delta-mediated aggregation, and that this Delta binding capability has been conserved in the same two EGF repeats of *Xenopus* Notch. The finding that the aggregation mapped to EGF repeats 11 and 12 of Notch demonstrates that the EGF repeats of Notch also function as specific protein binding domains. EGF repeats 11 and 12 alone (#32ΔECN+EGF(11-12)) were sufficient to maintain the Ca^{++} dependence of Notch-Delta interactions.

The various deletion constructs suggest that ELR 11 and ELR 12 function as a modular unit, independent of the immediate context into which they are placed. Thus, neither the remaining 34 EGF repeats nor the three Notch/lin-12 repeats appear necessary to establish a structural framework required for EGF repeats 11 and 12 to function. Interestingly, almost the opposite effect was observed: although the aggregation assay does not measure the strength of the interaction, as the binding site was narrowed down to smaller and smaller fragments, an increase was observed in the ability of the transfected cells to aggregate with Delta expressing cells, suggesting that the normal flanking EGF

sequences actually impede association between the proteins. The remaining 34 EGF repeats may also form modular binding domains for other proteins interacting with Notch at various times during development.

The finding that EGF repeats 11 and 12 of Notch form a discrete Delta binding unit represents the first concrete evidence supporting the idea that each EGF repeat or small subset of repeats may play a unique role during development, possibly through direct interactions with other proteins. The homologies seen between the adhesive domain of Delta and Serrate (Figure 5) suggest that the homologous portion of Serrate is "adhesive" in that it mediates binding to other toporythmic proteins (see Section 8, *infra*). In addition, the gene scabrous, which encodes a secreted protein with similarity to fibrinogen, may interact with Notch.

In addition to the EGF repeat, multiple copies of other structural motifs commonly occur in a variety of proteins. One relevant example is the cdc10/ankyrin motif, six copies of which are found in the intracellular domain of Notch. Ankyrin contains 22 of these repeats. Perhaps repeated arrays of structural motifs may in general represent a linear assembly of a series of modular protein binding units. Given these results together with the known structural, genetic and developmental complexity of Notch, Notch may interact with a number of different ligands in a precisely regulated temporal and spacial pattern throughout development. Such context specific interactions with extracellular proteins could be mediated by the EGF and Notch/lin-12 repeats, while interactions with cytoskeletal and cytoplasmic proteins could be mediated by the intracellular cdc10/ankyrin motifs.

8. SEQUENCES WHICH MEDIATE NOTCH-SERRATE INTERACTIONS

As described herein, the two EGF repeats of Notch which mediate interactions with Delta, namely EGF repeats 11 and 12, also constitute a Serrate binding domain (see Rebay et al., 1991, Cell 67:687-699).

To test whether Notch and Serrate directly interact, S2 cells were transfected with a Serrate expression construct and mixed with Notch expressing cells in an aggregation assay. For the Serrate expression construct, a synthetic primer containing an artificial BamHI site immediately 5′ to the initiator AUG at position 442 (all sequence numbers are according to Fleming et al., 1990, Genes & Dev. 4:2188-2201) and homologous through position 464, was used in conjunction with a second primer from position 681-698 to generate a DNA fragment of ~260 base pairs. This fragment was cut with BamHI and KpnI (position 571) and ligated into Bluescript KS+ (Stratagene). This construct, BTSer5′PCR, was checked by sequencing, then cut with KpnI. The Serrate KpnI fragment (571 - 2981) was inserted and the proper orientation selected, to generate BTSer5′PCR-Kpn. The 5′ SacII fragment of BTSer5′PCR-Kpn (SacII sites in Bluescript polylinker and in Serrate (1199)) was isolated and used to replace the 5′ SacII fragment of cDNA C1 (Fleming et al., 1990, Genes & Dev. 4:2188-2201), thus regenerating the full length Serrate cDNA minus the 5′ untranslated regions. This insert was isolated by a SalI and partial BamHI digestion and shuttled into the BamHI and SalI sites of pRmHa-3 to generate the final expression construct, Ser-mtn.

Serrate expressing cells adhered to Notch expressing cells in a calcium dependent manner (Figure 2 and Rebay et al., 1991, *supra*). However, unlike Delta, under the experimental conditions tested, Serrate did not appear to interact homotypically. In addition, no interactions were detected between Serrate and Delta.

A subset of Notch deletion constructs were tested, and showed that EGF repeats 11 and 12, in addition to binding to Delta, also mediate interactions with Serrate (Figure 2; Constructs #1, 7-10, 13, 16, 17, 19, 28, and 32). In addition, the Serrate-binding function of these repeats also appears to have been conserved in the corresponding two EGF repeats of Xenopus Notch (#33ΔCla+XEGF(10-13)). These results unambiguously show that Notch interacts with both Delta and Serrate, and that the same two EGF repeats of Notch mediate both interactions. The Serrate region which is essential for the

Notch/Serrate aggregation was also defined. Deleting nucleotides 676-1287 (i.e. amino acids 79-282) (See Figure 5; SEQ ID NO:3 and NO:4) eliminates the ability of the Serrate protein to aggregate with Notch.

Notch and Serrate appear to aggregate less efficiently than Notch and Delta, perhaps because the Notch-Serrate interaction is weaker. One trivial explanation for this reduced amount of aggregation could be that the Serrate construct simply did not express as much protein at the cell surface as the Delta construct, thereby diminishing the strength of the interaction. Alternatively, the difference in strength of interaction may indicate a fundamental functional difference between Notch-Delta and Notch-Serrate interactions that may be significant *in vivo*.

9. THE CLONING, SEQUENCING, AND EXPRESSION OF HUMAN NOTCH

9.1. ISOLATION AND SEQUENCING OF HUMAN NOTCH

Clones for the human Notch sequence were originally obtained using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to amplify DNA from a 17-18 week human fetal brain cDNA library in the Lambda Zap II vector (Stratagene).

The 400 bp fragment obtained in this manner was then used as a probe with which to screen the same library for human Notch clones. The original screen yielded three unique clones, hN3k, hN2K, and hN5k, all of which were shown by subsequent sequence analysis to fall in the 3′ end of human Notch (Figure 6). A second screen using the 5′ end of hN3k as probe was undertaken to search for clones encompassing the 5′ end of human Notch. One unique clone, hN4k, was obtained from this screen, and preliminary sequencing data indicate that it contains most of the 5′ end of the gene (Figure 6). Together, clones hN4k, hN3k and hN5k encompass about 10 kb of the human Notch homolog(s), beginning early in the EGF-repeats and extending into the 3′ untranslated region of the gene. All three clones are cDNA inserts in the EcoRI site of pBluescript SK$^-$ (Stratagene). The host E. coli strain is XL1-Blue (see Maniatis, T., 1990, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor

Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, p. A12). An alignment of the human Notch sequences with *Drosophila* Notch is shown in Figure 7.

The sequence of various portions of Notch contained in the cDNA clones was determined (by use of Sequenase®, U.S. Biochemical Corp.) and is shown for hN2k and hN4k in Figures 8 (SEQ ID NO:5-7) and 9 (SEQ ID NO:8, 9), respectively. Further sequence analysis of hN2k revealed that it encodes a human Notch sequence overlapping that contained in hN5k.

The complete nucleotide sequences of the human Notch cDNA contained in hN3k and hN5k was determined by the dideoxy chain termination method using the Sequenase® kit (U.S. Biochemical Corp.). Those nucleotide sequences encoding human Notch, in the appropriate reading frame, were readily identified since there are no introns and translation in only one out of the three possible reading frames yields a sequence which, upon comparison with the published *Drosophila* Notch deduced amino acid sequence, yields a sequence with a substantial degree of homology to the *Drosophila* Notch sequence. The DNA and deduced protein sequences of the human Notch cDNA in hN3k and hN5k are presented in Figures 10 (SEQ ID NO:10, 11) and 11 (SEQ ID NO:12, 13), respectively. Clone hN3k encodes a portion of a Notch polypeptide starting at approximately the third Notch/lin-12 repeat to several amino acids short of the carboxy-terminal amino acid. Clone hN5k encodes a portion of a Notch polypeptide starting approximately before the cdc10 region through the end of the polypeptide, and also contains a 3' untranslated region.

Comparing the DNA and protein sequences presented in Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:10, 11) with those in Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:12, 13) reveals significant differences between the sequences, suggesting that hN3k and hN5k represent part of two distinct Notch-homologous genes. The data thus suggest that the human genome harbors more than one Notch-homologous gene. This is unlike *Drosophila*, where Notch appears to be a single-copy gene.

Comparison of the DNA and amino acid sequences of the human Notch homologs contained in hN3k and hN5k with the corresponding *Drosophila* Notch sequences (as published in Wharton et al., 1985, Cell 43:567-581) and

with the corresponding *Xenopus* Notch sequences (as published in Coffman et al., 1990, Science 249:1438-1441 or available from Genbank® (accession number M33874)) also revealed differences.

The amino acid sequence shown in Figure 10 (hN3k) was compared with the predicted sequence of the TAN-1 polypeptide shown in Figure 2 of Ellisen et al., August 1991, Cell 66:649-661. Some differences were found between the deduced amino acid sequences; however, overall the hN3k Notch polypeptide sequence is 99% identical to the corresponding TAN-1 region (TAN-1 amino acids 1455 to 2506). Four differences were noted: in the region between the third Notch/lin-12 repeat and the first cdc10 motif, there is an arginine (hN3k) instead of an X (TAN-1 amino acid 1763); (2) there is a proline (hN3k) instead of an X (TAN-1, amino acid 1787); (3) there is a conservative change of an aspartic acid residue (hN3k) instead of a glutamic acid residue (TAN-1, amino acid 2495); and (4) the carboxyl-terminal region differs substantially between TAN-1 amino acids 2507 and 2535.

The amino acid sequence shown in Figure 11 (hN5k) was compared with the predicted sequence of the TAN-1 polypeptide shown in Figure 2 of Ellisen et al., August 1991, Cell 66:649-661. Differences were found between the deduced amino acid sequences. The deduced Notch polypeptide of hN5k is 79% identical to the TAN-1 polypeptide (64% identical to *Drosophila* Notch) in the cdc10 region that encompasses both the cc10 motif (TAN-1 amino acids 1860 to 2217) and the well-conserved flanking regions (Fig. 12). The cdc10 region covers amino acids 1860 through 2217 of the TAN-1 sequence. In addition, the hN5k encoded polypeptide is 65% identical to the TAN-1 polypeptide (44% identical to *Drosophila* Notch) at the carboxy-terminal end of the molecule containing a PEST (proline, glutamic acid, serine, threonine)-rich region (TAN-1 amino acids 2482 to 2551) (Fig. 12B). The stretch of 215 amino acids lying between the aforementioned regions is not well conserved among any of the Notch-homologous clones represented by hN3k, hN5k, and TAN-1. Neither the hN5k polypeptide nor *Drosophila* Notch shows significant levels of amino acid identity to the other proteins in this region (*e.g.*, hN5k/TAN-1 =

24% identity; hN5k/*Drosophila* Notch = 11% identity; TAN-1/*Drosophila* Notch = 17% identity). In contrast, *Xenopus* Notch (Xotch) (SEQ ID NO:16), rat Notch (SEQ ID NO:17), and TAN-1 (SEQ ID NO:18) continue to share significant levels of sequence identity with one another (*e.g.*, TAN-1/rat Notch = 75% identity, TAN-1/*Xenopus* Notch = 45% identity, rat Notch/*Xenopus* Notch = 50% identity).

Examination of the sequence of the intracellular domains of the vertebrate Notch homologs shown in Figure 12B revealed an unexpected finding: all of these proteins, including hN5k, contain a putative CcN motif, associated with nuclear targeting function, in the conserved region following the last of the six cdc10 repeats (Fig. 12B). Although *Drosophila* Notch lacks such a defined motif, closer inspection of its sequence revealed the presence of a possible bipartite nuclear localization sequence (Robbins et al., 1991, Cell 64:615-623), as well as of possible CK II and cdc2 phosphorylation sites, all in relative proximity to one another, thus possibly defining an alternative type of CcN motif (Fig. 12B).

To isolate clones covering the 5′ end of hN (the human Notch homolog contained in part in hN5k), clone hN2k was used as a probe to screen 260,000 plaques of human fetal brain phage library, commercially available from Stratagene, for crosshybridizing clones. Four clones were identified and isolated using standard procedures (Maniatis et al., 1982, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York). Four clones were also isolated by hybridization to the Notch-homologous sequence of Adams et al., 1992, Nature 355:632-655, which was obtained from the ATCC.

To isolate clones covering the 5′ end of TAN-1, the human fetal brain library that is commercially available from Stratagene was screened for clones which would extend the sequence to the 5′ end. 880,000 plaques were screened and four clones were identified which crosshybridized with the hN3k sequences. Sequencing confirmed the relative position of these sequences within the Notch protein encoded by TAN-1.

The 5' sequence of our isolated TAN-1 homolog has been determined through nucleotide number 972 (nucleotide number 1 being the A in the ATG initiation codon), and compared to the sequence as published by Ellisen et al (1991, Cell 66:649-661). At nucleotide 559, our TAN-1 homolog has a G, whereas Ellisen et al. disclose an A, which change results in a different encoded amino acid. Thus, within the first 324 amino acids, our TAN-1-encoded protein differs from that taught by Ellisen et al., since our protein has a Gly at position 187, whereas Ellisen et al. disclose an Arg at that position (as presented in Figure 13.)

The full-length amino acid sequences of both the hN (SEQ ID NO:19) and TAN-1-encoded (SEQ ID NO:20) proteins, as well as Xenopus and Drosophila Notch proteins, are shown in Figure 13. The full-length DNA coding sequence (except for that encoding the initiator Met) (contained in SEQ ID NO:21) and encoded amino acid sequence (except that the initiator Met is not shown) (contained in SEQ ID NO:19) of hN are shown in Figure 17.

9.2. EXPRESSION OF HUMAN NOTCH

Expression constructs were made using the human Notch cDNA clones discussed in Section 9.1 above. In the cases of hN3k and hN2k, the entire clone was excised from its vector as an EcoRI restriction fragment and subcloned into the EcoRI restriction site of each of the three pGEX vectors (Glutathione S-Transferase expression vectors; Smith and Johnson, 1988, Gene 7, 31-40). This allows for the expression of the Notch protein product from the subclone in the correct reading frame. In the case of hN5k, the clone contains two internal EcoRI restriction sites, producing 2.6, 1.5 and 0.6 kb fragments. Both the 2.6 and the 1.5 kb fragments have also been subcloned into each of the pGEX vectors.

The pGEX vector system was used to obtain expression of human Notch fusion (chimeric) proteins from the constructs described below. The cloned Notch DNA in each case was inserted, in phase, into the appropriate pGEX vector. Each construct was then electroporated into bacteria (E. coli), and

was expressed as a fusion protein containing the Notch protein sequences fused to the carboxyl terminus of glutathione S-transferase protein. Expression of the fusion proteins was confirmed by analysis of bacterial protein extracts by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, comparing protein extracts obtained from bacteria containing the pGEX plasmids with and without the inserted Notch DNA. The fusion proteins were soluble in aqueous solution, and were purified from bacterial lysates by affinity chromatography using glutathione-coated agarose (since the carboxyl terminus of glutathione S-transferase binds to glutathionine). The expressed fusion proteins were bound by an antibody to *Drosophila* Notch, as assayed by Western blotting.

The constructs used to make human Notch-glutathione S-transferase fusion proteins were as follows:

hNFP#2 - PCR was used to obtain a fragment starting just before the cdc10 repeats at nucleotide 192 of the hN5k insert to just before the PEST-rich region at nucleotide 1694. The DNA was then digested with BamHI and SmaI and the resulting fragment was ligated into pGEX-3. After expression, the fusion protein was purified by binding to glutathione agarose. The purified polypeptide was quantitated on a 4-15% gradient polyacrylamide gel. The resulting fusion protein had an approximate molecular weight of 83 kD.

hN3FP#1 - The entire hN3k DNA insert (nucleotide 1 to 3235) was excised from the Bluescript (SK) vector by digesting with EcoRI. The DNA was ligated into pGEX-3.

hN3FP#2 - A 3' segment of hN3k DNA (nucleotide 1847 to 3235) plus some of the polylinker was cut out of the Bluescript (SK) vector by digesting with XmaI. The fragment was ligated into pGEX-1.

Following purification, these fusion proteins are used to make either polyclonal and/or monoclonal antibodies to human Notch.

10. NOTCH EXPRESSION IN NORMAL AND MALIGNANT CELLS

Various human patient tissue samples and cell lines, representing both normal and a wide variety of malignant cells are assayed to detect and/or quantitate expression of Notch. Patient tissue samples are obtained from the pathology department at the Yale University School of Medicine.

The following assays are used to measure Notch expression in patient tissue samples: (a) Northern hybridization; (b) Western blots; (c) *in situ* hyoridization; and (d) immunocytochemistry. Assays are carried out using standard techniques. Northern hybridization and *in situ* hybridization are carried out (i) using a DNA probe specific to the Notch sequence of clone hN3k; and (ii) using a DNA probe specific to the Notch sequence of clone hN5k. Western blots and immunocytochemistry are carried out using an antibody to *Drosophila* Notch protein (which also recognizes human Notch proteins).

Northern hybridization and Western blots, as described above, are also used to analyze numerous human cell lines, representing various normal or cancerous tissues. The cell lines tested are listed in Table 2.

Table 2

HUMAN CELL LINES

Tissue/Tumor	Cell line
Bone marrow	IM-9
	KG-1
Brain	A-172
	HS 683
	U-87MG
	TE 671
Breast	BT-20
	Hs 578Bs
	MDA-MB-330

Colon	Caco-2 SW 48 T84 WiDr
Embryo	FHs 173We
Kidney	A-498 A-704 Caki-2
Leukemia	ARH-77 KG-1
Liver	Hep G2 WRL 68
Lung	Calu-1 HLF-a SK-Lu-1
Lymphoblasts	CCRF-CEM HuT 78
Lymphoma	Hs 445 MS116 U-937
Melanoma	A-375 G-361 Hs 294T SK-MEL-1
Myeloma	IM-9 RPMI 8226
Neuroblastoma	IMR-32 SK-N-SH SK-N-MC
Ovary	Caov-3 Caov-4 PA-1
Plasma Cells	ARH-77

Sarcoma	A-204 A673 HOS
Skin	Amdur II BUD-8
Testis	Tera-1 Tera-2
Thymus	Hs67
Uterus	AN3 Ca HEC-1-A

Malignancies of malignant cell tissue types which are thus shown to specifically express Notch can be treated as described in Section 5.1 *et seq.*

10.1. EXPRESSION OF HUMAN NOTCH PROTEIN IS INCREASED IN VARIOUS MALIGNANCIES

As described below, we have found that human Notch protein expression is increased in at least three human cancers, namely cervical, breast, and colon cancer. Immunocytochemical staining of tissue samples from cervical, breast, and colon cancers of human patients showed clearly that the malignant tissue expresses high levels of Notch, at increased levels relative to non-malignant tissue sections. This broad spectrum of different neoplasias in which there is elevated Notch expression suggests that many more cancerous conditions will be seen to upregulate Notch.

Slides of human tumor samples (for breast, colon, and cervical tumors) were obtained from the tissue bank of the Pathology Department, Yale Medical School. The stainings were done using monoclonal antibodies raised against the P1 and P4 fusion proteins which were generated from sequences of hN and TAN-1, respectively.

The P1 and P4 fusion proteins were obtained by insertion of the desired human Notch sequence into the appropriate pGEX expression vector

(Smith and Johnson, 1988, Gene 7:31-40; AMRAD Corp., Melbourne, Australia) and were affinity-purified according to the instructions of the manufacturer (AMRAD Corp.). For production of the P1 fusion protein, pGEX-2 was cut with BamHI and ligated to a concatamer which consists of three copies of a 518 bp BamHI-BglII fragment of hN. Rats were immunized with the expressed protein and monoclonal antibodies were produced by standard procedures. For production of the P4 fusion protein, pGEX-2 was cut with BamHI and ligated to a concatamer which consists of three copies of a 473 bp BamHI-BglII fragment of TAN-1. Rats were immunized with the expressed protein, and monoclonal antibodies were produced by standard procedures.

In all tumors examined, the Notch proteins encoded by both human Notch homologs TAN-1 and hN were present at increased levels in the malignant part of the tissue compared to the normal part. Representative stainings are shown in the pictures provided (Figs. 14-16).

The staining procedure was as follows: The tissues were fixed in paraformaldehyde, embedded in paraffin, cut in 5 micrometer thick sections and placed on glass slides. Then the following steps were carried out:

1. Deparafinization through 4 changes of xylene, 4 minutes each.
2. Removal of xylene through 3 changes in absolute ethanol, 4 minutes each.
3. Gradual rehydration of the tissues by immersing the slides into 95%, 90%, 80%, 60% and 30% ethanol, 4 minutes each. At the end the slides were rinsed in distilled water for 5 minutes.
4. Quenching of endogenous, peroxidase by incubating for 30 minutes in 0.3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol.
5. Washing in PBS (10 mM sodium phosphate pH 7.5, 0.9% NaCl) for 20 minutes.
6. Incubation for 1 hour in blocking solution. (Blocking solution: PBS containing 4% normal rabbit serum and 0.1 Triton X-100.)

11. DEPOSIT OF MICROORGANISMS

The following recombinant bacteria, each carrying a plasmid encoding a portion of human Notch, were deposited on May 2, 1991 with the American Type Culture Collection, 1201 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852, under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedures.

Bacteria	carrying	Plasmid	ATCC Accession No.
E. coli XL1-Blue		hN4k	68610
E. coli XL1-Blue		hN3k	68609
E. coli XL1-Blue		hN5k	68611

The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the microorganisms deposited or the specific embodiments described herein. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying figures. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Various publications are cited herein, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties.

7. Incubation overnight at 4°C with primary antibody diluted in blocking solution. Final concentration of primary antibody 20-50 μg/ml.
8. Washing for 20 minutes with PBS+0.1% Triton X-100 (3 changes).
9. Incubation for 30 minutes with biotinylated rabbit anti-rat antibody: 50 μl of biotinylated antibody (VECTOR) in 10 ml of blocking solution.
10. Washing for 20 minutes with PBS+0.1% Triton X-100 (3 changes).
11. Incubation with ABC reagent (VECTOR) for 30 minutes (the reagent is made in PBS+0.1% Triton X-100).
12. Washing for 20 minutes in PBS+0.1% Triton X-100. Followed by incubation for 2 minutes in PBS+0.5% Triton X-100.
13. Incubation for 2-5 minutes in peroxidase substrate solution. Peroxidase substrate solution: Equal volumes of 0.02% hydrogen peroxide in distilled water and 0.1% diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (DAB) in 0.1 M Tris buffer pH 7.5 are mixed just before the incubation with the tissues. Triton X-100 is added to the final solution at a concentration of 0.5%.
14. Washing for 15 minutes in tap water.
15. Counterstaining for 10 minutes with Mayer's hematoxylin.
16. Washing for 15 minutes in tap water.
17. Dehydration through changes in 30%, 60%, 80%, 90%, 95% and absolute ethanol (4 minutes each).
18. Immersion into xylene (2 changes, 4 minutes each).
19. Mounting, light microscopy.

International Application No: PCT/ /

MICROORGANISMS

Optional Sheet in connection with the microorganism referred to on page 88, lines 1-12 of the description '

A. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT '

Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet '

Name of depositary institution '

American Type Culture Collection

Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) '

12301 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852
US

Date of deposit ' May 2, 1991 Accession Number ' 68610

B. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS ' (leave blank if not applicable). This information is continued on a separate attached sheet

C. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE ' (if the indications are not all designated States)

D. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS ' (leave blank if not applicable)

The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later ' (Specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")

E. ☑ This sheet was received with the International application when filed (to be checked by the receiving Office)

(Authorized Officer)

☐ The date of receipt (from the applicant) by the International Bureau "

was

(Authorized Officer)

Form PCT/RO/134 (January 1981)

International Application No: PCT/ /

Form PCT/RO/134 (cont.)

American Type Culture Collection

12301 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852
US

Accession No.	Date of Deposit
68609	May 2, 1991
68611	May 2, 1991

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: Artavanis-Tsakonas, S. et al.

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Therapeutic And Diagnostic Methods And Compositions Based On Notch Proteins And Nucleic Acids

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 21

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
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(B) STREET: 1155 Avenue of the Americas
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(F) ZIP: 10036

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: To be assigned
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(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
(A) NAME: Misrock, S. Leslie
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(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 7326-018

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(C) TELEX: 66141 PENNIE

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2892 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 142..2640

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

GAATTCGGAG GAATTATTCA AAACATAAAC ACAATAAACA ATTTGAGTAG TTGCCGCACA 60

CACACACACA CACAGCCCGT GGATTATTAC ACTAAAAGCG ACACTCAATC CAAAAAATCA 120

GCAACAAAAA CATCAATAAA C ATG CAT TGG ATT AAA TGT TTA TTA ACA GCA 171

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                                Met His Trp Ile Lys Cys Leu Leu Thr Ala
                                  1               5                  10

TTC ATT TGC TTC ACA GTC ATC GTG CAG GTT CAC AGT TCC GGC AGC TTT      219
Phe Ile Cys Phe Thr Val Ile Val Gln Val His Ser Ser Gly Ser Phe
                    15                  20                  25

GAG TTG CGC CTG AAG TAC TTC AGC AAC GAT CAC GGG CGG GAC AAC GAG      267
Glu Leu Arg Leu Lys Tyr Phe Ser Asn Asp His Gly Arg Asp Asn Glu
                30                  35                  40

GGT CGC TGC TGC AGC GGG GAG TCG GAC GGA GCG ACG GGC AAG TGC CTG      315
Gly Arg Cys Cys Ser Gly Glu Ser Asp Gly Ala Thr Gly Lys Cys Leu
            45                  50                  55

GGC AGC TGC AAG ACG CGG TTT CGC GTC TGC CTA AAG CAC TAC CAG GCC      363
Gly Ser Cys Lys Thr Arg Phe Arg Val Cys Leu Lys His Tyr Gln Ala
        60                  65                  70

ACC ATC GAC ACC ACC TCC CAG TGC ACC TAC GGG GAC GTG ATC ACG CCC      411
Thr Ile Asp Thr Thr Ser Gln Cys Thr Tyr Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Pro
 75                  80                  85                  90

ATT CTC GGC GAG AAC TCG GTC AAT CTG ACC GAC GCC CAG CGC TTC CAG      459
Ile Leu Gly Glu Asn Ser Val Asn Leu Thr Asp Ala Gln Arg Phe Gln
                95                 100                 105

AAC AAG GGC TTC ACG AAT CCC ATC CAG TTC CCC TTC TCG TTC TCA TGG      507
Asn Lys Gly Phe Thr Asn Pro Ile Gln Phe Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Trp
            110                 115                 120

CCG GGT ACC TTC TCG CTG ATC GTC GAG GCC TGG CAT GAT ACG AAC AAT      555
Pro Gly Thr Phe Ser Leu Ile Val Glu Ala Trp His Asp Thr Asn Asn
        125                 130                 135

AGC GGC AAT GCG CGA ACC AAC AAG CTC CTC ATC CAG CGA CTC TTG GTG      603
Ser Gly Asn Ala Arg Thr Asn Lys Leu Leu Ile Gln Arg Leu Leu Val
    140                 145                 150

CAG CAG GTA CTG GAG GTG TCC TCC GAA TGG AAG ACG AAC AAG TCG GAA      651
Gln Gln Val Leu Glu Val Ser Ser Glu Trp Lys Thr Asn Lys Ser Glu
155                 160                 165                 170

TCG CAG TAC ACG TCG CTG GAG TAC GAT TTC CGT GTC ACC TGC GAT CTC      699
Ser Gln Tyr Thr Ser Leu Glu Tyr Asp Phe Arg Val Thr Cys Asp Leu
                175                 180                 185

AAC TAC TAC GGA TCC GGC TGT GCC AAG TTC TGC CGG CCC CGC GAC GAT      747
Asn Tyr Tyr Gly Ser Gly Cys Ala Lys Phe Cys Arg Pro Arg Asp Asp
            190                 195                 200

TCA TTT GGA CAC TCG ACT TGC TCG GAG ACG GGC GAA ATT ATC TGT TTG      795
Ser Phe Gly His Ser Thr Cys Ser Glu Thr Gly Glu Ile Ile Cys Leu
        205                 210                 215

ACC GGA TGG CAG GGC GAT TAC TGT CAC ATA CCC AAA TGC GCC AAA GGC      843
Thr Gly Trp Gln Gly Asp Tyr Cys His Ile Pro Lys Cys Ala Lys Gly
    220                 225                 230

TGT GAA CAT GGA CAT TGC GAC AAA CCC AAT CAA TGC GTT TGC CAA CTG      891
Cys Glu His Gly His Cys Asp Lys Pro Asn Gln Cys Val Cys Gln Leu
235                 240                 245                 250

GGC TGG AAG GGA GCC TTG TGC AAC GAG TGC GTT CTG GAA CCG AAC TGC      939
Gly Trp Lys Gly Ala Leu Cys Asn Glu Cys Val Leu Glu Pro Asn Cys
                255                 260                 265
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ATC CAT GGC ACC TGC AAC AAA CCC TGG ACT TGC ATC TGC AAC GAG GGT      987
Ile His Gly Thr Cys Asn Lys Pro Trp Thr Cys Ile Cys Asn Glu Gly
            270                 275                 280

TGG GGA GGC TTG TAC TGC AAC CAG GAT CTG AAC TAC TGC ACC AAC CAC     1035
Trp Gly Gly Leu Tyr Cys Asn Gln Asp Leu Asn Tyr Cys Thr Asn His
        285                 290                 295

AGA CCC TGC AAG AAT GGC GGA ACC TGC TTC AAC ACC GGC GAG GGA TTG     1083
Arg Pro Cys Lys Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Phe Asn Thr Gly Glu Gly Leu
    300                 305                 310

TAC ACA TGC AAA TGC GCT CCA GGA TAC AGT GGT GAT GAT TGC GAA AAT     1131
Tyr Thr Cys Lys Cys Ala Pro Gly Tyr Ser Gly Asp Asp Cys Glu Asn
315                 320                 325                 330

GAG ATC TAC TCC TGC GAT GCC GAT GTC AAT CCC TGC CAG AAT GGT GGT     1179
Glu Ile Tyr Ser Cys Asp Ala Asp Val Asn Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly
                335                 340                 345

ACC TGC ATC GAT GAG CCG CAC ACA AAA ACC GGC TAC AAG TGT CAT TGC     1227
Thr Cys Ile Asp Glu Pro His Thr Lys Thr Gly Tyr Lys Cys His Cys
            350                 355                 360

GCC AAC GGC TGG AGC GGA AAG ATG TGC GAG GAG AAA GTG CTC ACG TGT     1275
Ala Asn Gly Trp Ser Gly Lys Met Cys Glu Glu Lys Val Leu Thr Cys
        365                 370                 375

TCG GAC AAA CCC TGT CAT CAG GGA ATC TGC CGC AAC GTT CGT CCT GGC     1323
Ser Asp Lys Pro Cys His Gln Gly Ile Cys Arg Asn Val Arg Pro Gly
    380                 385                 390

TTG GGA AGC AAG GGT CAG GGC TAC CAG TGC GAA TGT CCC ATT GGC TAC     1371
Leu Gly Ser Lys Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gln Cys Glu Cys Pro Ile Gly Tyr
395                 400                 405                 410

AGC GGA CCC AAC TGC GAT CTC CAG CTG GAC AAC TGC AGT CCG AAT CCA     1419
Ser Gly Pro Asn Cys Asp Leu Gln Leu Asp Asn Cys Ser Pro Asn Pro
                415                 420                 425

TGC ATA AAC GGT GGA AGC TGT CAG CCG AGC GGA AAG TGT ATT TGC CCA     1467
Cys Ile Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys Gln Pro Ser Gly Lys Cys Ile Cys Pro
            430                 435                 440

GCG GGA TTT TCG GGA ACG AGA TGC GAG ACC AAC ATT GAC GAT TGT CTT     1515
Ala Gly Phe Ser Gly Thr Arg Cys Glu Thr Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Leu
        445                 450                 455

GGC CAC CAG TGC GAG AAC GGA GGC ACC TGC ATA GAT ATG GTC AAC CAA     1563
Gly His Gln Cys Glu Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ile Asp Met Val Asn Gln
    460                 465                 470

TAT CGC TGC CAA TGC GTT CCC GGT TTC CAT GGC ACC CAC TGT AGT AGC     1611
Tyr Arg Cys Gln Cys Val Pro Gly Phe His Gly Thr His Cys Ser Ser
475                 480                 485                 490

AAA GTT GAC TTG TGC CTC ATC AGA CCG TGT GCC AAT GGA GGA ACC TGC     1659
Lys Val Asp Leu Cys Leu Ile Arg Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys
                495                 500                 505

TTG AAT CTC AAC AAC GAT TAC CAG TGC ACC TGT CGT GCG GGA TTT ACT     1707
Leu Asn Leu Asn Asn Asp Tyr Gln Cys Thr Cys Arg Ala Gly Phe Thr
            510                 515                 520

GGC AAG GAT TGC TCT GTG GAC ATC GAT GAG TGC AGC AGT GGA CCC TGT     1755
Gly Lys Asp Cys Ser Val Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Ser Ser Gly Pro Cys
        525                 530                 535
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CAT AAC GGC GGC ACT TGC ATG AAC CGC GTC AAT TCG TTC GAA TGC GTG      1803
His Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Met Asn Arg Val Asn Ser Phe Glu Cys Val
    540                 545                 550

TGT GCC AAT GGT TTC AGG GGC AAG CAG TGC GAT GAG GAG TCC TAC GAT      1851
Cys Ala Asn Gly Phe Arg Gly Lys Gln Cys Asp Glu Glu Ser Tyr Asp
555                 560                 565                 570

TCG GTG ACC TTC GAT GCC CAC CAA TAT GGA GCG ACC ACA CAA GCG AGA      1899
Ser Val Thr Phe Asp Ala His Gln Tyr Gly Ala Thr Thr Gln Ala Arg
                575                 580                 585

GCC GAT GGT TTG ACC AAT GCC CAG GTA GTC CTA ATT GCT GTT TTC TCC      1947
Ala Asp Gly Leu Thr Asn Ala Gln Val Val Leu Ile Ala Val Phe Ser
            590                 595                 600

GTT GCG ATG CCT TTG GTG GCG GTT ATT GCG GCG TGC GTG GTC TTC TGC      1995
Val Ala Met Pro Leu Val Ala Val Ile Ala Ala Cys Val Val Phe Cys
        605                 610                 615

ATG AAG CGC AAG CGT AAG CGT GCT CAG GAA AAG GAC GAC GCG GAG GCC      2043
Met Lys Arg Lys Arg Lys Arg Ala Gln Glu Lys Asp Asp Ala Glu Ala
    620                 625                 630

AGG AAG CAG AAC GAA CAG AAT GCG GTG GCC ACA ATG CAT CAC AAT GGC      2091
Arg Lys Gln Asn Glu Gln Asn Ala Val Ala Thr Met His His Asn Gly
635                 640                 645                 650

AGT GGG GTG GGT GTA GCT TTG GCT TCA GCC TCT CTG GGC GGC AAA ACT      2139
Ser Gly Val Gly Val Ala Leu Ala Ser Ala Ser Leu Gly Gly Lys Thr
                655                 660                 665

GGC AGC AAC AGC GGT CTC ACC TTC GAT GGC GGC AAC CCG AAT ATC ATC      2187
Gly Ser Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Phe Asp Gly Gly Asn Pro Asn Ile Ile
            670                 675                 680

AAA AAC ACC TGG GAC AAG TCG GTC AAC AAC ATT TGT GCC TCA GCA GCA      2235
Lys Asn Thr Trp Asp Lys Ser Val Asn Asn Ile Cys Ala Ser Ala Ala
        685                 690                 695

GCA GCG GCG GCG GCG GCA GCA GCG GCG GAC GAG TGT CTC ATG TAC GGC      2283
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Asp Glu Cys Leu Met Tyr Gly
    700                 705                 710

GGA TAT GTG GCC TCG GTG GCG GAT AAC AAC AAT GCC AAC TCA GAC TTT      2331
Gly Tyr Val Ala Ser Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Asn Ala Asn Ser Asp Phe
715                 720                 725                 730

TGT GTG GCT CCG CTA CAA AGA GCC AAG TCG CAA AAG CAA CTC AAC ACC      2379
Cys Val Ala Pro Leu Gln Arg Ala Lys Ser Gln Lys Gln Leu Asn Thr
                735                 740                 745

GAT CCC ACG CTC ATG CAC CGC GGT TCG CCG GCA GGC AGC TCA GCC AAG      2427
Asp Pro Thr Leu Met His Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Gly Ser Ser Ala Lys
            750                 755                 760

GGA GCG TCT GGC GGA GGA CCG GGA GCG GCG GAG GGC AAG AGG ATC TCT      2475
Gly Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Glu Gly Lys Arg Ile Ser
        765                 770                 775

GTT TTA GGC GAG GGT TCC TAC TGT AGC CAG CGT TGG CCC TCG TTG GCG      2523
Val Leu Gly Glu Gly Ser Tyr Cys Ser Gln Arg Trp Pro Ser Leu Ala
    780                 785                 790

GCG GCG GGA GTG GCC GGA GCC TGT TCA TCC CAG CTA ATG GCT GCA GCT      2571
Ala Ala Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Cys Ser Ser Gln Leu Met Ala Ala Ala
795                 800                 805                 810
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TCG GCA GCG GGC AGC GGA GCG GGG ACG GCG CAA CAG CAG CGA TCC GTG      2619
Ser Ala Ala Gly Ser Gly Ala Gly Thr Ala Gln Gln Gln Arg Ser Val
                815                 820                 825

GTC TGC GGC ACT CCG CAT ATG TAACTCCAAA AATCCGGAAG GGCTCCTGGT      2670
Val Cys Gly Thr Pro His Met
            830

AAATCCGGAG AAATCCGCAT GGAGGAGCTG ACAGCACATA CACAAAGAAA AGACTGGGTT  2730

GGGTTCAAAA TGTGAGAGAG ACGCCAAAAT GTTGTTGTTG ATTGAAGCAG TTTAGTCGTC  2790

ACGAAAAATG AAAAATCTGT AACAGGCATA ACTCGTAAAC TCCCTAAAAA ATTTGTATAG  2850

TAATTAGCAA AGCTGTGACC CAGCCGTTTC GATCCCGAAT TC                     2892
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 833 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

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Met His Trp Ile Lys Cys Leu Leu Thr Ala Phe Ile Cys Phe Thr Val
 1               5                  10                  15

Ile Val Gln Val His Ser Ser Gly Ser Phe Glu Leu Arg Leu Lys Tyr
            20                  25                  30

Phe Ser Asn Asp His Gly Arg Asp Asn Glu Gly Arg Cys Cys Ser Gly
        35                  40                  45

Glu Ser Asp Gly Ala Thr Gly Lys Cys Leu Gly Ser Cys Lys Thr Arg
    50                  55                  60

Phe Arg Val Cys Leu Lys His Tyr Gln Ala Thr Ile Asp Thr Thr Ser
65                  70                  75                  80

Gln Cys Thr Tyr Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Pro Ile Leu Gly Glu Asn Ser
                85                  90                  95

Val Asn Leu Thr Asp Ala Gln Arg Phe Gln Asn Lys Gly Phe Thr Asn
            100                 105                 110

Pro Ile Gln Phe Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Trp Pro Gly Thr Phe Ser Leu
        115                 120                 125

Ile Val Glu Ala Trp His Asp Thr Asn Asn Ser Gly Asn Ala Arg Thr
    130                 135                 140

Asn Lys Leu Leu Ile Gln Arg Leu Leu Val Gln Gln Val Leu Glu Val
145                 150                 155                 160

Ser Ser Glu Trp Lys Thr Asn Lys Ser Glu Ser Gln Tyr Thr Ser Leu
                165                 170                 175

Glu Tyr Asp Phe Arg Val Thr Cys Asp Leu Asn Tyr Tyr Gly Ser Gly
            180                 185                 190

Cys Ala Lys Phe Cys Arg Pro Arg Asp Asp Ser Phe Gly His Ser Thr
        195                 200                 205
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Cys Ser Glu Thr Gly Glu Ile Ile Cys Leu Thr Gly Trp Gln Gly Asp
210 215 220

Tyr Cys His Ile Pro Lys Cys Ala Lys Gly Cys Glu His Gly His Cys
225 230 235 240

Asp Lys Pro Asn Gln Cys Val Cys Gln Leu Gly Trp Lys Gly Ala Leu
245 250 255

Cys Asn Glu Cys Val Leu Glu Pro Asn Cys Ile His Gly Thr Cys Asn
260 265 270

Lys Pro Trp Thr Cys Ile Cys Asn Glu Gly Trp Gly Gly Leu Tyr Cys
275 280 285

Asn Gln Asp Leu Asn Tyr Cys Thr Asn His Arg Pro Cys Lys Asn Gly
290 295 300

Gly Thr Cys Phe Asn Thr Gly Glu Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys Lys Cys Ala
305 310 315 320

Pro Gly Tyr Ser Gly Asp Asp Cys Glu Asn Glu Ile Tyr Ser Cys Asp
325 330 335

Ala Asp Val Asn Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ile Asp Glu Pro
340 345 350

His Thr Lys Thr Gly Tyr Lys Cys His Cys Ala Asn Gly Trp Ser Gly
355 360 365

Lys Met Cys Glu Glu Lys Val Leu Thr Cys Ser Asp Lys Pro Cys His
370 375 380

Gln Gly Ile Cys Arg Asn Val Arg Pro Gly Leu Gly Ser Lys Gly Gln
385 390 395 400

Gly Tyr Gln Cys Glu Cys Pro Ile Gly Tyr Ser Gly Pro Asn Cys Asp
405 410 415

Leu Gln Leu Asp Asn Cys Ser Pro Asn Pro Cys Ile Asn Gly Gly Ser
420 425 430

Cys Gln Pro Ser Gly Lys Cys Ile Cys Pro Ala Gly Phe Ser Gly Thr
435 440 445

Arg Cys Glu Thr Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Leu Gly His Gln Cys Glu Asn
450 455 460

Gly Gly Thr Cys Ile Asp Met Val Asn Gln Tyr Arg Cys Gln Cys Val
465 470 475 480

Pro Gly Phe His Gly Thr His Cys Ser Ser Lys Val Asp Leu Cys Leu
485 490 495

Ile Arg Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Leu Asn Leu Asn Asn Asp
500 505 510

Tyr Gln Cys Thr Cys Arg Ala Gly Phe Thr Gly Lys Asp Cys Ser Val
515 520 525

Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Ser Ser Gly Pro Cys His Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys
530 535 540

Met Asn Arg Val Asn Ser Phe Glu Cys Val Cys Ala Asn Gly Phe Arg
545 550 555 560

Gly Lys Gln Cys Asp Glu Glu Ser Tyr Asp Ser Val Thr Phe Asp Ala

565 570 575

His Gln Tyr Gly Ala Thr Thr Gln Ala Arg Ala Asp Gly Leu Thr Asn
580 585 590

Ala Gln Val Val Leu Ile Ala Val Ph Ser Val Ala Met Pro Leu Val
595 600 605

Ala Val Ile Ala Ala Cys Val Val Phe Cys Met Lys Arg Lys Arg Lys
610 615 620

Arg Ala Gln Glu Lys Asp Asp Ala Glu Ala Arg Lys Gln Asn Glu Gln
625 630 635 640

Asn Ala Val Ala Thr Met His His Asn Gly Ser Gly Val Gly Val Ala
645 650 655

Leu Ala Ser Ala Ser Leu Gly Gly Lys Thr Gly Ser Asn Ser Gly Leu
660 665 670

Thr Phe Asp Gly Gly Asn Pro Asn Ile Ile Lys Asn Thr Trp Asp Lys
675 680 685

Ser Val Asn Asn Ile Cys Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
690 695 700

Ala Ala Ala Asp Glu Cys Leu Met Tyr Gly Gly Tyr Val Ala Ser Val
705 710 715 720

Ala Asp Asn Asn Asn Ala Asn Ser Asp Phe Cys Val Ala Pro Leu Gln
725 730 735

Arg Ala Lys Ser Gln Lys Gln Leu Asn Thr Asp Pro Thr Leu Met His
740 745 750

Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Gly Ser Ser Ala Lys Gly Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
755 760 765

Pro Gly Ala Ala Glu Gly Lys Arg Ile Ser Val Leu Gly Glu Gly Ser
770 775 780

Tyr Cys Ser Gln Arg Trp Pro Ser Leu Ala Ala Ala Gly Val Ala Gly
785 790 795 800

Ala Cys Ser Ser Gln Leu Met Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Gly Ser Gly
805 810 815

Ala Gly Thr Ala Gln Gln Gln Arg Ser Val Val Cys Gly Thr Pro His
820 825 830

Met

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1320 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 442..1320

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

```
CCGAGTCGAG CGCCGTGCTT CGAGCGGTGA TGAGCCCCTT TTCTGTCAAC GCTAAAGATC      60

TACAAAACAT CAGCGCCTAT CAAGTGGAAG TGTCAAGTGT GAACAAAACA AAAACGAGAG     120

AAGCACATAC TAAGGTCCAT ATAAATAATA AATAATAATT GTGTGTGATA ACAACATTAT     180

CCAAACAAAA CCAAACAAAA CGAAGGCAAA GTGGAGAAAA TGATACAGCA TCCAGAGTAC     240

GGCCGTTATT CAGCTATCCA GAGCAAGTGT AGTGTGGCAA AATAGAAACA AACAAAGGCA     300

CCAAAATCTG CATACATGGG CTAATTAAGG CTGCCCAGCG AATTTACATT TGTGTGGTGC     360

CAATCCAGAG TGAATCCGAA ACAAACTCCA TCTAGATCGC CAACCAGCAT CACGCTCGCA     420

AACGCCCCCA GAATGTACAA A ATG TTT AGG AAA CAT TTT CGG CGA AAA CCA        471
                       Met Phe Arg Lys His Phe Arg Arg Lys Pro
                         1               5                  10

GCT ACG TCG TCG TCG TTG GAG TCA ACA ATA GAG TCA GCA GAC AGC CTG        519
Ala Thr Ser Ser Ser Leu Glu Ser Thr Ile Glu Ser Ala Asp Ser Leu
                15                  20                  25

GGA ATG TCC AAG AAG ACG GCG ACA AAA AGG CAG CGT CCG AGG CAT CGG        567
Gly Met Ser Lys Lys Thr Ala Thr Lys Arg Gln Arg Pro Arg His Arg
            30                  35                  40

GTA CCC AAA ATC GCG ACC CTG CCA TCG ACG ATC CGC GAT TGT CGA TCA        615
Val Pro Lys Ile Ala Thr Leu Pro Ser Thr Ile Arg Asp Cys Arg Ser
        45                  50                  55

TTA AAG TCT GCC TGC AAC TTA ATT GCT TTA ATT TTA ATA CTG TTA GTC        663
Leu Lys Ser Ala Cys Asn Leu Ile Ala Leu Ile Leu Ile Leu Leu Val
    60                  65                  70

CAT AAG ATA TCC GCA GCT GGT AAC TTC GAG CTG GAA ATA TTA GAA ATC        711
His Lys Ile Ser Ala Ala Gly Asn Phe Glu Leu Glu Ile Leu Glu Ile
75                  80                  85                  90

TCA AAT ACC AAC AGC CAT CTA CTC AAC GGC TAT TGC TGC GGC ATG CCA        759
Ser Asn Thr Asn Ser His Leu Leu Asn Gly Tyr Cys Cys Gly Met Pro
                95                 100                 105

GCG GAA CTT AGG GCC ACC AAG ACG ATA GGC TGC TCG CCA TGC ACG ACG        807
Ala Glu Leu Arg Ala Thr Lys Thr Ile Gly Cys Ser Pro Cys Thr Thr
            110                 115                 120

GCA TTC CGG CTG TGC CTG AAG GAG TAC CAG ACC ACG GAG CAG GGT GCC        855
Ala Phe Arg Leu Cys Leu Lys Glu Tyr Gln Thr Thr Glu Gln Gly Ala
        125                 130                 135

AGC ATA TCC ACG GGC TGT TCG TTT GGC AAC GCC ACC ACC AAG ATA CTG        903
Ser Ile Ser Thr Gly Cys Ser Phe Gly Asn Ala Thr Thr Lys Ile Leu
    140                 145                 150

GGT GGC TCC AGC TTT GTG CTC AGC GAT CCG GGT GTG GGA GCC ATT GTG        951
Gly Gly Ser Ser Phe Val Leu Ser Asp Pro Gly Val Gly Ala Ile Val
155                 160                 165                 170

CTG CCC TTT ACG TTT CGT TGG ACG AAG TCG TTT ACG CTG ATA CTG CAG        999
Leu Pro Phe Thr Phe Arg Trp Thr Lys Ser Phe Thr Leu Ile Leu Gln
                175                 180                 185

GCG TTG GAT ATG TAC AAC ACA TCC TAT CCA GAT GCG GAG AGG TTA ATT       1047
```

```
Ala Leu Asp Met Tyr Asn Thr Ser Tyr Pro Asp Ala Glu Arg Leu Ile
            190                 195                 200

GAG GAA ACA TCA TAC TCG GGC GTG ATA CTG CCG TCG CCG GAG TGG AAG      1095
Glu Glu Thr Ser Tyr Ser Gly Val Ile Leu Pro Ser Pro Glu Trp Lys
        205                 210                 215

ACG CTG GAC CAC ATC GGG CGG AAC GCG CGG ATC ACC TAC CGT GTC CGG      1143
Thr Leu Asp His Ile Gly Arg Asn Ala Arg Ile Thr Tyr Arg Val Arg
    220                 225                 230

GTG CAA TGC GCC GTT ACC TAC TAC AAC ACG ACC TGC ACG ACC TTC TGC      1191
Val Gln Cys Ala Val Thr Tyr Tyr Asn Thr Thr Cys Thr Thr Phe Cys
235                 240                 245                 250

CGT CCG CGG GAC GAT CAG TTC GGT CAC TAC GCC TGC GGC TCC GAG GGT      1239
Arg Pro Arg Asp Asp Gln Phe Gly His Tyr Ala Cys Gly Ser Glu Gly
                255                 260                 265

CAG AAG CTC TGC CTG AAT GGC TGG CAG GGC GTC AAC TGC GAG GAG GCC      1287
Gln Lys Leu Cys Leu Asn Gly Trp Gln Gly Val Asn Cys Glu Glu Ala
            270                 275                 280

ATA TGC AAG GCG GGC TGC GAC CCC GTC CAC GGC                          1320
Ile Cys Lys Ala Gly Cys Asp Pro Val His Gly
        285                 290
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 293 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

```
Met Phe Arg Lys His Phe Arg Arg Lys Pro Ala Thr Ser Ser Ser Leu
  1               5                  10                  15

Glu Ser Thr Ile Glu Ser Ala Asp Ser Leu Gly Met Ser Lys Lys Thr
            20                  25                  30

Ala Thr Lys Arg Gln Arg Pro Arg His Arg Val Pro Lys Ile Ala Thr
        35                  40                  45

Leu Pro Ser Thr Ile Arg Asp Cys Arg Ser Leu Lys Ser Ala Cys Asn
    50                  55                  60

Leu Ile Ala Leu Ile Leu Ile Leu Leu Val His Lys Ile Ser Ala Ala
65                  70                  75                  80

Gly Asn Phe Glu Leu Glu Ile Leu Glu Ile Ser Asn Thr Asn Ser His
                85                  90                  95

Leu Leu Asn Gly Tyr Cys Cys Gly Met Pro Ala Glu Leu Arg Ala Thr
            100                 105                 110

Lys Thr Ile Gly Cys Ser Pro Cys Thr Thr Ala Phe Arg Leu Cys Leu
        115                 120                 125

Lys Glu Tyr Gln Thr Thr Glu Gln Gly Ala Ser Ile Ser Thr Gly Cys
    130                 135                 140

Ser Phe Gly Asn Ala Thr Thr Lys Ile Leu Gly Gly Ser Ser Phe Val
```

```
145                 150                 155                 160

Leu Ser Asp Pro Gly Val Gly Ala Ile Val Leu Pro Phe Thr Phe Arg
                165                 170                 175

Trp Thr Lys Ser Phe Thr Leu Ile Leu Gln Ala Leu Asp Met Tyr Asn
            180                 185                 190

Thr Ser Tyr Pro Asp Ala Glu Arg Leu Ile Glu Glu Thr Ser Tyr Ser
        195                 200                 205

Gly Val Ile Leu Pro Ser Pro Glu Trp Lys Thr Leu Asp His Ile Gly
    210                 215                 220

Arg Asn Ala Arg Ile Thr Tyr Arg Val Arg Val Gln Cys Ala Val Thr
225                 230                 235                 240

Tyr Tyr Asn Thr Thr Cys Thr Thr Phe Cys Arg Pro Arg Asp Asp Gln
                245                 250                 255

Phe Gly His Tyr Ala Cys Gly Ser Glu Gly Gln Lys Leu Cys Leu Asn
            260                 265                 270

Gly Trp Gln Gly Val Asn Cys Glu Glu Ala Ile Cys Lys Ala Gly Cys
        275                 280                 285

Asp Pro Val His Gly
    290
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 267 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

```
CGGTGGACTT CCTTCGTGTA TTGGTGGGAG CCCTCGGGAA CGGGGGGTAA CACTGAAAGG      60

TCGAGTACCC ATTTCCGTCA TAACGGGTTG GTCGCCCCCT AGGGGTCGGA GTCAGGTGGA     120

CGGGAGGTCG ACAACGCCCG GGGGACGGGT GGTACATGGT GTAAGGTCTT TACCGGACCG     180

GGCAAACGGG TCACACCGAA AGGGGTGAAC GGTAACTACG GGGTCGTCCT GCCCGTCCAT     240

CGAGTCTGGT AAGAGGGTCG CCTTAAG                                         267
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 574 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

GAATTCCTTC CATTATACGT GACTTTTCTG AAACTGTAGC CACCCTAGTG TCTCTAACTC 60

CCTCTGGAGT TTGTCAGCTT TGGTCTTTTC AAAGAGCAGG CTCTCTTCAA GCTCCTTAAT 120

GCGGGCATGC TCCAGTTTGG TCTGCGTCTC AAGATCACCT TTGGTAATTG ATTCTTCTTC 180

AACCCGGAAC TGAAGGCTGG CTCTCACCCT CTAGGCAGAG CAGGAATTCC GAGGTGGATG 240

TGTTAGATGT GAATGTCCGT GGCCCAGATG GCTGCACCCC ATTGATGTTG GCTTCTCTCC 300

GAGGAGGCAG CTCAGATTTG AGTGATGAAG ATGAAGATGC AGAGGACTGT TCTGCTAACA 360

TCATCACAGA CTTGGTCTAC CAGGGTGCCA GCCTCCAGNC CAGACAGACC GGACTGGTGA 420

GATGGCCCTG CACCTTGCAG CCCGCTACTC ACGGGCTGAT GCTGCCAAGC GTCTCCTGGA 480

TGCAGGTGCA GATGCCAATG CCCAGGACAA CATGGGCCGC TGTCCACTCC ATGCTGCAGT 540

GGCACGTGAT GCCAAGGTGT ATTCAGATCT GTTA 574

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 295 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

TCCAGATTCT GATTCGCAAC CGAGTAACTG ATCTAGATGC CAGGATGAAT GATGGTACTA 60

CACCCCTGAT CCTGGCTGCC CGCCTGGCTG TGGAGGGAAT GGTGGCAGAA CTGATCAACT 120

GCCAAGCGGA TGTGAATGCA GTGGATGACC ATGGAAAATC TGCTCTTCAC TGGGCAGCTG 180

CTGTCAATAA TGTGGAGGCA ACTCTTTTGT TGTTGAAAAA TGGGGCCAAC CGAGACATGC 240

AGGACAACAA GGAAGAGACA CCTCTGTTTC TTGCTGCCCG GGAGGAGCTA TAAGC 295

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 248 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

GAATTCCATT CAGGAGGAAA GGGTGGGGAG AGAAGCAGGC ACCCACTTTC CCGTGGCTGG 60

ACTCGTTCCC AGGTGGCTCC ACCGGCAGCT GTGACCGCCG CAGGTGGGGG CGGAGTGCCA 120

TTCAGAAAAT TCCAGAAAAG CCCTACCCCA ACTCGGACGG CAACGTCACA CCCGTGGGTA 180

GCAACTGGCA CACAAACAGC CAGCGTGTCT GGGGCACGGG GGGATGGCAC CCCCTGCAGG 240

CAGAGCTG 248

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 323 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

TACGTATCTC GAGCACAGAC AGCTGACGTA CACTTTTNNA GTGCGAGGGA CATTCGTCCG 60

ACCAGTACGA ACATTTAGGC TCAGTACGGT AGGTCCATGG CCAAGACTAG GAGACGTAGG 120

GAGCTACAGG TCCCGCTCGC TAAACTCGGA CCACTGAAAC CTCCGGTCGA CAGTCGGTAA 180

GCGAACAAGA GGGCCAGATC TTAGAGAAGG TGTCGCGGCG AGACTCGGGC TCGGGTCAGG 240

CGGCCTTAAG GACGTCGGGC CCNNNAGGTG ATCAAGATCT CGNCNCGGCG GGCGCCACCT 300

CGAGGNCGAA AACAAGGGAA ATC 323

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 3234 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..3234

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

```
TGC CAG GAG GAC GCG GGC AAC AAG GTC TGC AGC CTG CAG TGC AAC AAC      48
Cys Gln Glu Asp Ala Gly Asn Lys Val Cys Ser Leu Gln Cys Asn Asn
 1               5                  10                  15

CAC GCG TGC GGC TGG GAC GGC GGT GAC TGC TCC CTC AAC TTC AAT GAC      96
His Ala Cys Gly Trp Asp Gly Gly Asp Cys Ser Leu Asn Phe Asn Asp
            20                  25                  30

CCC TGG AAG AAC TGC ACG CAG TCT CTG CAG TGC TGG AAG TAC TTC AGT     144
Pro Trp Lys Asn Cys Thr Gln Ser Leu Gln Cys Trp Lys Tyr Phe Ser
        35                  40                  45

GAC GGC CAC TGT GAC AGC CAG TGC AAC TCA GCC GGC TGC CTC TTC GAC     192
Asp Gly His Cys Asp Ser Gln Cys Asn S r Ala Gly Cys Leu Phe Asp
    50                  55                  60

GGC TTT GAC TGC CAG CGT GCG GAA GGC CAG TGC AAC CCC CTG TAC GAC     240
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Gly Phe Asp Cys Gln Arg Ala Glu Gly Gln Cys Asn Pro Leu Tyr Asp
 65                  70                  75                  80

CAG TAC TGC AAG GAC CAC TTC AGC GAC GGG CAC TGC GAC CAG GGC TGC      288
Gln Tyr Cys Lys Asp His Phe Ser Asp Gly His Cys Asp Gln Gly Cys
                85                  90                  95

AAC AGC GCG GAG TGC GAG TGG GAC GGG CTG GAC TGT GCG GAG CAT GTA      336
Asn Ser Ala Glu Cys Glu Trp Asp Gly Leu Asp Cys Ala Glu His Val
            100                 105                 110

CCC GAG AGG CTG GCG GCC GGC ACG CTG GTG GTG GTG GTG CTG ATG CCG      384
Pro Glu Arg Leu Ala Ala Gly Thr Leu Val Val Val Val Leu Met Pro
        115                 120                 125

CCG GAG CAG CTG CGC AAC AGC TCC TTC CAC TTC CTG CGG GAG CTC AGC      432
Pro Glu Gln Leu Arg Asn Ser Ser Phe His Phe Leu Arg Glu Leu Ser
    130                 135                 140

CGC GTG CTG CAC ACC AAC GTG GTC TTC AAG CGT GAC GCA CAC GGC CAG      480
Arg Val Leu His Thr Asn Val Val Phe Lys Arg Asp Ala His Gly Gln
145                 150                 155                 160

CAG ATG ATC TTC CCC TAC TAC GGC CGC GAG GAG GAG CTG CGC AAG CAC      528
Gln Met Ile Phe Pro Tyr Tyr Gly Arg Glu Glu Glu Leu Arg Lys His
                165                 170                 175

CCC ATC AAG CGT GCC GCC GAG GGC TGG GCC GCA CCT GAC GCC CTG CTG      576
Pro Ile Lys Arg Ala Ala Glu Gly Trp Ala Ala Pro Asp Ala Leu Leu
            180                 185                 190

GGC CAG GTG AAG GCC TCG CTG CTC CCT GGT GGC AGC GAG GGT GGG CGG      624
Gly Gln Val Lys Ala Ser Leu Leu Pro Gly Gly Ser Glu Gly Gly Arg
        195                 200                 205

CGG CGG AGG GAG CTG GAC CCC ATG GAC GTC CGC GGC TCC ATC GTC TAC      672
Arg Arg Arg Glu Leu Asp Pro Met Asp Val Arg Gly Ser Ile Val Tyr
    210                 215                 220

CTG GAG ATT GAC AAC CGG CAG TGT GTG CAG GCC TCC TCG CAG TGC TTC      720
Leu Glu Ile Asp Asn Arg Gln Cys Val Gln Ala Ser Ser Gln Cys Phe
225                 230                 235                 240

CAG AGT GCC ACC GAC GTG GCC GCA TTC CTG GGA GCG CTC GCC TCG CTG      768
Gln Ser Ala Thr Asp Val Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Ala Leu Ala Ser Leu
                245                 250                 255

GGC AGC CTC AAC ATC CCC TAC AAG ATC GAG GCC GTG CAG AGT GAG ACC      816
Gly Ser Leu Asn Ile Pro Tyr Lys Ile Glu Ala Val Gln Ser Glu Thr
            260                 265                 270

GTG GAG CCG CCC CCG CCG GCG CAG CTG CAC TTC ATG TAC GTG GCG GCG      864
Val Glu Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Gln Leu His Phe Met Tyr Val Ala Ala
        275                 280                 285

GCC GCC TTT GTG CTT CTG TTC TTC GTG GGC TGC GGG GTG CTG CTG TCC      912
Ala Ala Phe Val Leu Leu Phe Phe Val Gly Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Ser
    290                 295                 300

CGC AAG CGC CGG CGG CAG CAT GGC CAG CTC TGG TTC CCT GAG GGC TTC      960
Arg Lys Arg Arg Arg Gln His Gly Gln Leu Trp Phe Pro Glu Gly Phe
305                 310                 315                 320

AAA GTG TCT GAG GCC AGC AAG AAG AAG CGG CGG GAG CCC CTC GGC GAG     1008
Lys Val Ser Glu Ala Ser Lys Lys Lys Arg Arg Glu Pro Leu Gly Glu
                325                 330                 335
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GAC TCC GTG GGC CTC AAG CCC CTG AAG AAC GCT TCA GAC GGT GCC CTC      1056
Asp Ser Val Gly Leu Lys Pro Leu Lys Asn Ala Ser Asp Gly Ala Leu
            340                 345                 350

ATG GAC GAC AAC CAG AAT GAG TGG GGG GAC GAG GAC CTG GAG ACC AAG      1104
Met Asp Asp Asn Gln Asn Glu Trp Gly Asp Glu Asp Leu Glu Thr Lys
        355                 360                 365

AAG TTC CGG TTC GAG GAG CCC GTG GTT CTG CCT GAC CTG GAC GAC CAG      1152
Lys Phe Arg Phe Glu Glu Pro Val Val Leu Pro Asp Leu Asp Asp Gln
    370                 375                 380

ACA GAC CAC CGG CAG TGG ACT CAG CAG CAC CTG GAT GCC GCT GAC CTG      1200
Thr Asp His Arg Gln Trp Thr Gln Gln His Leu Asp Ala Ala Asp Leu
385                 390                 395                 400

CGC ATG TCT GCC ATG GCC CCC ACA CCG CCC CAG GGT GAG GTT GAC GCC      1248
Arg Met Ser Ala Met Ala Pro Thr Pro Pro Gln Gly Glu Val Asp Ala
                405                 410                 415

GAC TGC ATG GAC GTC AAT GTC CGC GGG CCT GAT GGC TTC ACC CCG CTC      1296
Asp Cys Met Asp Val Asn Val Arg Gly Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Pro Leu
            420                 425                 430

ATG ATC GCC TCC TGC AGC GGG GGC GGC CTG GAG ACG GGC AAC AGC GAG      1344
Met Ile Ala Ser Cys Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Glu Thr Gly Asn Ser Glu
        435                 440                 445

GAA GAG GAG GAC GCG CCG GCC GTC ATC TCC GAC TTC ATC TAC CAG GGC      1392
Glu Glu Glu Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Ile Ser Asp Phe Ile Tyr Gln Gly
    450                 455                 460

GCC AGC CTG CAC AAC CAG ACA GAC CGC ACG GGC GAG ACC GCC TTG CAC      1440
Ala Ser Leu His Asn Gln Thr Asp Arg Thr Gly Glu Thr Ala Leu His
465                 470                 475                 480

CTG GCC GCC CGC TAC TCA CGC TCT GAT GCC GCC AAG CGC CTG CTG GAG      1488
Leu Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ser Arg Ser Asp Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu
                485                 490                 495

GCC AGC GCA GAT GCC AAC ATC CAG GAC AAC ATG GGC CGC ACC CCG CTG      1536
Ala Ser Ala Asp Ala Asn Ile Gln Asp Asn Met Gly Arg Thr Pro Leu
            500                 505                 510

CAT GCG GCT GTG TCT GCC GAC GCA CAA GGT GTC TTC CAG ATC CTG ATC      1584
His Ala Ala Val Ser Ala Asp Ala Gln Gly Val Phe Gln Ile Leu Ile
        515                 520                 525

CGG AAC CGA GCC ACA GAC CTG GAT GCC CGC ATG CAT GAT GGC ACG ACG      1632
Arg Asn Arg Ala Thr Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Met His Asp Gly Thr Thr
    530                 535                 540

CCA CTG ATC CTG GCT GCC CGC CTG GCC GTG GAG GGC ATG CTG GAG GAC      1680
Pro Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Val Glu Gly Met Leu Glu Asp
545                 550                 555                 560

CTC ATC AAC TCA CAC GCC GAC GTC AAC GCC GTA GAT GAC CTG GGC AAG      1728
Leu Ile Asn Ser His Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Val Asp Asp Leu Gly Lys
                565                 570                 575

TCC GCC CTG CAC TGG GCC GCC GCC GTG AAC AAT GTG GAT GCC GCA GTT      1776
Ser Ala Leu His Trp Ala Ala Ala Val Asn Asn Val Asp Ala Ala Val
            580                 585                 590

GTG CTC CTG AAG AAC GGG GCT AAC AAA GAT ATG CAG AAC AAC AGG GAG      1824
Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Gly Ala Asn Lys Asp M t Gln Asn Asn Arg Glu
        595                 600                 605
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GAG ACA CCC CTG TTT CTG GCC GCC CGG GAG GGC AGC TAC GAG ACC GCC      1872
Glu Thr Pro Leu Ph  Leu Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly S r Tyr Glu Thr Ala
    610                 615                 620

AAG GTG CTG CTG GAC CAC TTT GCC AAC CGG GAC ATC ACG GAT CAT ATG      1920
Lys Val Leu Leu Asp His Phe Ala Asn Arg Asp Ile Thr Asp His Met
625                 630                 635                 640

GAC CGC CTG CCG CGC GAC ATC GCA CAG GAG CGC ATG CAT CAC GAC ATC      1968
Asp Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp Ile Ala Gln Glu Arg Met His His Asp Ile
                645                 650                 655

GTG AGG CTG CTG GAC GAG TAC AAC CTG GTG CGC AGC CCG CAG CTG CAC      2016
Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Tyr Asn Leu Val Arg Ser Pro Gln Leu His
            660                 665                 670

GGA GCC CCG CTG GGG GGC ACG CCC ACC CTG TCG CCC CCG CTC TGC TCG      2064
Gly Ala Pro Leu Gly Gly Thr Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Pro Leu Cys Ser
        675                 680                 685

CCC AAC GGC TAC CTG GGC AGC CTC AAG CCC GGC GTG CAG GGC AAG AAG      2112
Pro Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gly Ser Leu Lys Pro Gly Val Gln Gly Lys Lys
    690                 695                 700

GTC CGC AAG CCC AGC AGC AAA GGC CTG GCC TGT GGA AGC AAG GAG GCC      2160
Val Arg Lys Pro Ser Ser Lys Gly Leu Ala Cys Gly Ser Lys Glu Ala
705                 710                 715                 720

AAG GAC CTC AAG GCA CGG AGG AAG AAG TCC CAG GAT GGC AAG GGC TGC      2208
Lys Asp Leu Lys Ala Arg Arg Lys Lys Ser Gln Asp Gly Lys Gly Cys
                725                 730                 735

CTG CTG GAC AGC TCC GGC ATG CTC TCG CCC GTG GAC TCC CTG GAG TCA      2256
Leu Leu Asp Ser Ser Gly Met Leu Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser
            740                 745                 750

CCC CAT GGC TAC CTG TCA GAC GTG GCC TCG CCG CCA CTG CTG CCC TCC      2304
Pro His Gly Tyr Leu Ser Asp Val Ala Ser Pro Pro Leu Leu Pro Ser
        755                 760                 765

CCG TTC CAG CAG TCT CCG TCC GTG CCC CTC AAC CAC CTG CCT GGG ATG      2352
Pro Phe Gln Gln Ser Pro Ser Val Pro Leu Asn His Leu Pro Gly Met
    770                 775                 780

CCC GAC ACC CAC CTG GGC ATC GGG CAC CTG AAC GTG GCG GCC AAG CCC      2400
Pro Asp Thr His Leu Gly Ile Gly His Leu Asn Val Ala Ala Lys Pro
785                 790                 795                 800

GAG ATG GCG GCG CTG GGT GGG GGC GGC CGG CTG GCC TTT GAG ACT GGC      2448
Glu Met Ala Ala Leu Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Leu Ala Phe Glu Thr Gly
                805                 810                 815

CCA CCT CGT CTC TCC CAC CTG CCT GTG GCC TCT GGC ACC AGC ACC GTC      2496
Pro Pro Arg Leu Ser His Leu Pro Val Ala Ser Gly Thr Ser Thr Val
            820                 825                 830

CTG GGC TCC AGC AGC GGA GGG GCC CTG AAT TTC ACT GTG GGC GGG TCC      2544
Leu Gly Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Asn Phe Thr Val Gly Gly Ser
        835                 840                 845

ACC AGT TTG AAT GGT CAA TGC GAG TGG CTG TCC CGG CTG CAG AGC GGC      2592
Thr Ser Leu Asn Gly Gln Cys Glu Trp Leu Ser Arg Leu Gln Ser Gly
    850                 855                 860

ATG GTG CCG AAC CAA TAC AAC CCT CTG CGG GGG AGT GTG GCA CCA GGC      2640
Met Val Pro Asn Gln Tyr Asn Pro Leu Arg Gly S r Val Ala Pro Gly
865                 870                 875                 880
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CCC CTG AGC ACA CAG GCC CCC TCC CTG CAG CAT GGC ATG GTA GGC CCG      2688
Pro Leu Ser Thr Gln Ala Pro Ser Leu Gln His Gly Met Val Gly Pro
                885                 890                 895

CTG CAC AGT AGC CTT GCT GCC AGC GCC CTG TCC CAG ATG ATG AGC TAC      2736
Leu His Ser Ser Leu Ala Ala Ser Ala Leu Ser Gln Met Met Ser Tyr
            900                 905                 910

CAG GGC CTG CCC AGC ACC CGG CTG GCC ACC CAG CCT CAC CTG GTG CAG      2784
Gln Gly Leu Pro Ser Thr Arg Leu Ala Thr Gln Pro His Leu Val Gln
        915                 920                 925

ACC CAG CAG GTG CAG CCA CAA AAC TTA CAG ATG CAG CAG CAG AAC CTG      2832
Thr Gln Gln Val Gln Pro Gln Asn Leu Gln Met Gln Gln Gln Asn Leu
    930                 935                 940

CAG CCA GCA AAC ATC CAG CAG CAG CAA AGC CTG CAG CCG CCA CCA CCA      2880
Gln Pro Ala Asn Ile Gln Gln Gln Gln Ser Leu Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro
945                 950                 955                 960

CCA CCA CAG CCG CAC CTT GGC GTG AGC TCA GCA GCC AGC GGC CAC CTG      2928
Pro Pro Gln Pro His Leu Gly Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly His Leu
                965                 970                 975

GGC CGG AGC TTC CTG AGT GGA GAG CCG AGC CAG GCA GAC GTG CAG CCA      2976
Gly Arg Ser Phe Leu Ser Gly Glu Pro Ser Gln Ala Asp Val Gln Pro
            980                 985                 990

CTG GGC CCC AGC AGC CTG GCG GTG CAC ACT ATT CTG CCC CAG GAG AGC      3024
Leu Gly Pro Ser Ser Leu Ala Val His Thr Ile Leu Pro Gln Glu Ser
        995                 1000                1005

CCC GCC CTG CCC ACG TCG CTG CCA TCC TCG CTG GTC CCA CCC GTG ACC      3072
Pro Ala Leu Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro Ser Ser Leu Val Pro Pro Val Thr
    1010                1015                1020

GCA GCC CAG TTC CTG ACG CCC CCC TCG CAG CAC AGC TAC TCC TCG CCT      3120
Ala Ala Gln Phe Leu Thr Pro Pro Ser Gln His Ser Tyr Ser Ser Pro
1025                1030                1035                1040

GTG GAC AAC ACC CCC AGC CAC CAG CTA CAG GTG CCT GTT CCT GTA ATG      3168
Val Asp Asn Thr Pro Ser His Gln Leu Gln Val Pro Val Pro Val Met
                1045                1050                1055

GTA ATG ATC CGA TCT TCG GAT CCT TCT AAA GGC TCA TCA ATT TTG ATC      3216
Val Met Ile Arg Ser Ser Asp Pro Ser Lys Gly Ser Ser Ile Leu Ile
            1060                1065                1070

GAA GCT CCC GAC TCA TGG                                             3234
Glu Ala Pro Asp Ser Trp
        1075
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1078 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

```
Cys Gln Glu Asp Ala Gly Asn Lys Val Cys Ser Leu Gln Cys Asn Asn
 1               5                  10                  15
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His Ala Cys Gly Trp Asp Gly Gly Asp Cys Ser Leu Asn Phe Asn Asp
20 25 30

Pro Trp Lys Asn Cys Thr Gln Ser Leu Gln Cys Trp Lys Tyr Phe Ser
35 40 45

Asp Gly His Cys Asp Ser Gln Cys Asn Ser Ala Gly Cys Leu Phe Asp
50 55 60

Gly Phe Asp Cys Gln Arg Ala Glu Gly Gln Cys Asn Pro Leu Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Tyr Cys Lys Asp His Phe Ser Asp Gly His Cys Asp Gln Gly Cys
85 90 95

Asn Ser Ala Glu Cys Glu Trp Asp Gly Leu Asp Cys Ala Glu His Val
100 105 110

Pro Glu Arg Leu Ala Ala Gly Thr Leu Val Val Val Val Leu Met Pro
115 120 125

Pro Glu Gln Leu Arg Asn Ser Ser Phe His Phe Leu Arg Glu Leu Ser
130 135 140

Arg Val Leu His Thr Asn Val Val Phe Lys Arg Asp Ala His Gly Gln
145 150 155 160

Gln Met Ile Phe Pro Tyr Tyr Gly Arg Glu Glu Glu Leu Arg Lys His
165 170 175

Pro Ile Lys Arg Ala Ala Glu Gly Trp Ala Ala Pro Asp Ala Leu Leu
180 185 190

Gly Gln Val Lys Ala Ser Leu Leu Pro Gly Gly Ser Glu Gly Gly Arg
195 200 205

Arg Arg Arg Glu Leu Asp Pro Met Asp Val Arg Gly Ser Ile Val Tyr
210 215 220

Leu Glu Ile Asp Asn Arg Gln Cys Val Gln Ala Ser Ser Gln Cys Phe
225 230 235 240

Gln Ser Ala Thr Asp Val Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Ala Leu Ala Ser Leu
245 250 255

Gly Ser Leu Asn Ile Pro Tyr Lys Ile Glu Ala Val Gln Ser Glu Thr
260 265 270

Val Glu Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Gln Leu His Phe Met Tyr Val Ala Ala
275 280 285

Ala Ala Phe Val Leu Leu Phe Phe Val Gly Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Ser
290 295 300

Arg Lys Arg Arg Arg Gln His Gly Gln Leu Trp Phe Pro Glu Gly Phe
305 310 315 320

Lys Val Ser Glu Ala Ser Lys Lys Lys Arg Arg Glu Pro Leu Gly Glu
325 330 335

Asp Ser Val Gly Leu Lys Pro Leu Lys Asn Ala Ser Asp Gly Ala Leu
340 345 350

Met Asp Asp Asn Gln Asn Glu Trp Gly Asp Glu Asp Leu Glu Thr Lys
355 360 365

Lys Phe Arg Phe Glu Glu Pro Val Val Leu Pr Asp Leu Asp Asp Gln

370 375 380

Thr Asp His Arg Gln Trp Thr Gln Gln His Leu Asp Ala Ala Asp Leu
385 390 395 400

Arg Met Ser Ala Met Ala Pro Thr Pro Pro Gln Gly Glu Val Asp Ala
405 410 415

Asp Cys Met Asp Val Asn Val Arg Gly Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Pro Leu
420 425 430

Met Ile Ala Ser Cys Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Glu Thr Gly Asn Ser Glu
435 440 445

Glu Glu Glu Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Ile Ser Asp Phe Ile Tyr Gln Gly
450 455 460

Ala Ser Leu His Asn Gln Thr Asp Arg Thr Gly Glu Thr Ala Leu His
465 470 475 480

Leu Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ser Arg Ser Asp Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu
485 490 495

Ala Ser Ala Asp Ala Asn Ile Gln Asp Asn Met Gly Arg Thr Pro Leu
500 505 510

His Ala Ala Val Ser Ala Asp Ala Gln Gly Val Phe Gln Ile Leu Ile
515 520 525

Arg Asn Arg Ala Thr Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Met His Asp Gly Thr Thr
530 535 540

Pro Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Val Glu Gly Met Leu Glu Asp
545 550 555 560

Leu Ile Asn Ser His Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Val Asp Asp Leu Gly Lys
565 570 575

Ser Ala Leu His Trp Ala Ala Ala Val Asn Asn Val Asp Ala Ala Val
580 585 590

Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Gly Ala Asn Lys Asp Met Gln Asn Asn Arg Glu
595 600 605

Glu Thr Pro Leu Phe Leu Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly Ser Tyr Glu Thr Ala
610 615 620

Lys Val Leu Leu Asp His Phe Ala Asn Arg Asp Ile Thr Asp His Met
625 630 635 640

Asp Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp Ile Ala Gln Glu Arg Met His His Asp Ile
645 650 655

Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Tyr Asn Leu Val Arg Ser Pro Gln Leu His
660 665 670

Gly Ala Pro Leu Gly Gly Thr Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Pro Leu Cys Ser
675 680 685

Pro Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gly Ser Leu Lys Pro Gly Val Gln Gly Lys Lys
690 695 700

Val Arg Lys Pro Ser Ser Lys Gly Leu Ala Cys Gly Ser Lys Glu Ala
705 710 715 720

Lys Asp Leu Lys Ala Arg Arg Lys Lys Ser Gln Asp Gly Lys Gly Cys
725 730 735

Leu Leu Asp Ser Ser Gly Met Leu Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser
740 745 750

Pro His Gly Tyr Leu Ser Asp Val Ala Ser Pro Pro Leu Leu Pro Ser
755 760 765

Pro Phe Gln Gln Ser Pro Ser Val Pro Leu Asn His Leu Pro Gly Met
770 775 780

Pro Asp Thr His Leu Gly Ile Gly His Leu Asn Val Ala Ala Lys Pro
785 790 795 800

Glu Met Ala Ala Leu Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Leu Ala Phe Glu Thr Gly
805 810 815

Pro Pro Arg Leu Ser His Leu Pro Val Ala Ser Gly Thr Ser Thr Val
820 825 830

Leu Gly Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Asn Phe Thr Val Gly Gly Ser
835 840 845

Thr Ser Leu Asn Gly Gln Cys Glu Trp Leu Ser Arg Leu Gln Ser Gly
850 855 860

Met Val Pro Asn Gln Tyr Asn Pro Leu Arg Gly Ser Val Ala Pro Gly
865 870 875 880

Pro Leu Ser Thr Gln Ala Pro Ser Leu Gln His Gly Met Val Gly Pro
885 890 895

Leu His Ser Ser Leu Ala Ala Ser Ala Leu Ser Gln Met Met Ser Tyr
900 905 910

Gln Gly Leu Pro Ser Thr Arg Leu Ala Thr Gln Pro His Leu Val Gln
915 920 925

Thr Gln Gln Val Gln Pro Gln Asn Leu Gln Met Gln Gln Gln Asn Leu
930 935 940

Gln Pro Ala Asn Ile Gln Gln Gln Gln Ser Leu Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro
945 950 955 960

Pro Pro Gln Pro His Leu Gly Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly His Leu
965 970 975

Gly Arg Ser Phe Leu Ser Gly Glu Pro Ser Gln Ala Asp Val Gln Pro
980 985 990

Leu Gly Pro Ser Ser Leu Ala Val His Thr Ile Leu Pro Gln Glu Ser
995 1000 1005

Pro Ala Leu Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro Ser Ser Leu Val Pro Pro Val Thr
1010 1015 1020

Ala Ala Gln Phe Leu Thr Pro Pro Ser Gln His Ser Tyr Ser Ser Pro
1025 1030 1035 1040

Val Asp Asn Thr Pro Ser His Gln Leu Gln Val Pro Val Pro Val Met
1045 1050 1055

Val Met Ile Arg Ser Ser Asp Pro Ser Lys Gly Ser Ser Ile Leu Ile
1060 1065 1070

Glu Ala Pro Asp Ser Trp
1075

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4268 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 2..1972

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

```
G GAG GTG GAT GTG TTA GAT GTG AAT GTC CGT GGC CCA GAT GGC TGC          46
  Glu Val Asp Val Leu Asp Val Asn Val Arg Gly Pro Asp Gly Cys
    1               5                  10                  15

ACC CCA TTG ATG TTG GCT TCT CTC CGA GGA GGC AGC TCA GAT TTG AGT        94
Thr Pro Leu Met Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Gly Gly Ser Ser Asp Leu Ser
                20                  25                  30

GAT GAA GAT GAA GAT GCA GAG GAC TCT TCT GCT AAC ATC ATC ACA GAC       142
Asp Glu Asp Glu Asp Ala Glu Asp Ser Ser Ala Asn Ile Ile Thr Asp
            35                  40                  45

TTG GTC TAC CAG GGT GCC AGC CTC CAG GCC CAG ACA GAC CGG ACT GGT       190
Leu Val Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Leu Gln Ala Gln Thr Asp Arg Thr Gly
        50                  55                  60

GAG ATG GCC CTG CAC CTT GCA GCC CGC TAC TCA CGG GCT GAT GCT GCC       238
Glu Met Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ser Arg Ala Asp Ala Ala
    65                  70                  75

AAG CGT CTC CTG GAT GCA GGT GCA GAT GCC AAT GCC CAG GAC AAC ATG       286
Lys Arg Leu Leu Asp Ala Gly Ala Asp Ala Asn Ala Gln Asp Asn Met
80                  85                  90                  95

GGC CGC TGT CCA CTC CAT GCT GCA GTG GCA GCT GAT GCC CAA GGT GTC       334
Gly Arg Cys Pro Leu His Ala Ala Val Ala Ala Asp Ala Gln Gly Val
                100                 105                 110

TTC CAG ATT CTG ATT CGC AAC CGA GTA ACT GAT CTA GAT GCC AGG ATG       382
Phe Gln Ile Leu Ile Arg Asn Arg Val Thr Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Met
            115                 120                 125

AAT GAT GGT ACT ACA CCC CTG ATC CTG GCT GCC CGC CTG GCT GTG GAG       430
Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Pro Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Val Glu
        130                 135                 140

GGA ATG GTG GCA GAA CTG ATC AAC TGC CAA GCG GAT GTG AAT GCA GTG       478
Gly Met Val Ala Glu Leu Ile Asn Cys Gln Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Val
    145                 150                 155

GAT GAC CAT GGA AAA TCT GCT CTT CAC TGG GCA GCT GCT GTC AAT AAT       526
Asp Asp His Gly Lys Ser Ala Leu His Trp Ala Ala Ala Val Asn Asn
160                 165                 170                 175

GTG GAG GCA ACT CTT TTG TTG TTG AAA AAT GGG GCC AAC CGA GAC ATG       574
Val Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Leu Leu Lys Asn Gly Ala Asn Arg Asp Met
                180                 185                 190

CAG GAC AAC AAG GAA GAG ACA CCT CTG TTT CTT GCT GCC CGG GAG GGG       622
Gln Asp Asn Lys Glu Glu Thr Pro Leu Phe Leu Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly
            195                 200                 205
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AGC TAT GAA GCA GCC AAG ATC CTG TTA GAC CAT TTT GCC AAT CGA GAC          670
Ser Tyr Glu Ala Ala Lys Ile Leu Leu Asp His Phe Ala Asn Arg Asp
        210                 215                 220

ATC ACA GAC CAT ATG GAT CGT CTT CCC CGG GAT GTG GCT CGG GAT CGC          718
Ile Thr Asp His Met Asp Arg L u Pro Arg Asp Val Ala Arg Asp Arg
    225                 230                 235

ATG CAC CAT GAC ATT GTG CGC CTT CTG GAT GAA TAC AAT GTG ACC CCA          766
Met His His Asp Ile Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Tyr Asn Val Thr Pro
240                 245                 250                 255

AGC CCT CCA GGC ACC GTG TTG ACT TCT GCT CTC TCA CCT GTC ATC TGT          814
Ser Pro Pro Gly Thr Val Leu Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser Pro Val Ile Cys
                260                 265                 270

GGG CCC AAC AGA TCT TTC CTC AGC CTG AAG CAC ACC CCA ATG GGC AAG          862
Gly Pro Asn Arg Ser Phe Leu Ser Leu Lys His Thr Pro Met Gly Lys
            275                 280                 285

AAG TCT AGA CGG CCC AGT GCC AAG AGT ACC ATG CCT ACT AGC CTC CCT          910
Lys Ser Arg Arg Pro Ser Ala Lys Ser Thr Met Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro
        290                 295                 300

AAC CTT GCC AAG GAG GCA AAG GAT GCC AAG GGT AGT AGG AGG AAG AAG          958
Asn Leu Ala Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp Ala Lys Gly Ser Arg Arg Lys Lys
    305                 310                 315

TCT CTG AGT GAG AAG GTC CAA CTG TCT GAG AGT TCA GTA ACT TTA TCC         1006
Ser Leu Ser Glu Lys Val Gln Leu Ser Glu Ser Ser Val Thr Leu Ser
320                 325                 330                 335

CCT GTT GAT TCC CTA GAA TCT CCT CAC ACG TAT GTT TCC GAC ACC ACA         1054
Pro Val Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser Pro His Thr Tyr Val Ser Asp Thr Thr
                340                 345                 350

TCC TCT CCA ATG ATT ACA TCC CCT GGG ATC TTA CAG GCC TCA CCC AAC         1102
Ser Ser Pro Met Ile Thr Ser Pro Gly Ile Leu Gln Ala Ser Pro Asn
            355                 360                 365

CCT ATG TTG GCC ACT GCC GCC CCT CCT GCC CCA GTC CAT GCC CAG CAT         1150
Pro Met Leu Ala Thr Ala Ala Pro Pro Ala Pro Val His Ala Gln His
        370                 375                 380

GCA CTA TCT TTT TCT AAC CTT CAT GAA ATG CAG CCT TTG GCA CAT GGG         1198
Ala Leu Ser Phe Ser Asn Leu His Glu Met Gln Pro Leu Ala His Gly
    385                 390                 395

GCC AGC ACT GTG CTT CCC TCA GTG AGC CAG TTG CTA TCC CAC CAC CAC         1246
Ala Ser Thr Val Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Leu Ser His His His
400                 405                 410                 415

ATT GTG TCT CCA GGC ACT GGC AGT GCT GGA AGC TTG AGT AGG CTC CAT         1294
Ile Val Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Gly Ser Leu Ser Arg Leu His
                420                 425                 430

CCA GTC CCA GTC CCA GCA GAT TGG ATG AAC CGC ATG GAG GTG AAT GAG         1342
Pro Val Pro Val Pro Ala Asp Trp Met Asn Arg Met Glu Val Asn Glu
            435                 440                 445

ACC CAG TAC AAT GAG ATG TTT GGT ATG GTC CTG GCT CCA GCT GAG GGC         1390
Thr Gln Tyr Asn Glu Met Phe Gly Met Val Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Gly
        450                 455                 460

ACC CAT CCT GGC ATA GCT CCC CAG AGC AGG CCA CCT GAA GGG AAG CAC         1438
Thr His Pro Gly Ile Ala Pro Gln Ser Arg Pro Pro Glu Gly Lys His
    465                 470                 475
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ATA ACC ACC CCT CGG GAG CCC TTG CCC CCC ATT GTG ACT TTC CAG CTC      1486
Ile Thr Thr Pro Arg Glu Pro Leu Pro Pro Ile Val Thr Phe Gln Leu
480                 485                 490                 495

ATC CCT AAA GGC AGT ATT GCC CAA CCA GCG GGG GCT CCC CAG CCT CAG      1534
Ile Pro Lys Gly Ser Ile Ala Gln Pro Ala Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro Gln
                    500                 505                 510

TCC ACC TGC CCT CCA GCT GTT GCG GGC CCC CTG CCC ACC ATG TAC CAG      1582
Ser Thr Cys Pro Pro Ala Val Ala Gly Pro Leu Pro Thr Met Tyr Gln
            515                 520                 525

ATT CCA GAA ATG GCC CGT TTG CCC AGT GTG GCT TTC CCC ACT GCC ATG      1630
Ile Pro Glu Met Ala Arg Leu Pro Ser Val Ala Phe Pro Thr Ala Met
        530                 535                 540

ATG CCC CAG CAG GAC GGG CAG GTA GCT CAG ACC ATT CTC CCA GCC TAT      1678
Met Pro Gln Gln Asp Gly Gln Val Ala Gln Thr Ile Leu Pro Ala Tyr
    545                 550                 555

CAT CCT TTC CCA GCC TCT GTG GGC AAG TAC CCC ACA CCC CCT TCA CAG      1726
His Pro Phe Pro Ala Ser Val Gly Lys Tyr Pro Thr Pro Pro Ser Gln
560                 565                 570                 575

CAC AGT TAT GCT TCC TCA AAT GCT GCT GAG CGA ACA CCC AGT CAC AGT      1774
His Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Asn Ala Ala Glu Arg Thr Pro Ser His Ser
                580                 585                 590

GGT CAC CTC CAG GGT GAG CAT CCC TAC CTG ACA CCA TCC CCA GAG TCT      1822
Gly His Leu Gln Gly Glu His Pro Tyr Leu Thr Pro Ser Pro Glu Ser
            595                 600                 605

CCT GAC CAG TGG TCA AGT TCA TCA CCC CAC TCT GCT TCT GAC TGG TCA      1870
Pro Asp Gln Trp Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro His Ser Ala Ser Asp Trp Ser
        610                 615                 620

GAT GTG ACC ACC AGC CCT ACC CCT GGG GGT GCT GGA GGA GGT CAG CGG      1918
Asp Val Thr Thr Ser Pro Thr Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Gln Arg
    625                 630                 635

GGA CCT GGG ACA CAC ATG TCT GAG CCA CCA CAC AAC AAC ATG CAG GTT      1966
Gly Pro Gly Thr His Met Ser Glu Pro Pro His Asn Asn Met Gln Val
640                 645                 650                 655

TAT GCG TGAGAGAGTC CACCTCCAGT GTAGAGACAT AACTGACTTT TGTAAATGCT      2022
Tyr Ala

GCTGAGGAAC AAATGAAGGT CATCCGGGAG AGAAATGAAG AAATCTCTGG AGCCAGCTTC   2082

TAGAGGTAGG AAAGAGAAGA TGTTCTTATT CAGATAATGC AAGAGAAGCA ATTCGTCAGT   2142

TTCACTGGGT ATCTGCAAGG CTTATTGATT ATTCTAATCT ATAAGACAA GTTTGTGGAA    2202

ATGCAAGATG AATACAAGCC TTGGGTCCAT GTTTACTCTC TTCTATTTGG AGAATAAGAT   2262

GGATGCTTAT TGAAGCCCAG ACATTCTTGC AGCTTGGACT GCATTTTAAG CCCTGCAGGC   2322

TTCTGCCATA TCCATGAGAA GATTCTACAC TAGCGTCCTG TTGGGAATTA TGCCCTGGAA   2382

TTCTGCCTGA ATTGACCTAC GCATCTCCTC CTCCTTGGAC ATTCTTTTGT CTTCATTTGG   2442

TGCTTTTGGT TTTGCACCTC TCCGTGATTG TAGCCCTACC AGCATGTTAT AGGGCAAGAC   2502

CTTTGTGCTT TTGATCATTC TGGCCCATGA AAGCAACTTT GGTCTCCTTT CCCCTCCTGT   2562

CTTCCCGGTA TCCCTTGGAG TCTCACAAGG TTTACTTTGG TATGGTTCTC AGCACAAACC   2622
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TTTCAAGTAT GTTGTTTCTT TGGAAAATGG ACATACTGTA TTGTGTTCTC CTGCATATAT 2682

CATTCCTGGA GAGAGAAGGG GAGAAGAATA CTTTTCTTCA ACAAATTTTG GGGGCAGGAG 2742

ATCCCTTCAA GAGGCTGCAC CTTAATTTTT CTTGTCTGTG TGCAGGTCTT CATATAAACT 2802

TTACCAGGAA GAAGGGTGTG AGTTTGTTGT TTTTCTGTGT ATGGGCCTGG TCAGTGTAAA 2862

GTTTTATCCT TGATAGTCTA GTTACTATGA CCCTCCCCAC TTTTTTAAAA CCAGAAAAAG 2922

GTTTGGAATG TTGGAATGAC CAAGAGACAA GTTAACTCGT GCAAGAGCCA GTTACCCACC 2982

CACAGGTCCC CCTACTTCCT GCCAAGCATT CCATTGACTG CCTGTATGGA ACACATTTGT 3042

CCCAGATCTG AGCATTCTAG GCCTGTTTCA CTCACTCACC CAGCATATGA AACTAGTCTT 3102

AACTGTTGAG CCTTTCCTTT CATATCCACA GAAGACACTG TCTCAAATGT TGTACCCTTG 3162

CCATTTAGGA CTGAACTTTC CTTAGCCCAA GGGACCCAGT GACAGTTGTC TTCCGTTTGT 3222

CAGATGATCA GTCTCTACTG ATTATCTTGC TGCTTAAAGG CCTGCTCACC AATCTTTCTT 3282

TCACACCGTG TGGTCCGTGT TACTGGTATA CCAAGTATGT TCTCACTGAA GACATGGACT 3342

TTATATGTTC AAGTGCAGGA ATTGGAAAGT TGGACTTGTT TTCTATGATC CAAAACAGCC 3402

CTATAAGAAG GTTGGAAAAG GAGGAACTAT ATAGCAGCCT TTGCTATTTT CTGCTACCAT 3462

TTCTTTTCCT CTGAAGCGGC CATGACATTC CCTTTGGCAA CTAACGTAGA AACTCAACAG 3522

AACATTTTCC TTTCCTAGAG TCACCTTTTA GATGATAATG GACAACTATA GACTTGCTCA 3582

TTGTTCAGAC TGATTGCCCC TCACCTGAAT CCACTCTCTG TATTCATGCT CTTGGCAATT 3642

TCTTTGACTT TCTTTTAAGG GCAGAAGCAT TTTAGTTAAT TGTAGATAAA GAATAGTTTT 3702

CTTCCTCTTC TCCTTGGGCC AGTTAATAAT TGGTCCATGG CTACACTGCA ACTTCCGTCC 3762

AGTGCTGTGA TGCCCATGAC ACCTGCAAAA TAAGTTCTGC CTGGGCATTT TGTAGATATT 3822

AACAGGTGAA TTCCCGACTC TTTTGGTTTG AATGACAGTT CTCATTCCTT CTATGGCTGC 3882

AAGTATGCAT CAGTGCTTCC CACTTACCTG ATTTGTCTGT CGGTGGCCCC ATATGGAAAC 3942

CCTGCGTGTC TGTTGGCATA ATAGTTTACA AATGGTTTTT TCAGTCCTAT CCAAATTTAT 4002

TGAACCAACA AAAATAATTA CTTCTGCCCT GAGATAAGCA GATTAAGTTT GTTCATTCTC 4062

TGCTTTATTC TCTCCATGTG GCAACATTCT GTCAGCCTCT TTCATAGTGT GCAAACATTT 4122

TATCATTCTA AATGGTGACT CTCTGCCCTT GGACCCATTT ATTATTCACA GATGGGGAGA 4182

ACCTATCTGC ATGGACCCTC ACCATCCTCT GTGCAGCACA CACAGTGCAG GGAGCCAGTG 4242

GCGATGGCGA TGACTTTCTT CCCCTG 4268

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 657 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

Glu Val Asp Val Leu Asp Val Asn Val Arg Gly Pro Asp Gly Cys Thr
1 5 10 15

Pro Leu Met Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Gly Gly Ser Ser Asp Leu Ser Asp
20 25 30

Glu Asp Glu Asp Ala Glu Asp Ser Ser Ala Asn Ile Ile Thr Asp Leu
35 40 45

Val Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Leu Gln Ala Gln Thr Asp Arg Thr Gly Glu
50 55 60

Met Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ser Arg Ala Asp Ala Ala Lys
65 70 75 80

Arg Leu Leu Asp Ala Gly Ala Asp Ala Asn Ala Gln Asp Asn Met Gly
85 90 95

Arg Cys Pro Leu His Ala Ala Val Ala Ala Asp Ala Gln Gly Val Phe
100 105 110

Gln Ile Leu Ile Arg Asn Arg Val Thr Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Met Asn
115 120 125

Asp Gly Thr Thr Pro Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Val Glu Gly
130 135 140

Met Val Ala Glu Leu Ile Asn Cys Gln Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Val Asp
145 150 155 160

Asp His Gly Lys Ser Ala Leu His Trp Ala Ala Ala Val Asn Asn Val
165 170 175

Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Leu Leu Lys Asn Gly Ala Asn Arg Asp Met Gln
180 185 190

Asp Asn Lys Glu Glu Thr Pro Leu Phe Leu Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly Ser
195 200 205

Tyr Glu Ala Ala Lys Ile Leu Leu Asp His Phe Ala Asn Arg Asp Ile
210 215 220

Thr Asp His Met Asp Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp Val Ala Arg Asp Arg Met
225 230 235 240

His His Asp Ile Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Tyr Asn Val Thr Pro Ser
245 250 255

Pro Pro Gly Thr Val Leu Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser Pro Val Ile Cys Gly
260 265 270

Pro Asn Arg Ser Phe Leu Ser Leu Lys His Thr Pro Met Gly Lys Lys
275 280 285

Ser Arg Arg Pro Ser Ala Lys Ser Thr Met Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro Asn
290 295 300

Leu Ala Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp Ala Lys Gly Ser Arg Arg Lys Lys Ser
305 310 315 320

Leu Ser Glu Lys Val Gln Leu Ser Glu Ser Ser Val Thr Leu Ser Pro
325 330 335

Val Asp Ser Leu Glu S r Pro His Thr Tyr Val Ser Asp Thr Thr Ser
340 345 350

Ser Pro Met Il Thr Ser Pro Gly Ile Leu Gln Ala Ser Pro Asn Pro

355 360 365

Met Leu Ala Thr Ala Ala Pro Pro Ala Pro Val His Ala Gln His Ala
370 375 380

Leu Ser Phe Ser Asn Leu His Glu Met Gln Pro Leu Ala His Gly Ala
385 390 395 400

Ser Thr Val Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Leu Ser His His His Ile
405 410 415

Val Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Gly Ser Leu Ser Arg Leu His Pro
420 425 430

Val Pro Val Pro Ala Asp Trp Met Asn Arg Met Glu Val Asn Glu Thr
435 440 445

Gln Tyr Asn Glu Met Phe Gly Met Val Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Gly Thr
450 455 460

His Pro Gly Ile Ala Pro Gln Ser Arg Pro Pro Glu Gly Lys His Ile
465 470 475 480

Thr Thr Pro Arg Glu Pro Leu Pro Pro Ile Val Thr Phe Gln Leu Ile
485 490 495

Pro Lys Gly Ser Ile Ala Gln Pro Ala Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro Gln Ser
500 505 510

Thr Cys Pro Pro Ala Val Ala Gly Pro Leu Pro Thr Met Tyr Gln Ile
515 520 525

Pro Glu Met Ala Arg Leu Pro Ser Val Ala Phe Pro Thr Ala Met Met
530 535 540

Pro Gln Gln Asp Gly Gln Val Ala Gln Thr Ile Leu Pro Ala Tyr His
545 550 555 560

Pro Phe Pro Ala Ser Val Gly Lys Tyr Pro Thr Pro Pro Ser Gln His
565 570 575

Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Asn Ala Ala Glu Arg Thr Pro Ser His Ser Gly
580 585 590

His Leu Gln Gly Glu His Pro Tyr Leu Thr Pro Ser Pro Glu Ser Pro
595 600 605

Asp Gln Trp Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro His Ser Ala Ser Asp Trp Ser Asp
610 615 620

Val Thr Thr Ser Pro Thr Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Gln Arg Gly
625 630 635 640

Pro Gly Thr His Met Ser Glu Pro Pro His Asn Asn Met Gln Val Tyr
645 650 655

Ala

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 77 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

Glu Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Asp Gln Gly Ser Pro Cys Glu His Asn Gly
1 5 10 15

Ile Cys Val Asn Thr Pro Gly Ser Tyr Arg Cys Asn Cys Ser Gln Gly
20 25 30

Phe Thr Gly Pro Arg Cys Glu Thr Asn Ile Asn Glu Cys Glu Ser His
35 40 45

Pro Cys Gln Asn Glu Gly Ser Cys Leu Asp Asp Pro Gly Thr Phe Arg
50 55 60

Cys Val Cys Met Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Thr Gln Cys Glu
65 70 75

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 78 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

Asn Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Ser Leu Gly Ala Asn Pro Cys Glu His Gly
1 5 10 15

Gly Arg Cys Thr Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Phe Gln Cys Asn Cys Pro Gln
20 25 30

Gly Tyr Ala Gly Pro Arg Cys Glu Ile Asp Val Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser
35 40 45

Asn Pro Cys Gln Asn Asp Ser Thr Cys Leu Asp Gln Ile Gly Glu Phe
50 55 60

Gln Cys Ile Cys Met Pro Gly Tyr Glu Gly Leu Tyr Cys Glu
65 70 75

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 654 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

Thr Pro Pro Gln Gly Glu Ile Glu Ala Asp Cys Met Asp Val Asn Val

1 5 10 15

Arg Gly Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Pro Leu Met Ile Ala Ser Cys Ser Gly
20 25 30

Gly Gly Leu Glu Thr Gly Asn Ser Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Ala Ser Ala
35 40 45

Asn Met Ile Ser Asp Phe Ile Gly Gln Gly Ala Gln Leu His Asn Gln
50 55 60

Thr Asp Arg Thr Gly Glu Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ala
65 70 75 80

Arg Ala Asp Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Ser Ser Ala Asp Ala Asn
85 90 95

Val Gln Asp Asn Met Gly Arg Thr Pro Leu His Ala Ala Val Ala Ala
100 105 110

Asp Ala Gln Gly Val Phe Gln Ile Leu Ile Arg Asn Arg Ala Thr Asp
115 120 125

Leu Asp Ala Arg Met Phe Asp Gly Thr Thr Pro Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala
130 135 140

Arg Leu Ala Val Glu Gly Met Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asn Ala His Ala
145 150 155 160

Asp Val Asn Ala Val Asp Glu Phe Gly Lys Ser Ala Leu His Trp Ala
165 170 175

Ala Ala Val Asn Asn Val Asp Ala Ala Ala Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Ser
180 185 190

Ala Asn Lys Asp Met Gln Asn Asn Lys Glu Glu Thr Ser Leu Phe Leu
195 200 205

Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly Ser Tyr Glu Thr Ala Lys Val Leu Leu Asp His
210 215 220

Tyr Ala Asn Arg Asp Ile Thr Asp His Met Asp Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp
225 230 235 240

Ile Ala Gln Glu Arg Met His His Asp Ile Val His Leu Leu Asp Glu
245 250 255

Tyr Asn Leu Val Lys Ser Pro Thr Leu His Asn Gly Pro Leu Gly Ala
260 265 270

Thr Thr Leu Ser Pro Pro Ile Cys Ser Pro Asn Gly Tyr Met Gly Asn
275 280 285

Met Lys Pro Ser Val Gln Ser Lys Lys Ala Arg Lys Pro Ser Ile Lys
290 295 300

Gly Asn Gly Cys Lys Glu Ala Lys Glu Leu Lys Ala Arg Arg Lys Lys
305 310 315 320

Ser Gln Asp Gly Lys Thr Thr Leu Leu Asp Ser Gly Ser Ser Gly Val
325 330 335

Leu Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser Thr His Gly Tyr Leu Ser Asp
340 345 350

Val Ser Ser Pro Pro Leu Met Thr Ser Pro Phe Gln Gln Ser Pro Ser
355 360 365

Met Pro Leu Asn His Leu Thr Ser Met Pro Glu Ser Gln Leu Gly Met
370 375 380

Asn His Ile Asn Met Ala Thr Lys Gln Glu Met Ala Ala Gly Ser Asn
385 390 395 400

Arg Met Ala Phe Asp Ala Met Val Pro Arg Leu Thr His Leu Asn Ala
405 410 415

Ser Ser Pro Asn Thr Ile Met Ser Asn Gly Ser Met His Phe Thr Val
420 425 430

Gly Gly Ala Pro Thr Met Asn Ser Gln Cys Asp Trp Leu Ala Arg Leu
435 440 445

Gln Asn Gly Met Val Gln Asn Gln Tyr Asp Pro Ile Arg Asn Gly Ile
450 455 460

Gln Gln Gly Asn Ala Gln Gln Ala Gln Ala Leu Gln His Gly Leu Met
465 470 475 480

Thr Ser Leu His Asn Gly Leu Pro Ala Thr Thr Leu Ser Gln Met Met
485 490 495

Thr Tyr Gln Ala Met Pro Asn Thr Arg Leu Ala Asn Gln Pro His Leu
500 505 510

Met Gln Ala Gln Gln Met Gln Gln Gln Gln Asn Leu Gln Leu His Gln
515 520 525

Ser Met Gln Gln Gln His His Asn Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Thr His Ile
530 535 540

Asn Ser Pro Phe Cys Ser Ser Asp Ile Ser Gln Thr Asp Leu Gln Gln
545 550 555 560

Met Ser Ser Asn Asn Ile His Ser Val Met Pro Gln Asp Thr Gln Ile
565 570 575

Phe Ala Ala Ser Leu Pro Ser Asn Leu Thr Gln Ser Met Thr Thr Ala
580 585 590

Gln Phe Leu Thr Pro Pro Ser Gln His Ser Tyr Ser Ser Pro Met Asp
595 600 605

Asn Thr Pro Ser His Gln Leu Gln Val Pro Asn His Pro Phe Leu Thr
610 615 620

Pro Ser Pro Glu Ser Pro Asp Gln Trp Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro His Ser
625 630 635 640

Asn Met Ser Asp Trp Ser Glu Gly Ile Ser Ser Pro Pro Thr
645 650

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 666 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

Thr Pro Pro Gln Gly Glu Val Asp Ala Asp Cys Met Asp Val Asn Val
1 5 10 15

Arg Gly Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Pro Leu Met Ile Ala Ser Cys Ser Gly
20 25 30

Gly Gly Leu Glu Thr Gly Asn Ser Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Ala Pro Ala
35 40 45

Val Ile Ser Asp Phe Ile Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Leu His Asn Gln Thr
50 55 60

Asp Arg Thr Gly Glu Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ser Arg
65 70 75 80

Ser Asp Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Ala Ser Ala Asp Ala Asn Ile
85 90 95

Gln Asp Asn Met Gly Arg Thr Pro Leu His Ala Ala Val Ser Ala Asp
100 105 110

Ala Gln Gly Val Phe Gln Ile Leu Leu Arg Asn Arg Ala Thr Asp Leu
115 120 125

Asp Ala Arg Met His Asp Gly Thr Thr Pro Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg
130 135 140

Leu Ala Val Glu Gly Met Leu Glu Asp Leu Ile Asn Ser His Ala Asp
145 150 155 160

Val Asn Ala Val Asp Asp Leu Gly Lys Ser Ala Leu His Trp Ala Ala
165 170 175

Ala Val Asn Asn Val Asp Ala Ala Val Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Gly Ala
180 185 190

Asn Lys Asp Met Gln Asn Asn Lys Glu Glu Thr Pro Leu Phe Leu Ala
195 200 205

Ala Arg Glu Gly Ser Tyr Glu Thr Ala Lys Val Leu Leu Asp His Phe
210 215 220

Ala Asn Arg Asp Ile Thr Asp His Met Asp Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp Ile
225 230 235 240

Ala Gln Glu Arg Met His His Asp Ile Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Tyr
245 250 255

Asn Leu Val Arg Ser Pro Gln Leu His Gly Thr Ala Leu Gly Gly Thr
260 265 270

Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Thr Leu Cys Ser Pro Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gly Asn
275 280 285

Leu Lys Ser Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Lys Ala Arg Lys Pro Ser Thr Lys
290 295 300

Gly Leu Ala Cys Ser Ser Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp Leu Lys Ala Arg Arg
305 310 315 320

Lys Lys Ser Gln Asp Gly Lys Gly Cys Leu Leu Asp Ser Ser Ser Met
325 330 335

L u Ser Pr Val Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser Pro His Gly Tyr Leu Ser Asp
340 345 350

Val Ala S r Pro Pro L u Pro Ser Pro Phe Gln Gln Ser Pro Ser Met

355 360 365

Pro Leu Ser His Leu Pro Gly Met Pro Asp Thr His Leu Gly Il Ser
370 375 380

His Leu Asn Val Ala Ala Lys Pro Glu Met Ala Ala Leu Ala Gly Gly
385 390 395 400

Ser Arg Leu Ala Phe Glu Pro Pro Pro Pro Arg Leu Ser His Leu Pro
405 410 415

Val Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Val Leu Ser Thr Asn Gly Thr Gly Ala
420 425 430

Met Asn Phe Thr Val Gly Ala Pro Ala Ser Leu Asn Gly Gln Cys Glu
435 440 445

Trp Leu Pro Arg Leu Gln Asn Gly Met Val Pro Ser Gln Tyr Asn Pro
450 455 460

Leu Arg Pro Gly Val Thr Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ala Ala Gly
465 470 475 480

Leu Gln His Gly Met Met Ser Pro Ile His Ser Ser Leu Ser Thr Asn
485 490 495

Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Ile Tyr Gln Gly Leu Pro Asn Thr Arg Leu Ala
500 505 510

Thr Gln Pro His Leu Val Gln Thr Gln Gln Val Gln Pro Gln Asn Leu
515 520 525

Gln Ile Gln Pro Gln Asn Leu Gln Pro Pro Ser Gln Pro His Leu Ser
530 535 540

Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Asn Gly His Leu Gly Arg Ser Phe Leu Ser Gly
545 550 555 560

Glu Pro Ser Gln Ala Asp Val Gln Pro Leu Gly Pro Ser Ser Leu Pro
565 570 575

Val His Thr Ile Leu Pro Gln Glu Ser Gln Ala Leu Pro Thr Ser Leu
580 585 590

Pro Ser Ser Met Val Pro Pro Met Thr Thr Thr Gln Phe Leu Thr Pro
595 600 605

Pro Ser Gln His Ser Tyr Ser Ser Ser Pro Val Asp Asn Thr Pro Ser
610 615 620

His Gln Leu Gln Val Pro Glu His Pro Phe Leu Thr Pro Ser Pro Glu
625 630 635 640

Ser Pro Asp Gln Trp Ser Ser Ser Ser Arg His Ser Asn Ile Ser Asp
645 650 655

Trp Ser Glu Gly Ile Ser Ser Pro Pro Thr
660 665

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 681 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

Thr Pro Pro Gln Gly Glu Val Asp Ala Asp Cys Met Asp Val Asn Val
1 5 10 15

Arg Gly Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Pro Leu Met Ile Ala Ser Cys Ser Gly
20 25 30

Gly Gly Leu Glu Thr Gly Asn Ser Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Ala Pro Ala
35 40 45

Val Ile Ser Asp Phe Ile Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Leu His Asn Gln Thr
50 55 60

Asp Arg Thr Gly Glu Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ser Arg
65 70 75 80

Ser Asp Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Ala Ser Ala Asp Ala Asn Ile
85 90 95

Gln Asp Asn Met Gly Arg Th· Pro Leu His Ala Ala Val Ser Ala Asp
100 105 110

Ala Gln Gly Val Phe Gln Ile Leu Ile Arg Asn Arg Ala Thr Asp Leu
115 120 125

Asp Ala Arg Met His Asp Gly Thr Thr Pro Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg
130 135 140

Leu Ala Val Glu Gly Met Leu Glu Asp Leu Ile Asn Ser His Ala Asp
145 150 155 160

Val Asn Ala Val Asp Asp Leu Gly Lys Ser Ala Leu His Trp Ala Ala
165 170 175

Ala Val Asn Asn Val Asp Ala Ala Val Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Gly Ala
180 185 190

Asn Lys Asp Met Gln Asn Asn Arg Glu Glu Thr Pro Leu Phe Leu Ala
195 200 205

Ala Arg Glu Gly Ser Tyr Glu Thr Ala Lys Val Leu Leu Asp His Phe
210 215 220

Ala Asn Arg Asp Ile Thr Asp His Met Asp Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp Ile
225 230 235 240

Ala Gln Glu Arg Met His His Asp Ile Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Tyr
245 250 255

Asn Leu Val Arg Ser Pro Gln Leu His Gly Ala Pro Leu Gly Gly Thr
260 265 270

Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Pro Leu Cys Ser Pro Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gly Ser
275 280 285

Leu Lys Pro Gly Val Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Arg Lys Pro Ser Ser Lys
290 295 300

Gly Leu Ala Cys Gly Ser Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp Leu Lys Ala Arg Arg
305 310 315 320

Lys Lys Ser Gln Asp Gly Lys Gly Cys Leu Leu Asp Ser Ser Gly Met

325 330 335

Leu Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser Pro His Gly Tyr Leu Ser Asp
340 345 350

Val Ala Ser Pro Pro Leu Leu Pro Ser Pro Phe Gln Gln Ser Pro Ser
355 360 365

Val Pro Leu Asn His Leu Pro Gly Met Pro Asp Thr His Leu Gly Ile
370 375 380

Gly His Leu Asn Val Ala Ala Lys Pro Glu Met Ala Ala Leu Gly Gly
385 390 395 400

Gly Gly Arg Leu Ala Phe Glu Thr Gly Pro Pro Arg Leu Ser His Leu
405 410 415

Pro Val Ala Ser Gly Thr Ser Thr Val Leu Gly Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly
420 425 430

Ala Leu Asn Phe Thr Val Gly Gly Ser Thr Ser Leu Asn Gly Gln Cys
435 440 445

Glu Trp Leu Ser Arg Leu Gln Ser Gly Met Val Pro Asn Gln Tyr Asn
450 455 460

Pro Leu Arg Gly Ser Val Ala Pro Gly Pro Leu Ser Thr Gln Ala Pro
465 470 475 480

Ser Leu Gln His Gly Met Val Gly Pro Leu His Ser Ser Leu Ala Ala
485 490 495

Ser Ala Leu Ser Gln Met Met Ser Tyr Gln Gly Leu Pro Ser Thr Arg
500 505 510

Leu Ala Thr Gln Pro His Leu Val Gln Thr Gln Gln Val Gln Pro Gln
515 520 525

Asn Leu Gln Met Gln Gln Gln Asn Leu Gln Pro Ala Asn Ile Gln Gln
530 535 540

Gln Gln Ser Leu Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Gln Pro His Leu Gly
545 550 555 560

Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly His Leu Gly Arg Ser Phe Leu Ser Gly
565 570 575

Glu Pro Ser Gln Ala Asp Val Gln Pro Leu Gly Pro Ser Ser Leu Ala
580 585 590

Val His Thr Ile Leu Pro Gln Glu Ser Pro Ala Leu Pro Thr Ser Leu
595 600 605

Pro Ser Ser Leu Val Pro Pro Val Thr Ala Ala Gln Phe Leu Thr Pro
610 615 620

Pro Ser Gln His Ser Tyr Ser Ser Pro Val Glu Asn Thr Pro Ser His
625 630 635 640

Gln Leu Gln Val Pro Glu His Pro Phe Leu Thr Pro Ser Pro Glu Ser
645 650 655

Pro Asp Gln Trp Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro His Ser Asn Val Ser Asp Trp
660 665 670

Ser Glu Gly Val Ser Ser Pro Pro Thr
675 680

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2471 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

Met Pro Ala Leu Arg Pro Ala Leu Leu Trp Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Trp
1 5 10 15

Leu Cys Cys Ala Ala Pro Ala His Ala Leu Gln Cys Arg Asp Gly Tyr
20 25 30

Glu Pro Cys Val Asn Glu Gly Met Cys Val Thr Tyr His Asn Gly Thr
35 40 45

Gly Tyr Cys Lys Cys Pro Glu Gly Phe Leu Gly Glu Tyr Cys Gln His
50 55 60

Arg Asp Pro Cys Glu Lys Asn Arg Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Val
65 70 75 80

Ala Gln Ala Met Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Cys Arg Cys Ala Ser Gly Phe
85 90 95

Thr Gly Glu Asp Cys Gln Tyr Ser Thr Ser His Pro Cys Phe Val Ser
100 105 110

Arg Pro Cys Leu Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys His Met Leu Ser Arg Asp Thr
115 120 125

Tyr Glu Cys Thr Cys Gln Val Gly Phe Thr Gly Lys Glu Cys Gln Trp
130 135 140

Thr Asp Ala Cys Leu Ser His Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Ser Thr Cys Thr
145 150 155 160

Thr Val Ala Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Lys Cys Leu Thr Gly Phe Thr Gly
165 170 175

Gln Lys Cys Glu Thr Asp Val Asn Glu Cys Asp Ile Pro Gly His Cys
180 185 190

Gln His Gly Gly Thr Cys Leu Asn Leu Pro Gly Ser Tyr Gln Cys Gln
195 200 205

Cys Pro Gln Gly Phe Thr Gly Gln Tyr Cys Asp Ser Leu Tyr Val Pro
210 215 220

Cys Ala Pro Ser Pro Cys Val Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Arg Gln Thr Gly
225 230 235 240

Asp Phe Thr Phe Glu Cys Asn Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Glu Gly Ser Thr
245 250 255

Cys Glu Arg Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Pro Asn His Arg Cys Gln Asn Gly
260 265 270

Gly Val Cys Val Asp Gly Val Asn Thr Tyr Asn Cys Arg Cys Pro Pro
275 280 285

Gln Trp Thr Gly Gln Ph Cys Thr Glu Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Leu Leu
290 295 300

Gln Pro Asn Ala Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ala Asn Arg Asn Gly
305 310 315 320

Gly Tyr Gly Cys Val Cys Val Asn Gly Trp Ser Gly Asp Asp Cys Ser
325 330 335

Glu Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Ala Phe Ala Ser Cys Thr Pro Gly Ser Thr
340 345 350

Cys Ile Asp Arg Val Ala Ser Phe Ser Cys Met Cys Pro Glu Gly Lys
355 360 365

Ala Gly Leu Leu Cys His Leu Asp Asp Ala Cys Ile Ser Asn Pro Cys
370 375 380

His Lys Gly Ala Leu Cys Asp Thr Asn Pro Leu Asn Gly Gln Tyr Ile
385 390 395 400

Cys Thr Cys Pro Gln Gly Tyr Lys Gly Ala Asp Cys Thr Glu Asp Val
405 410 415

Asp Glu Cys Ala Met Ala Asn Ser Asn Pro Cys Glu His Ala Gly Lys
420 425 430

Cys Val Asn Thr Asp Gly Ala Phe His Cys Glu Cys Leu Lys Gly Tyr
435 440 445

Ala Gly Pro Arg Cys Glu Met Asp Ile Asn Glu Cys His Ser Asp Pro
450 455 460

Cys Gln Asn Asp Ala Thr Cys Leu Asp Lys Ile Gly Gly Phe Thr Cys
465 470 475 480

Leu Cys Met Pro Gly Phe Lys Gly Val His Cys Glu Leu Glu Ile Asn
485 490 495

Glu Cys Gln Ser Asn Pro Cys Val Asn Asn Gly Gln Cys Val Asp Lys
500 505 510

Val Asn Arg Phe Gln Cys Leu Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Pro Val
515 520 525

Cys Gln Ile Asp Ile Asp Asp Cys Ser Ser Thr Pro Cys Leu Asn Gly
530 535 540

Ala Lys Cys Ile Asp His Pro Asn Gly Tyr Glu Cys Gln Cys Ala Thr
545 550 555 560

Gly Phe Thr Gly Val Leu Cys Glu Glu Asn Ile Asp Asn Cys Asp Pro
565 570 575

Asp Pro Cys His His Gly Gln Cys Gln Asp Gly Ile Asp Ser Tyr Thr
580 585 590

Cys Ile Cys Asn Pro Gly Tyr Met Gly Ala Ile Cys Ser Asp Gln Ile
595 600 605

Asp Glu Cys Tyr Ser Ser Pro Cys Leu Asn Asp Gly Arg Cys Ile Asp
610 615 620

Leu Val Asn Gly Tyr Gln Cys Asn Cys Gln Pro Gly Thr Ser Gly Val
625 630 635 640

Asn Cys Glu Ile Asn Phe Asp Asp Cys Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys Ile His

645 650 655

Gly Ile Cys Met Asp Gly Ile Asn Arg Tyr Ser Cys Val Cys Ser Pro
660 665 670

Gly Phe Thr Gly Gln Arg Cys Asn Ile Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser
675 680 685

Asn Pro Cys Arg Lys Gly Ala Thr Cys Ile Asn Gly Val Asn Gly Phe
690 695 700

Arg Cys Ile Cys Pro Glu Gly Pro His His Pro Ser Cys Tyr Ser Gln
705 710 715 720

Val Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Asn Pro Cys Ile His Gly Asn Cys Thr Gly
725 730 735

Gly Leu Ser Gly Tyr Lys Cys Leu Cys Asp Ala Gly Trp Val Gly Ile
740 745 750

Asn Cys Glu Val Asp Lys Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Asn Pro Cys Gln Asn
755 760 765

Gly Gly Thr Cys Asp Asn Leu Val Asn Gly Tyr Arg Cys Thr Cys Lys
770 775 780

Lys Gly Phe Lys Gly Tyr Asn Cys Gln Val Asn Ile Asp Glu Cys Ala
785 790 795 800

Ser Asn Pro Cys Leu Asn Gln Gly Thr Cys Phe Asp Asp Ile Ser Gly
805 810 815

Tyr Thr Cys His Cys Val Leu Pro Tyr Thr Gly Lys Asn Cys Gln Thr
820 825 830

Val Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Pro Asn Pro Cys Glu Asn Ala Ala Val Cys
835 840 845

Lys Glu Ser Pro Asn Phe Glu Ser Tyr Thr Cys Leu Cys Ala Pro Gly
850 855 860

Trp Gln Gly Gln Arg Cys Thr Ile Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Ile Ser Lys
865 870 875 880

Pro Cys Met Asn His Gly Leu Cys His Asn Thr Gln Gly Ser Tyr Met
885 890 895

Cys Glu Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Ser Gly Met Asp Cys Glu Glu Asp Ile
900 905 910

Asp Asp Cys Leu Ala Asn Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys Met Asp
915 920 925

Gly Val Asn Thr Phe Ser Cys Leu Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Asp
930 935 940

Lys Cys Gln Thr Asp Met Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Glu Pro Cys Lys Asn
945 950 955 960

Gly Gly Thr Cys Ser Asp Tyr Val Asn Ser Tyr Thr Cys Lys Cys Gln
965 970 975

Ala Gly Phe Asp Gly Val His Cys Glu Asn Asn Ile Asn Glu Cys Thr
980 985 990

Glu Ser Ser Cys Phe Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Val Asp Gly Ile Asn Ser
995 1000 1005

Phe Ser Cys Leu Cys Pro Val Gly Phe Thr Gly Ser Phe Cys Leu His
1010 1015 1020

Glu Ile Asn Glu Cys Ser Ser His Pro Cys Leu Asn Glu Gly Thr Cys
1025 1030 1035 1040

Val Asp Gly Leu Gly Thr Tyr Arg Cys Ser Cys Pro Leu Gly Tyr Thr
1045 1050 1055

Gly Lys Asn Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Asn Leu Cys Ser Arg Ser Pro Cys
1060 1065 1070

Lys Asn Lys Gly Thr Cys Val Gln Lys Lys Ala Glu Ser Gln Cys Leu
1075 1080 1085

Cys Pro Ser Gly Trp Ala Gly Ala Tyr Cys Asp Val Pro Asn Val Ser
1090 1095 1100

Cys Asp Ile Ala Ala Ser Arg Arg Gly Val Leu Val Glu His Leu Cys
1105 1110 1115 1120

Gln His Ser Gly Val Cys Ile Asn Ala Gly Asn Thr His Tyr Cys Gln
1125 1130 1135

Cys Pro Leu Gly Tyr Thr Gl·· Ser Tyr Cys Glu Glu Gln Leu Asp Glu
1140 1145 1150

Cys Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys Gln His Gly Ala Thr Cys Ser Asp Phe Ile
1155 1160 1165

Gly Gly Tyr Arg Cys Glu Cys Val Pro Gly Tyr Gln Gly Val Asn Cys
1170 1175 1180

Glu Tyr Glu Val Asp Glu Cys Gln Asn Gln Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly
1185 1190 1195 1200

Thr Cys Ile Asp Leu Val Asn His Phe Lys Cys Ser Cys Pro Pro Gly
1205 1210 1215

Thr Arg Gly Leu Leu Cys Glu Glu Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Ala Arg Gly
1220 1225 1230

Pro His Cys Leu Asn Gly Gly Gln Cys Met Asp Arg Ile Gly Gly Tyr
1235 1240 1245

Ser Cys Arg Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Ala Gly Gl·· Arg Cys Glu Gly Asp
1250 1255 1260

Ile Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Asn Pro Cys Ser Ser Glu Gly Ser Leu Asp
1265 1270 1275 1280

Cys Ile Gln Leu Thr Asn Asp Tyr Leu Cys Val Cys Arg Ser Ala Phe
1285 1290 1295

Thr Gly Arg His Cys Glu Thr Phe Val Asp Val Cys Pro Gln Met Pro
1300 1305 1310

Cys Leu Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ala Val Ala Ser Asn Met Pro Asp Gly
1315 1320 1325

Phe Ile Cys Arg Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Ser Gly Ala Arg Cys Gln Ser
1330 1335 1340

Ser Cys Gly Gln Val Lys Cys Arg Lys Gly Glu Gln Cys Val His Thr
1345 1350 1355 1360

Ala Ser Gly Pro Arg Cys Phe Cys Pro Ser Pro Arg Asp Cys Glu Ser

1365 1370 1375

Gly Cys Ala Ser Ser Pro Cys Gln His Gly Gly Ser Cys His Pro Gln
1380 1385 1390

Arg Gln Pro Pro Tyr Tyr S r Cys Gln Cys Ala Pro Pro Phe Ser Gly
1395 1400 1405

Ser Arg Cys Glu Leu Tyr Thr Ala Pro Pro Ser Thr Pro Pro Ala Thr
1410 1415 1420

Cys Leu Ser Gln Tyr Cys Ala Asp Lys Ala Arg Asp Gly Val Cys Asp
1425 1430 1435 1440

Glu Ala Cys Asn Ser His Ala Cys Gln Trp Asp Gly Gly Asp Cys Ser
1445 1450 1455

Leu Thr Met Glu Asn Pro Trp Ala Asn Cys Ser Ser Pro Leu Pro Cys
1460 1465 1470

Trp Asp Tyr Ile Asn Asn Gln Cys Asp Glu Leu Cys Asn Thr Val Glu
1475 1480 1485

Cys Leu Phe Asp Asn Phe Glu Cys Gln Gly Asn Ser Lys Thr Cys Lys
1490 1495 1500

Tyr Asp Lys Tyr Cys Ala Asp His Phe Lys Asp Asn His Cys Asn Gln
1505 1510 1515 1520

Gly Cys Asn Ser Glu Glu Cys Gly Trp Asp Gly Leu Asp Cys Ala Ala
1525 1530 1535

Asp Gln Pro Glu Asn Leu Ala Glu Gly Thr Leu Val Ile Val Val Leu
1540 1545 1550

Met Pro Pro Glu Gln Leu Leu Gln Asp Ala Arg Ser Phe Leu Arg Ala
1555 1560 1565

Leu Gly Thr Leu Leu His Thr Asn Leu Arg Ile Lys Arg Asp Ser Gln
1570 1575 1580

Gly Glu Leu Met Val Tyr Pro Tyr Tyr Gly Glu Lys Ser Ala Ala Met
1585 1590 1595 1600

Lys Lys Gln Arg Met Thr Arg Arg Ser Leu Pro Gly Glu Gln Glu Gln
1605 1610 1615

Glu Val Ala Gly Ser Lys Val Phe Leu Glu Ile Asp Asn Arg Gln Cys
1620 1625 1630

Val Gln Asp Ser Asp His Cys Phe Lys Asn Thr Asp Ala Ala Ala Ala
1635 1640 1645

Leu Leu Ala Ser His Ala Ile Gln Gly Thr Leu Ser Tyr Pro Leu Val
1650 1655 1660

Ser Val Val Ser Glu Ser Leu Thr Pro Glu Arg Thr Gln Leu Leu Tyr
1665 1670 1675 1680

Leu Leu Ala Val Ala Val Val Ile Ile Leu Phe Ile Ile Leu Leu Gly
1685 1690 1695

Val Ile Met Ala Lys Arg Lys Arg Lys His Gly Ser Leu Trp Leu Pro
1700 1705 1710

Glu Gly Ph Thr Leu Arg Arg Asp Ala Ser Asn His Lys Arg Arg Glu
1715 1720 1725

Pro Val Gly Gln Asp Ala Val Gly Leu Lys Asn Leu Ser Val Gln Val
1730 1735 1740

Ser Glu Ala Asn Leu Ile Gly Thr Gly Thr Ser Glu His Trp Val Asp
1745 1750 1755 1760

Asp Glu Gly Pro Gln Pro Lys Lys Val Lys Ala Glu Asp Glu Ala Leu
1765 1770 1775

Leu Ser Glu Glu Asp Asp Pro Ile Asp Arg Arg Pro Trp Thr Gln Gln
1780 1785 1790

His Leu Glu Ala Ala Asp Ile Arg Arg Thr Pro Ser Leu Ala Leu Thr
1795 1800 1805

Pro Pro Gln Ala Glu Gln Glu Val Asp Val Leu Asp Val Asn Val Arg
1810 1815 1820

Gly Pro Asp Gly Cys Thr Pro Leu Met Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Gly Gly
1825 1830 1835 1840

Ser Ser Asp Leu Ser Asp Glu Asp Glu Asp Ala Glu Asp Ser Ser Ala
1845 1850 1855

Asn Ile Ile Thr Asp Leu Val Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Leu Gln Ala Gln
1860 1865 1870

Thr Asp Arg Thr Gly Glu Met Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ser
1875 1880 1885

Arg Ala Asp Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Asp Ala Gly Ala Asp Ala Asn
1890 1895 1900

Ala Gln Asp Asn Met Gly Arg Cys Pro Leu His Ala Ala Val Ala Ala
1905 1910 1915 1920

Asp Ala Gln Gly Val Phe Gln Ile Leu Ile Arg Asn Arg Val Thr Asp
1925 1930 1935

Leu Asp Ala Arg Met Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Pro Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala
1940 1945 1950

Arg Leu Ala Val Glu Gly Met Val Ala Glu Leu Ile Asn Cys Gln Ala
1955 1960 1965

Asp Val Asn Ala Val Asp Asp His Gly Lys Ser Ala Leu His Trp Ala
1970 1975 1980

Ala Ala Val Asn Asn Val Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Leu Leu Lys Asn Gly
1985 1990 1995 2000

Ala Asn Arg Asp Met Gln Asp Asn Lys Glu Glu Thr Pro Leu Phe Leu
2005 2010 2015

Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly Ser Tyr Glu Ala Ala Lys Ile Leu Leu Asp His
2020 2025 2030

Phe Ala Asn Arg Asp Ile Thr Asp His Met Asp Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp
2035 2040 2045

Val Ala Arg Asp Arg Met His His Asp Ile Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu
2050 2055 2060

Tyr Asn Val Thr Pro Ser Pro Pro Gly Thr Val Leu Thr Ser Ala Leu
2065 2070 2075 2080

Ser Pro Val Ile Cys Gly Pro Asn Arg Ser Phe Leu Ser Leu Lys His

2085 2090 2095

Thr Pro Met Gly Lys Lys Ser Arg Arg Pro Ser Ala Lys Ser Thr Met
2100 2105 2110

Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro Asn Leu Ala Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp Ala Lys Gly
2115 2120 2125

Ser Arg Arg Lys Lys Ser Leu Ser Glu Lys Val Gln Leu Ser Glu Ser
2130 2135 2140

Ser Val Thr Leu Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser Pro His Thr Tyr
2145 2150 2155 2160

Val Ser Asp Thr Thr Ser Ser Pro Met Ile Thr Ser Pro Gly Ile Leu
2165 2170 2175

Gln Ala Ser Pro Asn Pro Met Leu Ala Thr Ala Ala Pro Pro Ala Pro
2180 2185 2190

Val His Ala Gln His Ala Leu Ser Phe Ser Asn Leu His Glu Met Gln
2195 2200 2205

Pro Leu Ala His Gly Ala Ser Thr Val Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Gln Leu
2210 2215 2220

Leu Ser His His His Ile Val Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Gly Ser
2225 2230 2235 2240

Leu Ser Arg Leu His Pro Val Pro Val Pro Ala Asp Trp Met Asn Arg
2245 2250 2255

Met Glu Val Asn Glu Thr Gln Tyr Asn Glu Met Phe Gly Met Val Leu
2260 2265 2270

Ala Pro Ala Glu Gly Thr His Pro Gly Ile Ala Pro Gln Ser Arg Pro
2275 2280 2285

Pro Glu Gly Lys His Ile Thr Thr Pro Arg Glu Pro Leu Pro Pro Ile
2290 2295 2300

Val Thr Phe Gln Leu Ile Pro Lys Gly Ser Ile Ala Gln Pro Ala Gly
2305 2310 2315 2320

Ala Pro Gln Pro Gln Ser Thr Cys Pro Pro Ala Val Ala Gly Pro Leu
2325 2330 2335

Pro Thr Met Tyr Gln Ile Pro Glu Met Ala Arg Leu Pro Ser Val Ala
2340 2345 2350

Phe Pro Thr Ala Met Met Pro Gln Gln Asp Gly Gln Val Ala Gln Thr
2355 2360 2365

Ile Leu Pro Ala Tyr His Pro Phe Pro Ala Ser Val Gly Lys Tyr Pro
2370 2375 2380

Thr Pro Pro Ser Gln His Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Asn Ala Ala Glu Arg
2385 2390 2395 2400

Thr Pro Ser His Ser Gly His Leu Gln Gly Glu His Pro Tyr Leu Thr
2405 2410 2415

Pro Ser Pro Glu Ser Pro Asp Gln Trp Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro His Ser
2420 2425 2430

Ala Ser Asp Trp Ser Asp Val Thr Thr Ser Pro Thr Pro Gly Gly Ala
2435 2440 2445

Gly Gly Gly Gln Arg Gly Pro Gly Thr His Met Ser Glu Pro Pro His
2450 2455 2460

Asn Asn Met Gln Val Tyr Ala
2465 2470

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2556 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

Met Pro Pro Leu Leu Ala Pro Leu Leu Cys Leu Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala
1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Ala Arg Gly Pro Arg Cys Ser Gln Pro Gly Glu Thr Cys Leu
20 25 30

Asn Gly Gly Lys Cys Glu Ala Ala Asn Gly Thr Glu Ala Cys Val Cys
35 40 45

Gly Gly Ala Phe Val Gly Pro Arg Cys Gln Asp Pro Asn Pro Cys Leu
50 55 60

Ser Thr Pro Cys Lys Asn Ala Gly Thr Cys His Val Val Asp Arg Arg
65 70 75 80

Gly Val Ala Asp Tyr Ala Cys Ser Cys Ala Leu Gly Phe Ser Gly Pro
85 90 95

Leu Cys Leu Thr Pro Leu Asp Asn Ala Cys Leu Thr Asn Pro Cys Arg
100 105 110

Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Asp Leu Leu Thr Leu Thr Glu Tyr Lys Cys Arg
115 120 125

Cys Pro Pro Gly Trp Ser Gly Lys Ser Cys Gln Gln Ala Asp Pro Cys
130 135 140

Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Gln Cys Leu Pro Phe Glu Ala
145 150 155 160

Ser Tyr Ile Cys His Cys Pro Pro Ser Phe His Gly Pro Thr Cys Arg
165 170 175

Gln Asp Val Asn Glu Cys Gly Gln Lys Pro Arg Leu Cys Arg His Gly
180 185 190

Gly Thr Cys His Asn Glu Val Gly Ser Tyr Arg Cys Val Cys Arg Ala
195 200 205

Thr His Thr Gly Pro Asn Cys Glu Arg Pro Tyr Val Pro Cys Ser Pro
210 215 220

Ser Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Arg Pro Thr Gly Asp Val Thr
225 230 235 240

His Glu Cys Ala Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gln Asn Cys Glu Glu
245 250 255

Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Pro Gly Asn Asn Cys Lys Asn Gly Gly Ala Cys
260 265 270

Val Asp Gly Val Asn Thr Tyr Asn Cys Pro Cys Pro Pro Glu Trp Thr
275 280 285

Gly Gln Tyr Cys Thr Glu Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Gln Leu Met Pro Asn
290 295 300

Ala Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys His Asn Thr His Gly Gly Tyr Asn
305 310 315 320

Cys Val Cys Val Asn Gly Trp Thr Gly Glu Asp Cys Ser Glu Asn Ile
325 330 335

Asp Asp Cys Ala Ser Ala Ala Cys Phe His Gly Ala Thr Cys His Asp
340 345 350

Arg Val Ala Ser Phe Tyr Cys Glu Cys Pro His Gly Arg Thr Gly Leu
355 360 365

Leu Cys His Leu Asn Asp Ala Cys Ile Ser Asn Pro Cys Asn Glu Gly
370 375 380

Ser Asn Cys Asp Thr Asn Pro Val Asn Gly Lys Ala Ile Cys Thr Cys
385 390 395 400

Pro Ser Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Ala Cys Ser Gln Asp Val Asp Glu Cys
405 410 415

Ser Leu Gly Ala Asn Pro Cys Glu His Ala Gly Lys Cys Ile Asn Thr
420 425 430

Leu Gly Ser Phe Glu Cys Gln Cys Leu Gln Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Arg
435 440 445

Cys Glu Ile Asp Val Asn Glu Cys Val Ser Asn Pro Cys Gln Asn Asp
450 455 460

Ala Thr Cys Leu Asp Gln Ile Gly Glu Phe Gln Cys Met Cys Met Pro
465 470 475 480

Gly Tyr Glu Gly Val His Cys Glu Val Asn Thr Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser
485 490 495

Ser Pro Cys Leu His Asn Gly Arg Cys Leu Asp Lys Ile Asn Glu Phe
500 505 510

Gln Cys Glu Cys Pro Thr Gly Phe Thr Gly His Leu Cys Gln Tyr Asp
515 520 525

Val Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser Thr Pro Cys Lys Asn Gly Ala Lys Cys Leu
530 535 540

Asp Gly Pro Asn Thr Tyr Thr Cys Val Cys Thr Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly
545 550 555 560

Thr His Cys Glu Val Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Asp Pro Asp Pro Cys His
565 570 575

Tyr Gly Ser Cys Lys Asp Gly Val Ala Thr Phe Thr Cys Leu Cys Arg
580 585 590

Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly His His Cys Glu Thr Asn Ile Asn Glu Cys Ser
595 600 605

Ser Gln Pro Cys Arg Leu Arg Gly Thr Cys Gln Asp Pro Asp Asn Ala

610 615 620

Tyr Leu Cys Phe Cys Leu Lys Gly Thr Thr Gly Pro Asn Cys Glu Ile
625 630 635 640

Asn Leu Asp Asp Cys Ala Ser Ser Pro Cys Asp Ser Gly Thr Cys Leu
645 650 655

Asp Lys Ile Asp Gly Tyr Glu Cys Ala Cys Glu Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly
660 665 670

Ser Met Cys Asn Ser Asn Ile Asp Glu Cys Ala Gly Asn Pro Cys His
675 680 685

Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Glu Asp Gly Ile Asn Gly Phe Thr Cys Arg Cys
690 695 700

Pro Glu Gly Tyr His Asp Pro Thr Cys Leu Ser Glu Val Asn Glu Cys
705 710 715 720

Asn Ser Asn Pro Cys Val His Gly Ala Cys Arg Asp Ser Leu Asn Gly
725 730 735

Tyr Lys Cys Asp Cys Asp Pro Gly Trp Ser Gly Thr Asn Cys Asp Ile
740 745 750

Asn Asn Asn Glu Cys Glu Ser Asn Pro Cys Val Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys
755 760 765

Lys Asp Met Thr Ser Gly Ile Val Cys Thr Cys Arg Glu Gly Phe Ser
770 775 780

Gly Pro Asn Cys Gln Thr Asn Ile Asn Glu Cys Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys
785 790 795 800

Leu Asn Lys Gly Thr Cys Ile Asp Asp Val Ala Gly Tyr Lys Cys Asn
805 810 815

Cys Leu Leu Pro Tyr Thr Gly Ala Thr Cys Glu Val Val Leu Ala Pro
820 825 830

Cys Ala Pro Ser Pro Cys Arg Asn Gly Gly Glu Cys Arg Gln Ser Glu
835 840 845

Asp Tyr Glu Ser Phe Ser Cys Val Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly Ala Lys Gly
850 855 860

Gln Thr Cys Glu Val Asp Ile Asn Glu Cys Val Leu Ser Pro Cys Arg
865 870 875 880

His Gly Ala Ser Cys Gln Asn Thr His Gly Gly Tyr Arg Cys His Cys
885 890 895

Gln Ala Gly Tyr Ser Gly Arg Asn Cys Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Asp Cys
900 905 910

Arg Pro Asn Pro Cys His Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys Thr Asp Gly Ile Asn
915 920 925

Thr Ala Phe Cys Asp Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Arg Gly Thr Phe Cys Glu
930 935 940

Glu Asp Ile Asn Glu Cys Ala Ser Asp Pro Cys Arg Asn Gly Ala Asn
945 950 955 960

Cys Thr Asp Cys Val Asp Ser Tyr Thr Cys Thr Cys Pro Ala Gly Phe
965 970 975

Ser Gly Ile His Cys Glu Asn Asn Thr Pro Asp Cys Thr Glu Ser Ser
980 985 990

Cys Phe Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Val Asp Gly Ile Asn Ser Phe Thr Cys
995 1000 1005

Leu Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Ser Tyr Cys Gln His Val Val Asn
1010 1015 1020

Glu Cys Asp Ser Arg Pro Cys Leu Leu Gly Gly Thr Cys Gln Asp Gly
1025 1030 1035 1040

Arg Gly Leu His Arg Cys Thr Cys Pro Gln Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Asn
1045 1050 1055

Cys Gln Asn Leu Val His Trp Cys Asp Ser Ser Pro Cys Lys Asn Gly
1060 1065 1070

Gly Lys Cys Trp Gln Thr His Thr Gln Tyr Arg Cys Glu Cys Pro Ser
1075 1080 1085

Gly Trp Thr Gly Leu Tyr Cys Asp Val Pro Ser Val Ser Cys Glu Val
1090 1095 1100

Ala Ala Gln Arg Gln Gly Val Asp Val Ala Arg Leu Cys Gln His Gly
1105 1110 1115 1120

Gly Leu Cys Val Asp Ala Gly Asn Thr His His Cys Arg Cys Gln Ala
1125 1130 1135

Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser Tyr Cys Glu Asp Leu Val Asp Glu Cys Ser Pro
1140 1145 1150

Ser Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Ala Thr Cys Thr Asp Tyr Leu Gly Gly Tyr
1155 1160 1165

Ser Cys Lys Cys Val Ala Gly Tyr His Gly Val Asn Cys Ser Glu Glu
1170 1175 1180

Ile Asp Glu Cys Leu Ser His Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Leu
1185 1190 1195 1200

Asp Leu Pro Asn Thr Tyr Lys Cys Ser Cys Pro Arg Gly Thr Gln Gly
1205 1210 1215

Val His Cys Glu Ile Asn Val Asp Asp Cys Asn Pro Pro Val Asp Pro
1220 1225 1230

Val Ser Arg Ser Pro Lys Cys Phe Asn Asn Gly Thr Cys Val Asp Gln
1235 1240 1245

Val Gly Gly Tyr Ser Cys Thr Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Val Gly Glu Arg
1250 1255 1260

Cys Glu Gly Asp Val Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Asn Pro Cys Asp Ala Arg
1265 1270 1275 1280

Gly Thr Gln Asn Cys Val Gln Arg Val Asn Asp Phe His Cys Glu Cys
1285 1290 1295

Arg Ala Gly His Thr Gly Arg Arg Cys Glu Ser Val Ile Asn Gly Cys
1300 1305 1310

Lys Gly Lys Pro Cys Lys Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ala Val Ala Ser Asn
1315 1320 1325

Thr Ala Arg Gly Phe Ile Cys Lys Cys Pro Ala Gly Phe Glu Gly Ala

1330 1335 1340

Thr Cys Glu Asn Asp Ala Arg Thr Cys Gly Ser Leu Arg Cys Leu Asn
1345 1350 1355 1360

Gly Gly Thr Cys Ile Ser Gly Pro Arg Ser Pro Thr Cys Leu Cys Leu
1365 1370 1375

Gly Pro Phe Thr Gly Pro Glu Cys Gln Phe Pro Ala Ser Ser Pro Cys
1380 1385 1390

Leu Gly Gly Asn Pro Cys Tyr Asn Gln Gly Thr Cys Glu Pro Thr Ser
1395 1400 1405

Glu Ser Pro Phe Tyr Arg Cys Leu Cys Pro Ala Lys Phe Asn Gly Leu
1410 1415 1420

Leu Cys His Ile Leu Asp Tyr Ser Phe Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg Asp
1425 1430 1435 1440

Ile Pro Pro Pro Leu Ile Glu Glu Ala Cys Glu Leu Pro Glu Cys Gln
1445 1450 1455

Glu Asp Ala Gly Asn Lys Val Cys Ser Leu Gln Cys Asn Asn His Ala
1460 1465 1470

Cys Gly Trp Asp Gly Gly Asp Cys Ser Leu Asn Phe Asn Asp Pro Trp
1475 1480 1485

Lys Asn Cys Thr Gln Ser Leu Gln Cys Trp Lys Tyr Phe Ser Asp Gly
1490 1495 1500

His Cys Asp Ser Gln Cys Asn Ser Ala Gly Cys Leu Phe Asp Gly Phe
1505 1510 1515 1520

Asp Cys Gln Arg Ala Glu Gly Gln Cys Asn Pro Leu Tyr Asp Gln Tyr
1525 1530 1535

Cys Lys Asp His Phe Ser Asp Gly His Cys Asp Gln Gly Cys Asn Ser
1540 1545 1550

Ala Glu Cys Glu Trp Asp Gly Leu Asp Cys Ala Glu His Val Pro Glu
1555 1560 1565

Arg Leu Ala Ala Gly Thr Leu Val Val Val Val Leu Met Pro Pro Glu
1570 1575 1580

Gln Leu Arg Asn Ser Ser Phe His Phe Leu Arg Glu Leu Ser Arg Val
1585 1590 1595 1600

Leu His Thr Asn Val Val Phe Lys Arg Asp Ala His Gly Gln Gln Met
1605 1610 1615

Ile Phe Pro Tyr Tyr Gly Arg Glu Glu Glu Leu Arg Lys His Pro Ile
1620 1625 1630

Lys Arg Ala Ala Glu Gly Trp Ala Ala Pro Asp Ala Leu Leu Gly Gln
1635 1640 1645

Val Lys Ala Ser Leu Leu Pro Gly Gly Ser Glu Gly Gly Arg Arg Arg
1650 1655 1660

Arg Glu Leu Asp Pro Met Asp Val Arg Gly Ser Ile Val Tyr Leu Glu
1665 1670 1675 1680

Ile Asp Asn Arg Gln Cys Val Gln Ala Ser Ser Gln Cys Phe Gln Ser
1685 1690 1695

Ala Thr Asp Val Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Ala Leu Ala Ser Leu Gly Ser
1700 1705 1710

Leu Asn Ile Pro Tyr Lys Ile Glu Ala Val Gln Ser Glu Thr Val Glu
1715 1720 1725

Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Gln Leu His Phe Met Tyr Val Ala Ala Ala Ala
1730 1735 1740

Phe Val Leu Leu Phe Phe Val Gly Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Ser Arg Lys
1745 1750 1755 1760

Arg Arg Arg Gln His Gly Gln Leu Trp Phe Pro Glu Gly Phe Lys Val
1765 1770 1775

Ser Glu Ala Ser Lys Lys Lys Arg Arg Glu Glu Leu Gly Glu Asp Ser
1780 1785 1790

Val Gly Leu Lys Pro Leu Lys Asn Ala Ser Asp Gly Ala Leu Met Asp
1795 1800 1805

Asp Asn Gln Asn Glu Trp Gly Asp Glu Asp Leu Glu Thr Lys Lys Phe
1810 1815 1820

Arg Phe Glu Glu Pro Val Val Leu Pro Asp Leu Asp Asp Gln Thr Asp
1825 1830 1835 1840

His Arg Gln Trp Thr Gln Gln His Leu Asp Ala Ala Asp Leu Arg Met
1845 1850 1855

Ser Ala Met Ala Pro Thr Pro Pro Gln Gly Glu Val Asp Ala Asp Cys
1860 1865 1870

Met Asp Val Asn Val Arg Gly Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Pro Leu Met Ile
1875 1880 1885

Ala Ser Cys Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Glu Thr Gly Asn Ser Glu Glu Glu
1890 1895 1900

Glu Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Ile Ser Asp Phe Ile Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser
1905 1910 1915 1920

Leu His Asn Gln Thr Asp Arg Thr Gly Glu Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala
1925 1930 1935

Ala Arg Tyr Ser Arg Ser Asp Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Ala Ser
1940 1945 1950

Ala Asp Ala Asn Ile Gln Asp Asn Met Gly Arg Thr Pro Leu His Ala
1955 1960 1965

Ala Val Ser Ala Asp Ala Gln Gly Val Phe Gln Ile Leu Ile Arg Asn
1970 1975 1980

Arg Ala Thr Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Met His Asp Gly Thr Thr Pro Leu
1985 1990 1995 2000

Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Val Glu Gly Met Leu Glu Asp Leu Ile
2005 2010 2015

Asn Ser His Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Val Asp Asp Leu Gly Lys Ser Ala
2020 2025 2030

Leu His Trp Ala Ala Ala Val Asn Asn Val Asp Ala Ala Val Val Leu
2035 2040 2045

Leu Lys Asn Gly Ala Asn Lys Asp Met Gln Asn Asn Arg Glu Glu Thr

2050 2055 2060

Pro Leu Phe Leu Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly Ser Tyr Glu Thr Ala Lys Val
2065 2070 2075 2080

Leu Leu Asp His Phe Ala Asn Arg Asp Ile Thr Asp His Met Asp Arg
2085 2090 2095

Leu Pro Arg Asp Ile Ala Gln Glu Arg Met His His Asp Ile Val Arg
2100 2105 2110

Leu Leu Asp Glu Tyr Asn Leu Val Arg Ser Pro Gln Leu His Gly Ala
2115 2120 2125

Pro Leu Gly Gly Thr Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Pro Leu Cys Ser Pro Asn
2130 2135 2140

Gly Tyr Leu Gly Ser Leu Lys Pro Gly Val Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Arg
2145 2150 2155 2160

Lys Pro Ser Ser Lys Gly Leu Ala Cys Gly Ser Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp
2165 2170 2175

Leu Lys Ala Arg Arg Lys Lys Ser Gln Asp Gly Lys Gly Cys Leu Leu
2180 2185 2190

Asp Ser Ser Gly Met Leu Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser Pro His
2195 2200 2205

Gly Tyr Leu Ser Asp Val Ala Ser Pro Pro Leu Leu Pro Ser Pro Phe
2210 2215 2220

Gln Gln Ser Pro Ser Val Pro Leu Asn His Leu Pro Gly Met Pro Asp
2225 2230 2235 2240

Thr His Leu Gly Ile Gly His Leu Asn Val Ala Ala Lys Pro Glu Met
2245 2250 2255

Ala Ala Leu Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Leu Ala Phe Glu Thr Gly Pro Pro
2260 2265 2270

Arg Leu Ser His Leu Pro Val Ala Ser Gly Thr Ser Thr Val Leu Gly
2275 2280 2285

Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Asn Phe Thr Val Gly Gly Ser Thr Ser
2290 2295 2300

Leu Asn Gly Gln Cys Glu Trp Leu Ser Arg Leu Gln Ser Gly Met Val
2305 2310 2315 2320

Pro Asn Gln Tyr Asn Pro Leu Arg Gly Ser Val Ala Pro Gly Pro Leu
2325 2330 2335

Ser Thr Gln Ala Pro Ser Leu Gln His Gly Met Val Gly Pro Leu His
2340 2345 2350

Ser Ser Leu Ala Ala Ser Ala Leu Ser Gln Met Met Ser Tyr Gln Gly
2355 2360 2365

Leu Pro Ser Thr Arg Leu Ala Thr Gln Pro His Leu Val Gln Thr Gln
2370 2375 2380

Gln Val Gln Pro Gln Asn Leu Gln Met Gln Gln Gln Asn Leu Gln Pro
2385 2390 2395 2400

Ala Asn Ile Gln Gln Gln Gln Ser Leu Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro
2405 2410 2415

Gln Pro His Leu Gly Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly His Leu Gly Arg
2420 2425 2430

Ser Phe Leu Ser Gly Glu Pro Ser Gln Ala Asp Val Gln Pro Leu Gly
2435 2440 2445

Pro Ser Ser Leu Ala Val His Thr Ile Leu Pro Gln Glu Ser Pro Ala
2450 2455 2460

Leu Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro Ser Ser Leu Val Pro Pro Val Thr Ala Ala
2465 2470 2475 2480

Gln Phe Leu Thr Pro Pro Ser Gln His Ser Tyr Ser Ser Pro Val Glu
2485 2490 2495

Asn Thr Pro Ser His Gln Leu Gln Val Pro Glu His Pro Phe Leu Thr
2500 2505 2510

Pro Ser Pro Glu Ser Pro Asp Gln Trp Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro His Ser
2515 2520 2525

Asn Val Ser Asp Trp Ser Glu Gly Val Ser Ser Pro Pro Thr Ser Met
2530 2535 2540

Gln Ser Gln Ile Ala Arg Ile Pro Glu Ala Phe Lys
2545 2550 2555

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 9723 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 10..7419

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

GGAATTCCG CCC GCC CTG CGC CCC GCT CTG CTG TGG GCG CTG CTG GCG 48
Pro Ala Leu Arg Pro Ala Leu Leu Trp Ala Leu Leu Ala
1 5 10

CTC TGG CTG TGC TGC GCG GCC CCC GCG CAT GCA TTG CAG TGT CGA GAT 96
Leu Trp Leu Cys Cys Ala Ala Pro Ala His Ala Leu Gln Cys Arg Asp
15 20 25

GGC TAT GAA CCC TGT GTA AAT GAA GGA ATG TGT GTT ACC TAC CAC AAT 144
Gly Tyr Glu Pro Cys Val Asn Glu Gly Met Cys Val Thr Tyr His Asn
30 35 40 45

GGC ACA GGA TAC TGC AAA TGT CCA GAA GGC TTC TTG GGG GAA TAT TGT 192
Gly Thr Gly Tyr Cys Lys Cys Pro Glu Gly Phe Leu Gly Glu Tyr Cys
50 55 60

CAA CAT CGA GAC CCC TGT GAG AAG AAC CGC TGC CAG AAT GGT GGG ACT 240
Gln His Arg Asp Pro Cys Glu Lys Asn Arg Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr
65 70 75

TGT GTG GCC CAG GCC ATG CTG GGG AAA GCC ACG TGC CGA TGT GCC TCA 288
Cys Val Ala Gln Ala Met Leu Gly Lys Ala Thr Cys Arg Cys Ala Ser

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          80                  85                  90

GGG TTT ACA GGA GAG GAC TGC CAG TAC TCA ACA TCT CAT CCA TGC TTT      336
Gly Phe Thr Gly Glu Asp Cys Gln Tyr Ser Thr Ser His Pro Cys Phe
     95                  100                 105

GTG TCT CGA CCC TGC CTG AAT GGC GGC ACA TGC CAT ATG CTC AGC CGG      384
Val Ser Arg Pro Cys Leu Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys His Met Leu Ser Arg
110                 115                 120                 125

GAT ACC TAT GAG TGC ACC TGT CAA GTC GGG TTT ACA GGT AAG GAG TGC      432
Asp Thr Tyr Glu Cys Thr Cys Gln Val Gly Phe Thr Gly Lys Glu Cys
                130                 135                 140

CAA TGG ACG GAT GCC TGC CTG TCT CAT CCC TGT GCA AAT GGA AGT ACC      480
Gln Trp Thr Asp Ala Cys Leu Ser His Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Ser Thr
            145                 150                 155

TGT ACC ACT GTG GCC AAC CAG TTC TCC TGC AAA TGC CTC ACA GGC TTC      528
Cys Thr Thr Val Ala Asn Gln Phe Ser Cys Lys Cys Leu Thr Gly Phe
        160                 165                 170

ACA GGG CAG AAA TGT GAG ACT GAT GTC AAT GAG TGT GAC ATT CCA GGA      576
Thr Gly Gln Lys Cys Glu Thr Asp Val Asn Glu Cys Asp Ile Pro Gly
    175                 180                 185

CAC TGC CAG CAT GGT GGC ACC TGC CTC AAC CTG CCT GGT TCC TAC CAG      624
His Cys Gln His Gly Gly Thr Cys Leu Asn Leu Pro Gly Ser Tyr Gln
190                 195                 200                 205

TGC CAG TGC CCT CAG GGC TTC ACA GGC CAG TAC TGT GAC AGC CTG TAT      672
Cys Gln Cys Pro Gln Gly Phe Thr Gly Gln Tyr Cys Asp Ser Leu Tyr
                210                 215                 220

GTG CCC TGT GCA CCC TCA CCT TGT GTC AAT GGA GGC ACC TGT CGG CAG      720
Val Pro Cys Ala Pro Ser Pro Cys Val Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Arg Gln
            225                 230                 235

ACT GGT GAC TTC ACT TTT GAG TGC AAC TGC CTT CCA GGT TTT GAA GGG      768
Thr Gly Asp Phe Thr Phe Glu Cys Asn Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Glu Gly
        240                 245                 250

AGC ACC TGT GAG AGG AAT ATT GAT GAC TGC CCT AAC CAC AGG TGT CAG      816
Ser Thr Cys Glu Arg Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Pro Asn His Arg Cys Gln
    255                 260                 265

AAT GGA GGG GTT TGT GTG GAT GGG GTC AAC ACT TAC AAC TGC CGC TGT      864
Asn Gly Gly Val Cys Val Asp Gly Val Asn Thr Tyr Asn Cys Arg Cys
270                 275                 280                 285

CCC CCA CAA TGG ACA GGA CAG TTC TGC ACA GAG GAT GTG GAT GAA TGC      912
Pro Pro Gln Trp Thr Gly Gln Phe Cys Thr Glu Asp Val Asp Glu Cys
                290                 295                 300

CTG CTG CAG CCC AAT GCC TGT CAA AAT GGG GGC ACC TGT GCC AAC CGC      960
Leu Leu Gln Pro Asn Ala Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ala Asn Arg
            305                 310                 315

AAT GGA GGC TAT GGC TGT GTA TGT GTC AAC GGC TGG AGT GGA GAT GAC     1008
Asn Gly Gly Tyr Gly Cys Val Cys Val Asn Gly Trp Ser Gly Asp Asp
        320                 325                 330

TGC AGT GAG AAC ATT GAT GAT TGT GCC TTC GCC TCC TGT ACT CCA GGC     1056
Cys Ser Glu Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Ala Phe Ala Ser Cys Thr Pro Gly
    335                 340                 345

TCC ACC TGC ATC GAC CGT GTG GCC TCC TTC TCT TGC ATG TGC CCA GAG     1104
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Ser Thr Cys Ile Asp Arg Val Ala Ser Phe Ser Cys Met Cys Pro Glu
350                 355                 360                 365

GGG AAG GCA GGT CTC CTG TGT CAT CTG GAT GAT GCA TGC ATC AGC AAT      1152
Gly Lys Ala Gly L u Leu Cys His Leu Asp Asp Ala Cys Ile Ser Asn
                370                 375                 380

CCT TGC CAC AAG GGG GCA CTG TGT GAC ACC AAC CCC CTA AAT GGG CAA      1200
Pro Cys His Lys Gly Ala Leu Cys Asp Thr Asn Pro Leu Asn Gly Gln
            385                 390                 395

TAT ATT TGC ACC TGC CCA CAA GGC TAC AAA GGG GCT GAC TGC ACA GAA      1248
Tyr Ile Cys Thr Cys Pro Gln Gly Tyr Lys Gly Ala Asp Cys Thr Glu
        400                 405                 410

GAT GTG GAT GAA TGT GCC ATG GCC AAT AGC AAT CCT TGT GAG CAT GCA      1296
Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Ala Met Ala Asn Ser Asn Pro Cys Glu His Ala
    415                 420                 425

GGA AAA TGT GTG AAC ACG GAT GGC GCC TTC CAC TGT GAG TGT CTG AAG      1344
Gly Lys Cys Val Asn Thr Asp Gly Ala Phe His Cys Glu Cys Leu Lys
430                 435                 440                 445

GGT TAT GCA GGA CCT CGT TGT GAG ATG GAC ATC AAT GAG TGC CAT TCA      1392
Gly Tyr Ala Gly Pro Arg Cys Glu et Asp Ile Asn Glu Cys His Ser
                450                 455                 460

GAC CCC TGC CAG AAT GAT GCT ACC TGT CTG GAT AAG ATT GGA GGC TTC      1440
Asp Pro Cys Gln Asn Asp Ala Thr Cys Leu Asp Lys Ile Gly Gly Phe
            465                 470                 475

ACA TGT CTG TGC ATG CCA GGT TTC AAA GGT GTG CAT TGT GAA TTA GAA      1488
Thr Cys Leu Cys Met Pro Gly Phe Lys Gly Val His Cys Glu Leu Glu
        480                 485                 490

ATA AAT GAA TGT CAG AGC AAC CCT TGT GTG AAC AAT GGG CAG TGT GTG      1536
Ile Asn Glu Cys Gln Ser Asn Pro Cys Val Asn Asn Gly Gln Cys Val
    495                 500                 505

GAT AAA GTC AAT CGT TTC CAG TGC CTG TGT CCT CCT GGT TTC ACT GGG      1584
Asp Lys Val Asn Arg Phe Gln Cys Leu Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly
510                 515                 520                 525

CCA GTT TGC CAG ATT GAT ATT GAT GAC TGT TCC AGT ACT CCG TGT CTG      1632
Pro Val Cys Gln Ile Asp Ile Asp Asp Cys Ser Ser Thr Pro Cys Leu
                530                 535                 540

AAT GGG GCA AAG TGT ATC GAT CAC CCG AAT GGC TAT GAA TGC CAG TGT      1680
Asn Gly Ala Lys Cys Ile Asp His Pro Asn Gly Tyr Glu Cys Gln Cys
            545                 550                 555

GCC ACA GGT TTC ACT GGT GTG TTG TGT GAG GAG AAC ATT GAC AAC TGT      1728
Ala Thr Gly Phe Thr Gly Val Leu Cys Glu Glu Asn Ile Asp Asn Cys
        560                 565                 570

GAC CCC GAT CCT TGC CAC CAT GGT CAG TGT CAG GAT GGT ATT GAT TCC      1776
Asp Pro Asp Pro Cys His His Gly Gln Cys Gln Asp Gly Ile Asp Ser
    575                 580                 585

TAC ACC TGC ATC TGC AAT CCC GGG TAC ATG GGC GCC ATC TGC AGT GAC      1824
Tyr Thr Cys Ile Cys Asn Pro Gly Tyr Met Gly Ala Ile Cys Ser Asp
590                 595                 600                 605

CAG ATT GAT GAA TGT TAC AGC AGC CCT TGC CTG AAC GAT GGT CGC TGC      1872
Gln Ile Asp Glu Cys Tyr Ser Ser Pro Cys Leu Asn Asp Gly Arg Cys
                610                 615                 620
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ATT GAC CTG GTC AAT GGC TAC CAG TGC AAC TGC CAG CCA GGC ACG TCA      1920
Ile Asp L u Val Asn Gly Tyr Gln Cys Asn Cys Gln Pro Gly Thr Ser
            625                 630                 635

GGG GTT AAT TGT GAA ATT AAT TTT GAT GAC TGT GCA AGT AAC CCT TGT      1968
Gly Val Asn Cys Glu Ile Asn Phe Asp Asp Cys Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys
        640                 645                 650

ATC CAT GGA ATC TGT ATG GAT GGC ATT AAT CGC TAC AGT TGT GTC TGC      2016
Ile His Gly Ile Cys Met Asp Gly Ile Asn Arg Tyr Ser Cys Val Cys
    655                 660                 665

TCA CCA GGA TTC ACA GGG CAG AGA TGT AAC ATT GAC ATT GAT GAG TGT      2064
Ser Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gln Arg Cys Asn Ile Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys
670                 675                 680                 685

GCC TCC AAT CCC TGT CGC AAG GGT GCA ACA TGT ATC AAC GGT GTG AAT      2112
Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys Arg Lys Gly Ala Thr Cys Ile Asn Gly Val Asn
                690                 695                 700

GGT TTC CGC TGT ATA TGC CCC GAG GGA CCC CAT CAC CCC AGC TGC TAC      2160
Gly Phe Arg Cys Ile Cys Pro Glu Gly Pro His His Pro Ser Cys Tyr
            705                 710                 715

TCA CAG GTG AAC GAA TGC CTG AGC AAT CCC TGC ATC CAT GGA AAC TGT      2208
Ser Gln Val Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Asn Pro Cys Ile His Gly Asn Cys
        720                 725                 730

ACT GGA GGT CTC AGT GGA TAT AAG TGT CTC TGT GAT GCA GGC TGG GTT      2256
Thr Gly Gly Leu Ser Gly Tyr Lys Cys Leu Cys Asp Ala Gly Trp Val
    735                 740                 745

GGC ATC AAC TGT GAA GTG GAC AAA AAT GAA TGC CTT TCG AAT CCA TGC      2304
Gly Ile Asn Cys Glu Val Asp Lys Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Asn Pro Cys
750                 755                 760                 765

CAG AAT GGA GGA ACT TGT GAC AAT CTG GTG AAT GGA TAC AGG TGT ACT      2352
Gln Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Asp Asn Leu Val Asn Gly Tyr Arg Cys Thr
                770                 775                 780

TGC AAG AAG GGC TTT AAA GGC TAT AAC TGC CAG GTG AAT ATT GAT GAA      2400
Cys Lys Lys Gly Phe Lys Gly Tyr Asn Cys Gln Val Asn Ile Asp Glu
            785                 790                 795

TGT GCC TCA AAT CCA TGC CTG AAC CAA GGA ACC TGC TTT GAT GAC ATA      2448
Cys Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys Leu Asn Gln Gly Thr Cys Phe Asp Asp Ile
        800                 805                 810

AGT GGC TAC ACT TGC CAC TGT GTG CTG CCA TAC ACA GGC AAG AAT TGT      2496
Ser Gly Tyr Thr Cys His Cys Val Leu Pro Tyr Thr Gly Lys Asn Cys
    815                 820                 825

CAG ACA GTA TTG GCT CCC TGT TCC CCA AAC CCT TGT GAG AAT GCT GCT      2544
Gln Thr Val Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Pro Asn Pro Cys Glu Asn Ala Ala
830                 835                 840                 845

GTT TGC AAA GAG TCA CCA AAT TTT GAG AGT TAT ACT TGC TTG TGT GCT      2592
Val Cys Lys Glu Ser Pro Asn Phe Glu Ser Tyr Thr Cys Leu Cys Ala
                850                 855                 860

CCT GGC TGG CAA GGT CAG CGG TGT ACC ATT GAC ATT GAC GAG TGT ATC      2640
Pro Gly Trp Gln Gly Gln Arg Cys Thr Ile Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Ile
            865                 870                 875

TCC AAG CCC TGC ATG AAC CAT GGT CTC TGC CAT AAC ACC CAG GGC AGC      2688
Ser Lys Pro Cys Met Asn His Gly Leu Cys His Asn Thr Gln Gly Ser
        880                 885                 890
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TAC ATG TGT GAA TGT CCA CCA GGC TTC AGT GGT ATG GAC TGT GAG GAG      2736
Tyr Met Cys Glu Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Ser Gly Met Asp Cys Glu Glu
    895                 900                 905

GAC ATT GAT GAC TGC CTT GCC AAT CCT TGC CAG AAT GGA GGT TCC TGT      2784
Asp Ile Asp Asp Cys Leu Ala Asn Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys
910                 915                 920                 925

ATG GAT GGA GTG AAT ACT TTC TCC TGC CTC TGC CTT CCG GGT TTC ACT      2832
Met Asp Gly Val Asn Thr Phe Ser Cys Leu Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Thr
                930                 935                 940

GGG GAT AAG TGC CAG ACA GAC ATG AAT GAG TGT CTG AGT GAA CCC TGT      2880
Gly Asp Lys Cys Gln Thr Asp Met Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Glu Pro Cys
            945                 950                 955

AAG AAT GGA GGG ACC TGC TCT GAC TAC GTC AAC AGT TAC ACT TGC AAG      2928
Lys Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ser Asp Tyr Val Asn Ser Tyr Thr Cys Lys
        960                 965                 970

TGC CAG GCA GGA TTT GAT GGA GTC CAT TGT GAG AAC AAC ATC AAT GAG      2976
Cys Gln Ala Gly Phe Asp Gly Val His Cys Glu Asn Asn Ile Asn Glu
    975                 980                 985

TGC ACT GAG AGC TCC TGT TTC AAT GGT GGC ACA TGT GTT GAT GGG ATT      3024
Cys Thr Glu Ser Ser Cys Phe Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Val Asp Gly Ile
990                 995                 1000                1005

AAC TCC TTC TCT TGC TTG TGC CCT GTG GGT TTC ACT GGA TCC TTC TGC      3072
Asn Ser Phe Ser Cys Leu Cys Pro Val Gly Phe Thr Gly Ser Phe Cys
                1010                1015                1020

CTC CAT GAG ATC AAT GAA TGC AGC TCT CAT CCA TGC CTG AAT GAG GGA      3120
Leu His Glu Ile Asn Glu Cys Ser Ser His Pro Cys Leu Asn Glu Gly
            1025                1030                1035

ACG TGT GTT GAT GGC CTG GGT ACC TAC CGC TGC AGC TGC CCC CTG GGC      3168
Thr Cys Val Asp Gly Leu Gly Thr Tyr Arg Cys Ser Cys Pro Leu Gly
        1040                1045                1050

TAC ACT GGG AAA AAC TGT CAG ACC CTG GTG AAT CTC TGC AGT CGG TCT      3216
Tyr Thr Gly Lys Asn Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Asn Leu Cys Ser Arg Ser
    1055                1060                1065

CCA TGT AAA AAC AAA GGT ACT TGT GTT CAG AAA AAA GCA GAG TCC CAG      3264
Pro Cys Lys Asn Lys Gly Thr Cys Val Gln Lys Lys Ala Glu Ser Gln
1070                1075                1080                1085

TGC CTA TGT CCA TCT GGA TGG GCT GGT GCC TAT TGT GAC GTG CCC AAT      3312
Cys Leu Cys Pro Ser Gly Trp Ala Gly Ala Tyr Cys Asp Val Pro Asn
                1090                1095                1100

GTC TCT TGT GAC ATA GCA GCC TCC AGG AGA GGT GTG CTT GTT GAA CAC      3360
Val Ser Cys Asp Ile Ala Ala Ser Arg Arg Gly Val Leu Val Glu His
            1105                1110                1115

TTG TGC CAG CAC TCA GGT GTC TGC ATC AAT GCT GGC AAC ACG CAT TAC      3408
Leu Cys Gln His Ser Gly Val Cys Ile Asn Ala Gly Asn Thr His Tyr
        1120                1125                1130

TGT CAG TGC CCC CTG GGC TAT ACT GGG AGC TAC TGT GAG GAG CAA CTC      3456
Cys Gln Cys Pro Leu Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser Tyr Cys Glu Glu Gln Leu
    1135                1140                1145

GAT GAG TGT GCG TCC AAC CCC TGC CAG CAC GGG GCA ACA TGC AGT GAC      3504
Asp Glu Cys Ala Ser Asn Pro Cys Gln His Gly Ala Thr Cys Ser Asp
1150                1155                1160                1165
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TTC ATT GGT GGA TAC AGA TGC GAG TGT GTC CCA GGC TAT CAG GGT GTC      3552
Phe Ile Gly Gly Tyr Arg Cys Glu Cys Val Pro Gly Tyr Gln Gly Val
                1170                1175                1180

AAC TGT GAG TAT GAA GTG GAT GAG TGC CAG AAT CAG CCC TGC CAG AAT      3600
Asn Cys Glu Tyr Glu Val Asp Glu Cys Gln Asn Gln Pro Cys Gln Asn
            1185                1190                1195

GGA GGC ACC TGT ATT GAC CTT GTG AAC CAT TTC AAG TGC TCT TGC CCA      3648
Gly Gly Thr Cys Ile Asp Leu Val Asn His Phe Lys Cys Ser Cys Pro
        1200                1205                1210

CCA GGC ACT CGG GGC CTA CTC TGT GAA GAG AAC ATT GAT GAC TGT GCC      3696
Pro Gly Thr Arg Gly Leu Leu Cys Glu Glu Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Ala
    1215                1220                1225

CGG GGT CCC CAT TGC CTT AAT GGT GGT CAG TGC ATG GAT AGG ATT GGA      3744
Arg Gly Pro His Cys Leu Asn Gly Gly Gln Cys Met Asp Arg Ile Gly
1230                1235                1240                1245

GGC TAC AGT TGT CGC TGC TTG CCT GGC TTT GCT GGG GAG CGT TGT GAG      3792
Gly Tyr Ser Cys Arg Cys Leu Pro Gly Phe Ala Gly Glu Arg Cys Glu
                1250                1255                1260

GGA GAC ATC AAC GAG TGC CTC TCC AAC CCC TGC AGC TCT GAG GGC AGC      3840
Gly Asp Ile Asn Glu Cys Leu Ser Asn Pro Cys Ser Ser Glu Gly Ser
            1265                1270                1275

CTG GAC TGT ATA CAG CTC ACC AAT GAC TAC CTG TGT GTT TGC CGT AGT      3888
Leu Asp Cys Ile Gln Leu Thr Asn Asp Tyr Leu Cys Val Cys Arg Ser
        1280                1285                1290

GCC TTT ACT GGC CGG CAC TGT GAA ACC TTC GTC GAT GTG TGT CCC CAG      3936
Ala Phe Thr Gly Arg His Cys Glu Thr Phe Val Asp Val Cys Pro Gln
    1295                1300                1305

ATG CCC TGC CTG AAT GGA GGG ACT TGT GCT GTG GCC AGT AAC ATG CCT      3984
Met Pro Cys Leu Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ala Val Ala Ser Asn Met Pro
1310                1315                1320                1325

GAT GGT TTC ATT TGC CGT TGT CCC CCG GGA TTT TCC GGG GCA AGG TGC      4032
Asp Gly Phe Ile Cys Arg Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Ser Gly Ala Arg Cys
                1330                1335                1340

CAG AGC AGC TGT GGA CAA GTG AAA TGT AGG AAG GGG GAG CAG TGT GTG      4080
Gln Ser Ser Cys Gly Gln Val Lys Cys Arg Lys Gly Glu Gln Cys Val
            1345                1350                1355

CAC ACC GCC TCT GGA CCC CGC TGC TTC TGC CCC AGT CCC CGG GAC TGC      4128
His Thr Ala Ser Gly Pro Arg Cys Phe Cys Pro Ser Pro Arg Asp Cys
        1360                1365                1370

GAG TCA GGC TGT GCC AGT AGC CCC TGC CAG CAC GGG GGC AGC TGC CAC      4176
Glu Ser Gly Cys Ala Ser Ser Pro Cys Gln His Gly Gly Ser Cys His
    1375                1380                1385

CCT CAG CGC CAG CCT CCT TAT TAC TCC TGC CAG TGT GCC CCA CCA TTC      4224
Pro Gln Arg Gln Pro Pro Tyr Tyr Ser Cys Gln Cys Ala Pro Pro Phe
1390                1395                1400                1405

TCG GGT AGC CGC TGT GAA CTC TAC ACG GCA CCC CCC AGC ACC CCT CCT      4272
Ser Gly Ser Arg Cys Glu Leu Tyr Thr Ala Pro Pro Ser Thr Pro Pro
                1410                1415                1420

GCC ACC TGT CTG AGC CAG TAT TGT GCC GAC AAA GCT CGG GAT GGC GTC      4320
Ala Thr Cys Leu Ser Gln Tyr Cys Ala Asp Lys Ala Arg Asp Gly Val
            1425                1430                1435
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TGT GAT GAG GCC TGC AAC AGC CAT GCC TGC CAG TGG GAT GGG GGT GAC      4368
Cys Asp Glu Ala Cys Asn Ser His Ala Cys Gln Trp Asp Gly Gly Asp
        1440                1445                1450

TGT TCT CTC ACC ATG GAG AAC CCC TGG GCC AAC TGC TCC TCC CCA CTT      4416
Cys Ser Leu Thr Met Glu Asn Pro Trp Ala Asn Cys Ser Ser Pro Leu
    1455                1460                1465

CCC TGC TGG GAT TAT ATC AAC AAC CAG TGT GAT GAG CTG TGC AAC ACG      4464
Pro Cys Trp Asp Tyr Ile Asn Asn Gln Cys Asp Glu Leu Cys Asn Thr
1470                1475                1480                1485

GTC GAG TGC CTG TTT GAC AAC TTT GAA TGC CAG GGG AAC AGC AAG ACA      4512
Val Glu Cys Leu Phe Asp Asn Phe Glu Cys Gln Gly Asn Ser Lys Thr
                1490                1495                1500

TGC AAG TAT GAC AAA TAC TGT GCA GAC CAC TTC AAA GAC AAC CAC TGT      4560
Cys Lys Tyr Asp Lys Tyr Cys Ala Asp His Phe Lys Asp Asn His Cys
            1505                1510                1515

AAC CAG GGG TGC AAC AGT GAG GAG TGT GGT TGG GAT GGG CTG GAC TGT      4608
Asn Gln Gly Cys Asn Ser Glu Glu Cys Gly Trp Asp Gly Leu Asp Cys
        1520                1525                1530

GCT GCT GAC CAA CCT GAG AAC CTG GCA GAA GGT ACC CTG GTT ATT GTG      4656
Ala Ala Asp Gln Pro Glu Asn Leu Ala Glu Gly Thr Leu Val Ile Val
    1535                1540                1545

GTA TTG ATG CCA CCT GAA CAA CTG CTC CAG GAT GCT CGC AGC TTC TTG      4704
Val Leu Met Pro Pro Glu Gln Leu Leu Gln Asp Ala Arg Ser Phe Leu
1550                1555                1560                1565

CGG GCA CTG GGT ACC CTG CTC CAC ACC AAC CTG CGC ATT AAG CGG GAC      4752
Arg Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Leu His Thr Asn Leu Arg Ile Lys Arg Asp
                1570                1575                1580

TCC CAG GGG GAA CTC ATG GTG TAC CCC TAT TAT GGT GAG AAG TCA GCT      4800
Ser Gln Gly Glu Leu Met Val Tyr Pro Tyr Tyr Gly Glu Lys Ser Ala
            1585                1590                1595

GCT ATG AAG AAA CAG AGG ATG ACA CGC AGA TCC CTT CCT GGT GAA CAA      4848
Ala Met Lys Lys Gln Arg Met Thr Arg Arg Ser Leu Pro Gly Glu Gln
        1600                1605                1610

GAA CAG GAG GTG GCT GGC TCT AAA GTC TTT CTG GAA ATT GAC AAC CGC      4896
Glu Gln Glu Val Ala Gly Ser Lys Val Phe Leu Glu Ile Asp Asn Arg
    1615                1620                1625

CAG TGT GTT CAA GAC TCA GAC CAC TGC TTC AAG AAC ACG GAT GCA GCA      4944
Gln Cys Val Gln Asp Ser Asp His Cys Phe Lys Asn Thr Asp Ala Ala
1630                1635                1640                1645

GCA GCT CTC CTG GCC TCT CAC GCC ATA CAG GGG ACC CTG TCA TAC CCT      4992
Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Ser His Ala Ile Gln Gly Thr Leu Ser Tyr Pro
                1650                1655                1660

CTT GTG TCT GTC GTC AGT GAA TCC CTG ACT CCA GAA CGC ACT CAG CTC      5040
Leu Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu Ser Leu Thr Pro Glu Arg Thr Gln Leu
            1665                1670                1675

CTC TAT CTC CTT GCT GTT GCT GTT GTC ATC ATT CTG TTT ATT ATT CTG      5088
Leu Tyr Leu Leu Ala Val Ala Val Val Ile Ile Leu Phe Ile Ile Leu
        1680                1685                1690

CTG GGG GTA ATC ATG GCA AAA CGA AAG CGT AAG CAT GGC TCT CTC TGG      5136
Leu Gly Val Ile Met Ala Lys Arg Lys Arg Lys His Gly Ser Leu Trp
    1695                1700                1705
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CTG CCT GAA GGT TTC ACT CTT CGC CGA GAT GCA AGC AAT CAC AAG CGT      5184
Leu Pro Glu Gly Phe Thr Leu Arg Arg Asp Ala Ser Asn His Lys Arg
1710                1715                1720                1725

CGT GAG CCA GTG GGA CAG GAT GCT GTG GGG CTG AAA AAT CTC TCA GTG      5232
Arg Glu Pro Val Gly Gln Asp Ala Val Gly Leu Lys Asn Leu Ser Val
                1730                1735                1740

CAA GTC TCA GAA GCT AAC CTA ATT GGT ACT GGA ACA AGT GAA CAC TGG      5280
Gln Val Ser Glu Ala Asn Leu Ile Gly Thr Gly Thr Ser Glu His Trp
            1745                1750                1755

GTC GAT GAT GAA GGG CCC CAG CCA AAG AAA GTA AAG GCT GAA GAT GAG      5328
Val Asp Asp Glu Gly Pro Gln Pro Lys Lys Val Lys Ala Glu Asp Glu
        1760                1765                1770

GCC TTA CTC TCA GAA GAA GAT GAC CCC ATT GAT CGA CGG CCA TGG ACA      5376
Ala Leu Leu Ser Glu Glu Asp Asp Pro Ile Asp Arg Arg Pro Trp Thr
    1775                1780                1785

CAG CAG CAC CTT GAA GCT GCA GAC ATC CGT AGG ACA CCA TCG CTG GCT      5424
Gln Gln His Leu Glu Ala Ala Asp Ile Arg Arg Thr Pro Ser Leu Ala
1790                1795                1800                1805

CTC ACC CCT CCT CAG GCA GAG CAG GAG GTG GAT GTG TTA GAT GTG AAT      5472
Leu Thr Pro Pro Gln Ala Glu Gln Glu Val Asp Val Leu Asp Val Asn
                1810                1815                1820

GTC CGT GGC CCA GAT GGC TGC ACC CCA TTG ATG TTG GCT TCT CTC CGA      5520
Val Arg Gly Pro Asp Gly Cys Thr Pro Leu Met Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg
            1825                1830                1835

GGA GGC AGC TCA GAT TTG AGT GAT GAA GAT GAA GAT GCA GAG GAC TCT      5568
Gly Gly Ser Ser Asp Leu Ser Asp Glu Asp Glu Asp Ala Glu Asp Ser
        1840                1845                1850

TCT GCT AAC ATC ATC ACA GAC TTG GTC TAC CAG GGT GCC AGC CTC CAG      5616
Ser Ala Asn Ile Ile Thr Asp Leu Val Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Leu Gln
    1855                1860                1865

GCC CAG ACA GAC CGG ACT GGT GAG ATG GCC CTG CAC CTT GCA GCC CGC      5664
Ala Gln Thr Asp Arg Thr Gly Glu Met Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ala Arg
1870                1875                1880                1885

TAC TCA CGG GCT GAT GCT GCC AAG CGT CTC CTG GAT GCA GGT GCA GAT      5712
Tyr Ser Arg Ala Asp Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Asp Ala Gly Ala Asp
                1890                1895                1900

GCC AAT GCC CAG GAC AAC ATG GGC CGC TGT CCA CTC CAT GCT GCA GTG      5760
Ala Asn Ala Gln Asp Asn Met Gly Arg Cys Pro Leu His Ala Ala Val
            1905                1910                1915

GCA GCT GAT GCC CAA GGT GTC TTC CAG ATT CTG ATT CGC AAC CGA GTA      5808
Ala Ala Asp Ala Gln Gly Val Phe Gln Ile Leu Ile Arg Asn Arg Val
        1920                1925                1930

ACT GAT CTA GAT GCC AGG ATG AAT GAT GGT ACT ACA CCC CTG ATC CTG      5856
Thr Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Met Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Pro Leu Ile Leu
    1935                1940                1945

GCT GCC CGC CTG GCT GTG GAG GGA ATG GTG GCA GAA CTG ATC AAC TGC      5904
Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Val Glu Gly Met Val Ala Glu Leu Ile Asn Cys
1950                1955                1960                1965

CAA GCG GAT GTG AAT GCA GTG GAT GAC CAT GGA AAA TCT GCT CTT CAC      5952
Gln Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Val Asp Asp His Gly Lys Ser Ala Leu His
                1970                1975                1980
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TGG GCA GCT GCT GTC AAT AAT GTG GAG GCA ACT CTT TTG TTG TTG AAA      6000
Trp Ala Ala Ala Val Asn Asn Val Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Leu Leu Lys
            1985                1990                1995

AAT GGG GCC AAC CGA GAC ATG CAG GAC AAC AAG GAA GAG ACA CCT CTG      6048
Asn Gly Ala Asn Arg Asp Met Gln Asp Asn Lys Glu Glu Thr Pro L u
        2000                2005                2010

TTT CTT GCT GCC CGG GAG GGG AGC TAT GAA GCA GCC AAG ATC CTG TTA      6096
Phe Leu Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly Ser Tyr Glu Ala Ala Lys Ile Leu Leu
    2015                2020                2025

GAC CAT TTT GCC AAT CGA GAC ATC ACA GAC CAT ATG GAT CGT CTT CCC      6144
Asp His Phe Ala Asn Arg Asp Ile Thr Asp His Met Asp Arg Leu Pro
2030                2035                2040                2045

CGG GAT GTG GCT CGG GAT CGC ATG CAC CAT GAC ATT GTG CGC CTT CTG      6192
Arg Asp Val Ala Arg Asp Arg Met His His Asp Ile Val Arg Leu Leu
                2050                2055                2060

GAT GAA TAC AAT GTG ACC CCA AGC CCT CCA GGC ACC GTG TTG ACT TCT      6240
Asp Glu Tyr Asn Val Thr Pro Ser Pro Pro Gly Thr Val Leu Thr Ser
            2065                2070                2075

GCT CTC TCA CCT GTC ATC TGT GGG CCC AAC AGA TCT TTC CTC AGC CTG      6288
Ala Leu Ser Pro Val Ile Cys Gly Pro Asn Arg Ser Phe Leu Ser Leu
        2080                2085                2090

AAG CAC ACC CCA ATG GGC AAG AAG TCT AGA CGG CCC AGT GCC AAG AGT      6336
Lys His Thr Pro Met Gly Lys Lys Ser Arg Arg Pro Ser Ala Lys Ser
    2095                2100                2105

ACC ATG CCT ACT AGC CTC CCT AAC CTT GCC AAG GAG GCA AAG GAT GCC      6384
Thr Met Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro Asn Leu Ala Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp Ala
2110                2115                2120                2125

AAG GGT AGT AGG AGG AAG AAG TCT CTG AGT GAG AAG GTC CAA CTG TCT      6432
Lys Gly Ser Arg Arg Lys Lys Ser Leu Ser Glu Lys Val Gln Leu Ser
                2130                2135                2140

GAG AGT TCA GTA ACT TTA TCC CCT GTT GAT TCC CTA GAA TCT CCT CAC      6480
Glu Ser Ser Val Thr Leu Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser Pro His
            2145                2150                2155

ACG TAT GTT TCC GAC ACC ACA TCC TCT CCA ATG ATT ACA TCC CCT GGG      6528
Thr Tyr Val Ser Asp Thr Thr Ser Ser Pro Met Ile Thr Ser Pro Gly
        2160                2165                2170

ATC TTA CAG GCC TCA CCC AAC CCT ATG TTG GCC ACT GCC GCC CCT CCT      6576
Ile Leu Gln Ala Ser Pro Asn Pro Met Leu Ala Thr Ala Ala Pro Pro
    2175                2180                2185

GCC CCA GTC CAT GCC CAG CAT GCA CTA TCT TTT TCT AAC CTT CAT GAA      6624
Ala Pro Val His Ala Gln His Ala Leu Ser Phe Ser Asn Leu His Glu
2190                2195                2200                2205

ATG CAG CCT TTG GCA CAT GGG GCC AGC ACT GTG CTT CCC TCA GTG AGC      6672
Met Gln Pro Leu Ala His Gly Ala Ser Thr Val Leu Pro Ser Val Ser
                2210                2215                2220

CAG TTG CTA TCC CAC CAC CAC ATT GTG TCT CCA GGC AGT GGC AGT GCT      6720
Gln Leu Leu Ser His His His Ile Val Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala
            2225                2230                2235

GGA AGC TTG AGT AGG CTC CAT CCA GTC CCA GTC CCA GCA GAT TGG ATG      6768
Gly Ser Leu Ser Arg Leu His Pro Val Pro Val Pro Ala Asp Trp Met
        2240                2245                2250
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AAC CGC ATG GAG GTG AAT GAG ACC CAG TAC AAT GAG ATG TTT GGT ATG      6816
Asn Arg Met Glu Val Asn Glu Thr Gln Tyr Asn Glu Met Phe Gly Met
    2255                2260                2265

GTC CTG GCT CCA GCT GAG GGC ACC CAT CCT GGC ATA GCT CCC CAG AGC      6864
Val Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Gly Thr His Pro Gly Ile Ala Pro Gln Ser
2270                2275                2280                2285

AGG CCA CCT GAA GGG AAG CAC ATA ACC ACC CCT CGG GAG CCC TTG CCC      6912
Arg Pro Pro Glu Gly Lys His Ile Thr Thr Pro Arg Glu Pro Leu Pro
                2290                2295                2300

CCC ATT GTG ACT TTC CAG CTC ATC CCT AAA GGC AGT ATT GCC CAA CCA      6960
Pro Ile Val Thr Phe Gln Leu Ile Pro Lys Gly Ser Ile Ala Gln Pro
            2305                2310                2315

GCG GGG GCT CCC CAG CCT CAG TCC ACC TGC CCT CCA GCT GTT GCG GGC      7008
Ala Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro Gln Ser Thr Cys Pro Pro Ala Val Ala Gly
        2320                2325                2330

CCC CTG CCC ACC ATG TAC CAG ATT CCA GAA ATG GCC CGT TTG CCC AGT      7056
Pro Leu Pro Thr Met Tyr Gln Ile Pro Glu Met Ala Arg Leu Pro Ser
    2335                2340                2345

GTG GCT TTC CCC ACT GCC ATG ATG CCC CAG CAG GAC GGG CAG GTA GCT      7104
Val Ala Phe Pro Thr Ala Met Met Pro Gln Gln Asp Gly Gln Val Ala
2350                2355                2360                2365

CAG ACC ATT CTC CCA GCC TAT CAT CCT TTC CCA GCC TCT GTG GGC AAG      7152
Gln Thr Ile Leu Pro Ala Tyr His Pro Phe Pro Ala Ser Val Gly Lys
                2370                2375                2380

TAC CCC ACA CCC CCT TCA CAG CAC AGT TAT GCT TCC TCA AAT GCT GCT      7200
Tyr Pro Thr Pro Pro Ser Gln His Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Asn Ala Ala
            2385                2390                2395

GAG CGA ACA CCC AGT CAC AGT GGT CAC CTC CAG GGT GAG CAT CCC TAC      7248
Glu Arg Thr Pro Ser His Ser Gly His Leu Gln Gly Glu His Pro Tyr
        2400                2405                2410

CTG ACA CCA TCC CCA GAG TCT CCT GAC CAG TGG TCA AGT TCA TCA CCC      7296
Leu Thr Pro Ser Pro Glu Ser Pro Asp Gln Trp Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro
    2415                2420                2425

CAC TCT GCT TCT GAC TGG TCA GAT GTG ACC ACC AGC CCT ACC CCT GGG      7344
His Ser Ala Ser Asp Trp Ser Asp Val Thr Thr Ser Pro Thr Pro Gly
2430                2435                2440                2445

GGT GCT GGA GGA GGT CAG CGG GGA CCT GGG ACA CAC ATG TCT GAG CCA      7392
Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Gln Arg Gly Pro Gly Thr His Met Ser Glu Pro
                2450                2455                2460

CCA CAC AAC AAC ATG CAG GTT TAT GCG TGAGAGAGTC CACCTCCAGT           7439
Pro His Asn Asn Met Gln Val Tyr Ala
            2465                2470

GTAGAGACAT AACTGACTTT TGTAAATGCT GCTGAGGAAC AAATGAAGGT CATCCGGGAG   7499

AGAAATGAAG AAATCTCTGG AGCCAGCTTC TAGAGGTAGG AAAGAGAAGA TGTTCTTATT   7559

CAGATAATGC AAGAGAAGCA ATTCGTCAGT TTCACTGGGT ATCTGCAAGG CTTATTGATT   7619

ATTCTAATCT AATAAGACAA GTTTGTGGAA ATGCAAGATG AATACAAGCC TTGGGTCCAT   7679

GTTTACTCTC TTCTATTTGG AGAATAAGAT GGATGCTTAT TGAAGCCCAG ACATTCTTGC   7739

AGCTTGGACT GCATTTTAAG CCCTGCAGGC TTCTGCCATA TCCATGAGAA GATTCTACAC   7799
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TAGCGTCCTG TTGGGAATTA TGCCCTGGAA TTCTGCCTGA ATTGACCTAC GCATCTCCTC 7859

CTCCTTGGAC ATTCTTTTGT CTTCATTTGG TGCTTTTGGT TTTGCACCTC TCCGTGATTG 7919

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AAGCAACTTT GGTCTCCTTT CCCCTCCTGT CTTCCCGGTA TCCCTTGGAG TCTCACAAGG 8039

TTTACTTTGG TATGGTTCTC AGCACAAACC TTTCAAGTAT GTTGTTTCTT TGGAAAATGG 8099

ACATACTGTA TTGTGTTCTC CTGCATATAT CATTCCTGGA GAGAGAAGGG GAGAAGAATA 8159

CTTTTCTTCA ACAAATTTTG GGGGCAGGAG ATCCCTTCAA GAGGCTGCAC CTTAATTTTT 8219

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TTTTCTGTGT ATGGGCCTGG TCAGTGTAAA GTTTTATCCT TGATAGTCTA GTTACTATGA 8339

CCCTCCCCAC TTTTTTAAAA CCAGAAAAAG GTTTGGAATG TTGGAATGAC CAAGAGACAA 8399

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CCATTGACTG CCTGTATGGA ACACATTTGT CCCAGATCTG AGCATTCTAG GCCTGTTTCA 8519

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TGGACTTGTT TTCTATGATC CAAAACAGCC CTATAAGAAG GTTGGAAAAG GAGGAACTAT 8879

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AATGGTTTTT TCAGTCCTAT CCAAATTTAT TGAACCAACA AAAATAATTA CTTCTGCCCT 9479

GAGATAAGCA GATTAAGTTT GTTCATTCTC TGCTTTATTC TCTCCATGTG GCAACATTCT 9539

GTCAGCCTCT TTCATAGTGT GCAAACATTT TATCATTCTA AATGGTGACT CTCTGCCCTT 9599

GGACCCATTT ATTATTCACA GATGGGGAGA ACCTATCTGC ATGGACCCTC ACCATCCTCT 9659

GTGCAGCACA CACAGTGCAG GGAGCCAGTG GCGATGGCGA TGACTTTCTT CCCCTGGGAA 9719

TTCC 9723

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a Notch protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

2. The composition of claim 1 in which the Notch protein is a human Notch protein.

3. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, said protein comprising an amino acid sequence encoded by the DNA sequence depicted in Figure 8A (SEQ ID NO:5), 8B (SEQ ID NO:6), 8C (SEQ ID NO:7), 9A (SEQ ID NO:8), or 9B (SEQ ID NO:9), which is able to be bound by an antibody to a Notch protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, said protein comprising a Notch amino acid sequence depicted in Figure 8A (SEQ ID NO:5), 8B (SEQ ID NO:6), 8C (SEQ ID NO:7), 9A (SEQ ID NO:8), or 9B (SEQ ID NO:9), which displays one or more functional activities associated with a full-length Notch protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, said protein comprising a fragment of a human Notch protein consisting essentially of the extracellular domain of the protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

6. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, said protein comprising a region of a Notch protein containing the EGF homologous repeats of the protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a fragment of a Notch protein lacking a portion of the EGF-homologous repeats of the protein, which fragment is able to be bound by an antibody to a Notch protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, said protein comprising a functionally active portion of a Notch protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

9. The composition of claim 8 in which the Notch protein is a human Notch protein.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a chimeric protein, said chimeric protein comprising a functionally active portion of a human Notch protein joined via a peptide bond to a sequence of a protein different from the Notch protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. The composition of claim 10 in which the functionally active portion of the Notch protein is encoded by the human cDNA sequence contained in plasmid hN3k as deposited with the ATCC and assigned accession number 68609, or encoded by the human cDNA sequence contained in plasmid hN5k as deposited with the ATCC and assigned accession number 68611.

12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, said protein comprising the amino acid sequence depicted in Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:11); and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, said protein comprising the amino acid sequence

depicted in Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:13); and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, said protein comprising the portion of a human Notch protein with the greatest homology to the epidermal growth factor-like repeats 11 and 12 of the *Drosophila* Notch sequence as shown in Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:14); and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a derivative or analog of a Notch protein, which derivative or analog is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Delta protein expressed on the surface of a second cell; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a chimeric protein, said chimeric protein comprising a Notch protein joined via a peptide bond to a protein sequence of a protein different from the Notch protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a fragment of a Notch protein, which fragment is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Delta protein expressed on the surface of a second cell; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

18. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a chimeric protein, said chimeric protein comprising a fragment of a Notch protein joined via a peptide bond to a protein sequence of a protein different from the Notch protein, which fragment is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Delta

protein expressed on the surface of a second cell; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

19. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, said protein comprising a derivative or analog of a Delta protein, which derivative or analog is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Notch protein expressed on the surface of a second cell; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a chimeric protein, said chimeric protein comprising a fragment of a Delta protein joined via a peptide bond to a protein sequence of a protein different from the Delta protein, which fragment is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Notch protein expressed on the surface of a second cell; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

21. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, said protein comprising a derivative or analog of a Serrate protein, which derivative or analog is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Notch protein expressed on the surface of a second cell; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

22. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a derivative or analog of a Notch protein, which derivative or analog is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a second protein expressed on the surface of a second cell, which second protein is selected from the group consisting of a Delta protein and a Serrate protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

23. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding a Notch protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

24. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding a functionally active portion of a human Notch protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding the amino acid sequence depicted in Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:11); and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

26. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding the amino acid sequence depicted in Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:13); and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

27. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding a fragment of a Notch protein, which fragment is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Delta protein expressed on the surface of a second cell; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

28. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric protein, said chimeric protein comprising a functionally active fragment of a human Notch protein joined via a peptide bond to a protein sequence of a protein different from the Notch protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

29. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding a fragment of a Delta protein, which fragment is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of

a first cell, to bind to a Notch protein expressed on the surface of a second cell; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding a fragment of a Serrate protein, which fragment is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Notch protein expressed on the surface of a second cell; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

31. The composition of claim 24 in which the nucleic acid is a nucleic acid vector.

32. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody which binds to a Notch protein; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

33. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a fragment or derivative of an antibody to a Notch protein containing the idiotype of the antibody; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

34. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention a therapeutically effective amount of a molecule which antagonizes the function of a Notch protein.

35. The method according to claim 34 in which the disease or disorder is a malignancy characterized by increased Notch activity or increased expression of a Notch protein or of a Notch derivative capable of being bound by an anti-Notch antibody, relative to said Notch activity or expression in an analogous non-malignant sample.

36. The method according to claim 34 in which the disease or disorder is cervical cancer.

37. The method according to claim 34 in which the disease or disorder is breast cancer.

38. The method according to claim 34 in which the disease or disorder is colon cancer.

39. The method according to claim 35 in which the malignancy is selected from the group consisting of melanoma, seminoma, and lung cancer.

40. The method according to claim 35 in which the subject is a human.

41. The method according to claim 36, 37 or 38 in which the molecule is an antibody to Notch or a portion of said antibody containing the binding domain thereof.

42. The method according to claim 36, 37 or 38 in which the molecule is a protein consisting of at least the extracellular domain of a Notch protein or a portion thereof capable of binding to a Notch ligand.

43. The method according to claim 36, 37 or 38 in which the molecule is a protein consisting of at least the EGF homologous repeats of a Notch protein.

44. The method according to claim 36, 37 or 38 in which the molecule is a protein consisting of at least an adhesive fragment of a Notch protein.

45. The method according to claim 36, 37 or 38 in which the molecule is an oligonucleotide which (a) consists of at least six nucleotides; (b) comprises a sequence complementary to at least a portion of an RNA transcript of a Notch gene; and (c) is hybridizable to the RNA transcript.

46. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in a subject in need of such treatment or prevention comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a molecule which promotes the function of a Notch protein.

47. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a Notch protein.

48. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a functionally active portion of a Notch protein.

49. The method according to claim 47 in which the Notch protein is a human Notch protein.

50. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a chimeric protein, said protein comprising a functionally active portion of a Notch protein joined via a peptide bond to a protein sequence of a protein different from the Notch protein.

51. The method according to claim 49 in which the human Notch protein comprises the amino acid sequence depicted in Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:11) or Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:13).

52. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a derivative or analog of a Notch protein, which derivative or analog is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a second protein expressed on the surface of a second cell, which second protein is selected from the group consisting of a Delta protein and a Serrate protein.

53. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a derivative or analog of a Delta protein, which derivative or analog is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Notch protein expressed on the surface of a second cell.

54. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a derivative or analog of a Serrate protein, which derivative or analog is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Notch protein expressed on the surface of a second cell.

55. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding a Notch protein.

56. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding a functionally active portion of a Notch protein.

57. The method according to claim 55 in which the subject is human and the Notch protein is a human Notch protein.

58. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding a fragment of a Notch protein, which fragment is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a second protein expressed on the surface of a second cell, which second protein is selected from the group consisting of a Delta protein and a Serrate protein.

59. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding a fragment of a Delta protein, which fragment is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Notch protein expressed on the surface of a second cell.

60. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a nucleic acid encoding a fragment of a Serrate protein, which fragment is characterized by the ability *in vitro*, when expressed on the surface of a first cell, to bind to a Notch protein expressed on the surface of a second cell.

61. A method of treating or preventing a malignancy in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of antibody to a Notch protein.

62. The method according to claim 58 in which the antibody is monoclonal.

63. A method for treating a patient with a tumor, of a tumor type characterized by expression of a Notch gene, comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an oligonucleotide, which oligonucleotide (a) consists of at least six nucleotides; (b) comprises a sequence complementary to at

least a portion of an RNA transcript of the Notch gene; and (c) is hybridizable to the RNA transcript.

64. The method according to claim 60 in which the patient is a human, and the Notch gene is a human gene.

65. An isolated oligonucleotide consisting of at least six nucleotides, and comprising a sequence complementary to at least a portion of an RNA transcript of a Notch gene, which oligonucleotide is hybridizable to the RNA transcript.

66. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the oligonucleotide of claim 65; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

67. A method of inhibiting the expression of a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Notch protein in a cell comprising providing the cell with an effective amount of the oligonucleotide of claim 65.

68. A method of diagnosing a disease or disorder characterized by an aberrant level of Notch protein or activity in a patient, comprising measuring the level of Notch protein expression or activity in a sample derived from the patient, in which an increase or decrease in Notch protein or activity in the patient sample relative to the level found in such a sample from a normal individual indicates the presence of the disease or disorder in the patient.

69. A method of diagnosing a malignancy characterized by an increased amount of a Notch protein or of a Notch derivative capable of being bound by an anti-Notch antibody, comprising measuring the amount of a Notch protein or of a Notch derivative capable of being bound by an anti-Notch antibody, in a sample containing or suspected of containing malignant cells from a patient, in which an increase in the amount of the Notch protein or of the Notch

derivative capable of being bound by an anti-Notch antibody, in the sample, relative to said amount found in an analogous sample of non-malignant cells indicates the presence of the disease or disorder in the patient.

70. The method according to claim 69 in which the malignancy is cervical cancer.

71. The method according to claim 69 in which the malignancy is breast cancer.

72. The method according to claim 69 in which the malignancy is colon cancer.

73. The method according to claim 69 in which the malignancy is selected from the group consisting of melanoma, seminoma, and lung cancer.

74. The method according to claim 69 in which the amount of the Notch protein or derivative is measured by a method comprising contacting the sample with an anti-Notch antibody such that immunospecific binding can occur, and measuring the amount of any immunospecific binding of the antibody that occurs.

75. A method of treating or preventing a nervous system disorder in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention an effective amount of a functionally active portion of a Notch protein.

76. A method of promoting tissue regeneration or repair in a subject comprising administering to a subject an effective amount of a functionally active portion of a Notch protein.

77. A method of treating a benign dysproliferative disorder in a subject comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of a functionally active portion of a Notch protein, in which the disorder is selected from the group consisting of cirrhosis of the liver, psoriasis, keloids, and baldness.

78. A substantially purified human Notch protein comprising the amino acid sequence encoded by the hN homolog as depicted in Figure 13 from amino acid numbers 1 through 2169 (SEQ ID NO:19).

79. A substantially purified human Notch protein comprising the amino acid sequence encoded by the hN homolog as depicted in Figure 13 from amino acid numbers about 26 through 2169 (as contained in SEQ ID NO:19).

80. A substantially purified protein comprising the extracellular domain of the mature human Notch protein encoded by the hN homolog, as depicted in Figure 13 from amino acid numbers about 26 through 1677 (as contained in SEQ ID NO:19).

81. A substantially purified protein comprising the EGF homologous repeats of the mature human Notch protein encoded by the hN homolog, as depicted in Figure 13 from amino acid numbers 26 through 1413 (as contained in SEQ ID NO:19).

82. A substantially purified protein comprising the EGF like repeats 11 and 12 of the mature human Notch protein encoded by the hN homolog, as depicted in Figure 13 (as contained in SEQ ID NO:19).

83. A substantially purified protein consisting essentially of the extracellular domain of the mature human Notch protein encoded by the hN

homolog, as depicted in Figure 13 from amino acid numbers about 26 through 1677 (as contained in SEQ ID NO:19).

84. A substantially purified nucleic acid encoding the protein of claim 78.

85. A substantially purified nucleic acid encoding the protein of claim 79.

86. A substantially purified nucleic acid encoding the protein of claim 80.

87. A substantially purified nucleic acid encoding the protein of claim 82.

88. The nucleic acid of claim 85 which is a DNA molecule comprising the sequence depicted in Figure 17 from nucleotide numbers 82 through 7419 (as contained in SEQ ID NO:21).

89. The nucleic acid of claim 80 in which the sequence encoding the extracellular domain is as presented in Figure 17 (as contained in SEQ ID NO:21).

90. A recombinant cell containing the nucleic acid of claim 84, 87 or 88.

91. The composition of claim 2 in which the Notch protein comprises the amino acid sequence encoded by the hN homolog as depicted in Figure 13 from amino acid numbers 26 through 2169 (as contained in SEQ ID NO:19).

92. A composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a Notch protein or Notch derivative, said derivative being capable of being bound by an anti-Notch antibody, for use as a medicament.

93. A composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a molecule which antagonizes the function of a Notch protein, for use as a medicament.

94. Use of a composition comprising a molecule which antagonizes the function of a Notch protein, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cervical cancer, breast cancer, or colon cancer.

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GAATTCGGAG GAATTATTCA AAACATAAAC ACAATAAACA ATTTGAGTAG TTGCCGCACA   60

CACACACACA CACAGCCCGT GGATTATTAC ACTAAAAGCG ACACTCAATC CAAAAAATCA  120

GCAACAAAAA CATCAATAAA C ATG CAT TGG ATT AAA TGT TTA TTA ACA GCA     171
                        Met His Trp Ile Lys Cys Leu Leu Thr Ala
                          1               5                  10

TTC ATT TGC TTC ACA GTC ATC GTG CAG GTT CAC AGT TCC GGC AGC TTT     219
Phe Ile Cys Phe Thr Val Ile Val Gln Val His Ser Ser Gly Ser Phe
                15                  20                  25

GAG TTG CGC CTG AAG TAC TTC AGC AAC GAT CAC GGG CGG GAC AAC GAG     267
Glu Leu Arg Leu Lys Tyr Phe Ser Asn Asp His Gly Arg Asp Asn Glu
            30                  35                  40

GGT CGC TGC TGC AGC GGG GAG TCG GAC GGA GCG ACG GGC AAG TGC CTG     315
Gly Arg Cys Cys Ser Gly Glu Ser Asp Gly Ala Thr Gly Lys Cys Leu
        45                  50                  55

GGC AGC TGC AAG ACG CGG TTT CGC GTC TGC CTA AAG CAC TAC CAG GCC     363
Gly Ser Cys Lys Thr Arg Phe Arg Val Cys Leu Lys His Tyr Gln Ala
    60                  65                  70

ACC ATC GAC ACC ACC TCC CAG TGC ACC TAC GGG GAC GTG ATC ACG CCC     411
Thr Ile Asp Thr Thr Ser Gln Cys Thr Tyr Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Pro
75                  80                  85                  90

ATT CTC GGC GAG AAC TCG GTC AAT CTG ACC GAC GCC CAG CGC TTC CAG     459
Ile Leu Gly Glu Asn Ser Val Asn Leu Thr Asp Ala Gln Arg Phe Gln
                95                  100                 105

AAC AAG GGC TTC ACG AAT CCC ATC CAG TTC CCC TTC TCG TTC TCA TGG     507
Asn Lys Gly Phe Thr Asn Pro Ile Gln Phe Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Trp
            110                 115                 120
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FIG.1A

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CCG GGT ACC TTC TCG CTG ATC GTC GAG GCC TGG CAT GAT ACG AAC AAT   555
Pro Gly Thr Phe Ser Leu Ile Val Glu Ala Trp His Asp Thr Asn Asn
        125                 130                 135

AGC GGC AAT GCG CGA ACC AAC AAG CTC CTC ATC CAG CGA CTC TTG GTG   603
Ser Gly Asn Ala Arg Thr Asn Lys Leu Leu Ile Gln Arg Leu Leu Val
    140                 145                 150

CAG CAG GTA CTG GAG GTG TCC TCC GAA TGG AAG ACG AAC AAG TCG GAA   651
Gln Gln Val Leu Glu Val Ser Ser Glu Trp Lys Thr Asn Lys Ser Glu
155                 160                 165                 170

TCG CAG TAC ACG TCG CTG GAG TAC GAT TTC CGT GTC ACC TGC GAT CTC   699
Ser Gln Tyr Thr Ser Leu Glu Tyr Asp Phe Arg Val Thr Cys Asp Leu
                175                 180                 185

AAC TAC TAC GGA TCC GGC TGT GCC AAG TTC TGC CGG CCC CGC GAC GAT   747
Asn Tyr Tyr Gly Ser Gly Cys Ala Lys Phe Cys Arg Pro Arg Asp Asp
            190                 195                 200

TCA TTT GGA CAC TCG ACT TGC TCG GAG ACG GGC GAA ATT ATC TGT TTG   795
Ser Phe Gly His Ser Thr Cys Ser Glu Thr Gly Glu Ile Ile Cys Leu
        205                 210                 215

ACC GGA TGG CAG GGC GAT TAC TGT CAC ATA CCC AAA TGC GCC AAA GGC   843
Thr Gly Trp Gln Gly Asp Tyr Cys His Ile Pro Lys Cys Ala Lys Gly
    220                 225                 230

TGT GAA CAT GGA CAT TGC GAC AAA CCC AAT CAA TGC GTT TGC CAA CTG   891
Cys Glu His Gly His Cys Asp Lys Pro Asn Gln Cys Val Cys Gln Leu
235                 240                 245                 250

GGC TGG AAG GGA GCC TTG TGC AAC GAG TGC GTT CTG GAA CCG AAC TGC   939
Gly Trp Lys Gly Ala Leu Cys Asn Glu Cys Val Leu Glu Pro Asn Cys
                255                 260                 265
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FIG.1B

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ATC CAT GGC ACC TGC AAC AAA CCC TGG ACT TGC ATC TGC AAC GAG GGT      987
Ile His Gly Thr Cys Asn Lys Pro Trp Thr Cys Ile Cys Asn Glu Gly
            270                 275                 280

TGG GGA GGC TTG TAC TGC AAC CAG GAT CTG AAC TAC TGC ACC AAC CAC     1035
Trp Gly Gly Leu Tyr Cys Asn Gln Asp Leu Asn Tyr Cys Thr Asn His
        285                 290                 295

AGA CCC TGC AAG AAT GGC GGA ACC TGC TTC AAC ACC GGC GAG GGA TTG     1083
Arg Pro Cys Lys Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Phe Asn Thr Gly Glu Gly Leu
    300                 305                 310

TAC ACA TGC AAA TGC GCT CCA GGA TAC AGT GGT GAT GAT TGC GAA AAT     1131
Tyr Thr Cys Lys Cys Ala Pro Gly Tyr Ser Gly Asp Asp Cys Glu Asn
315                 320                 325                 330

GAG ATC TAC TCC TGC GAT GCC GAT GTC AAT CCC TGC CAG AAT GGT GGT     1179
Glu Ile Tyr Ser Cys Asp Ala Asp Val Asn Pro Cys Gln Asn Gly Gly
                335                 340                 345

ACC TGC ATC GAT GAG CCG CAC ACA AAA ACC GGC TAC AAG TGT CAT TGC     1227
Thr Cys Ile Asp Glu Pro His Thr Lys Thr Gly Tyr Lys Cys His Cys
            350                 355                 360

GCC AAC GGC TGG AGC GGA AAG ATG TGC GAG GAG AAA GTG CTC ACG TGT     1275
Ala Asn Gly Trp Ser Gly Lys Met Cys Glu Glu Lys Val Leu Thr Cys
        365                 370                 375

TCG GAC AAA CCC TGT CAT CAG GGA ATC TGC CGC AAC GTT CGT CCT GGC     1323
Ser Asp Lys Pro Cys His Gln Gly Ile Cys Arg Asn Val Arg Pro Gly
    380                 385                 390

TTG GGA AGC AAG GGT CAG GGC TAC CAG TGC GAA TGT CCC ATT GGC TAC     1371
Leu Gly Ser Lys Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gln Cys Glu Cys Pro Ile Gly Tyr
395                 400                 405                 410
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FIG.1C

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AGC GGA CCC AAC TGC GAT CTC CAG CTG GAC AAC TGC AGT CCG AAT CCA   1419
Ser Gly Pro Asn Cys Asp Leu Gln Leu Asp Asn Cys Ser Pro Asn Pro
                415                 420                 425

TGC ATA AAC GGT GGA AGC TGT CAG CCG AGC GGA AAG TGT ATT TGC CCA   1467
Cys Ile Asn Gly Gly Ser Cys Gln Pro Ser Gly Lys Cys Ile Cys Pro
            430                 435                 440

GCG GGA TTT TCG GGA ACG AGA TGC GAG ACC AAC ATT GAC GAT TGT CTT   1515
Ala Gly Phe Ser Gly Thr Arg Cys Glu Thr Asn Ile Asp Asp Cys Leu
        445                 450                 455

GGC CAC CAG TGC GAG AAC GGA GGC ACC TGC ATA GAT ATG GTC AAC CAA   1563
Gly His Gln Cys Glu Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Ile Asp Met Val Asn Gln
    460                 465                 470

TAT CGC TGC CAA TGC GTT CCC GGT TTC CAT GGC ACC CAC TGT AGT AGC   1611
Tyr Arg Cys Gln Cys Val Pro Gly Phe His Gly Thr His Cys Ser Ser
475                 480                 485                 490

AAA GTT GAC TTG TGC CTC ATC AGA CCG TGT GCC AAT GGA GGA ACC TGC   1659
Lys Val Asp Leu Cys Leu Ile Arg Pro Cys Ala Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys
                495                 500                 505

TTG AAT CTC AAC AAC GAT TAC CAG TGC ACC TGT CGT GCG GGA TTT ACT   1707
Leu Asn Leu Asn Asn Asp Tyr Gln Cys Thr Cys Arg Ala Gly Phe Thr
            510                 515                 520

GGC AAG GAT TGC TCT GTG GAC ATC GAT GAG TGC AGC AGT GGA CCC TGT   1755
Gly Lys Asp Cys Ser Val Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Ser Ser Gly Pro Cys
        525                 530                 535

CAT AAC GGC GGC ACT TGC ATG AAC CGC GTC AAT TCG TTC GAA TGC GTG   1803
His Asn Gly Gly Thr Cys Met Asn Arg Val Asn Ser Phe Glu Cys Val
    540                 545                 550
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FIG.1D

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TGT GCC AAT GGT TTC AGG GGC AAG CAG TGC GAT GAG GAG TCC TAC GAT   1851
Cys Ala Asn Gly Phe Arg Gly Lys Gln Cys Asp Glu Glu Ser Tyr Asp
555                 560                 565                 570

TCG GTG ACC TTC GAT GCC CAC CAA TAT GGA GCG ACC ACA CAA GCG AGA   1899
Ser Val Thr Phe Asp Ala His Gln Tyr Gly Ala Thr Thr Gln Ala Arg
                575                 580                 585

GCC GAT GGT TTG ACC AAT GCC CAG GTA GTC CTA ATT GCT GTT TTC TCC   1947
Ala Asp Gly Leu Thr Asn Ala Gln Val Val Leu Ile Ala Val Phe Ser
            590                 595                 600

GTT GCG ATG CCT TTG GTG GCG GTT ATT GCG GCG TGC GTG GTC TTC TGC   1995
Val Ala Met Pro Leu Val Ala Val Ile Ala Ala Cys Val Val Phe Cys
        605                 610                 615

ATG AAG CGC AAG CGT AAG CGT GCT CAG GAA AAG GAC GAC GCG GAG GCC   2043
Met Lys Arg Lys Arg Lys Arg Ala Gln Glu Lys Asp Asp Ala Glu Ala
    620                 625                 630

AGG AAG CAG AAC GAA CAG AAT GCG GTG GCC ACA ATG CAT CAC AAT GGC   2091
Arg Lys Gln Asn Glu Gln Asn Ala Val Ala Thr Met His His Asn Gly
635                 640                 645                 650

AGT GGG GTG GGT GTA GCT TTG GCT TCA GCC TCT CTG GGC GGC AAA ACT   2139
Ser Gly Val Gly Val Ala Leu Ala Ser Ala Ser Leu Gly Gly Lys Thr
                655                 660                 665

GGC AGC AAC AGC GGT CTC ACC TTC GAT GGC GGC AAC CCG AAT ATC ATC   2187
Gly Ser Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Phe Asp Gly Gly Asn Pro Asn Ile Ile
            670                 675                 680

AAA AAC ACC TGG GAC AAG TCG GTC AAC AAC ATT TGT GCC TCA GCA GCA   2235
Lys Asn Thr Trp Asp Lys Ser Val Asn Asn Ile Cys Ala Ser Ala Ala
        685                 690                 695
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FIG.1E

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GCA GCG GCG GCG GCG GCA GCA GCG GCG GAC GAG TGT CTC ATG TAC GGC   2283
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Asp Glu Cys Leu Met Tyr Gly
    700                 705                 710

GGA TAT GTG GCC TCG GTG GCG GAT AAC AAC AAT GCC AAC TCA GAC TTT   2331
Gly Tyr Val Ala Ser Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Asn Ala Asn Ser Asp Phe
715                 720                 725                 730

TGT GTG GCT CCG CTA CAA AGA GCC AAG TCG CAA AAG CAA CTC AAC ACC   2379
Cys Val Ala Pro Leu Gln Arg Ala Lys Ser Gln Lys Gln Leu Asn Thr
                735                 740                 745

GAT CCC ACG CTC ATG CAC CGC GGT TCC CCG GCA GGC AGC TCA GCC AAG   2427
Asp Pro Thr Leu Met His Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Gly Ser Ser Ala Lys
            750                 755                 760

GGA GCG TCT GGC GGA GGA CCG GGA GCG GCG GAG GGC AAG AGG ATC TCT   2475
Gly Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Glu Gly Lys Arg Ile Ser
        765                 770                 775

GTT TTA GGC GAG GGT TCC TAC TGT AGC CAG CGT TGG CCC TCG TTG GCG   2523
Val Leu Gly Glu Gly Ser Tyr Cys Ser Gln Arg Trp Pro Ser Leu Ala
    780                 785                 790

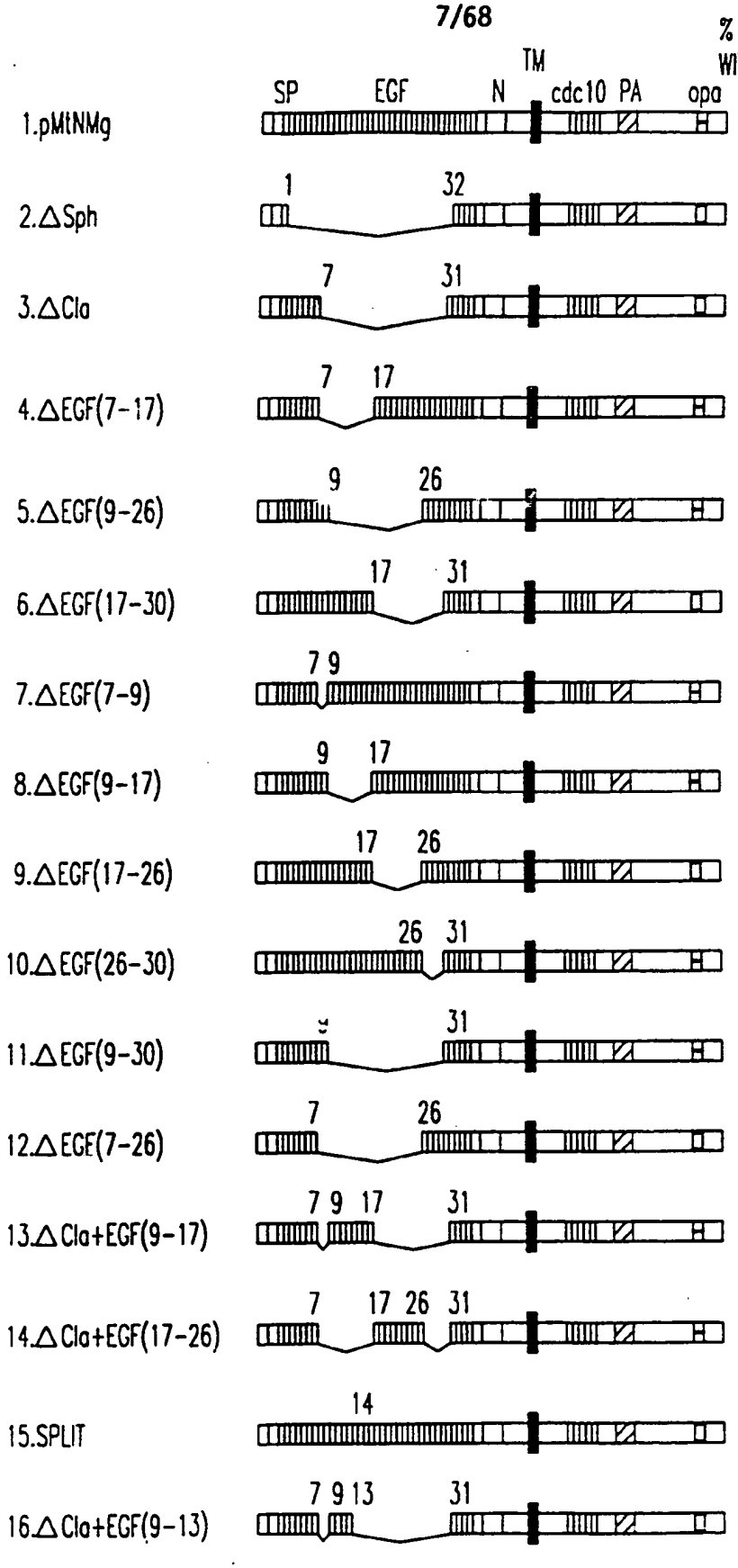
GCG GCG GGA GTG GCC GGA GCC TGT TCA TCC CAG CTA ATG GCT GCA GCT   2571
Ala Ala Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Cys Ser Ser Gln Leu Met Ala Ala Ala
795                 800                 805                 810

TCG GCA GCG GGC AGC GGA GCG GGG ACG GCG CAA CAG CAG CGA TCC GTG   2619
Ser Ala Ala Gly Ser Gly Ala Gly Thr Ala Gln Gln Gln Arg Ser Val
                815                 820                 825

GTC TGC GGC ACT CCG CAT ATG TAACTCCAAA AATCCGGAAG GGCTCCTGGT      2670
Val Cys Gly Thr Pro His Met
            830

AAATCCGGAG AAATCCGCAT GGAGGAGCTG ACAGCACATA CACAAAGAAA AGACTGGGTT  2730
GGGTTCAAAA TGTGAGAGAG ACGCCAAAAT GTTGTTGTTG ATTGAAGCAG TTTAGTCGTC  2790
ACGAAAAATG AAAAATCTGT AACAGGCATA ACTCGTAAAC TCCCTAAAAA ATTTGTATAG  2850
TAATTAGCAA AGCTGTGACC CAGCCGTTTC GATCCCGAAT TC                     2892
```

FIG.1F



	% AGGREGATION WITH DI	WITH Ser
1.pMtNMg	40	21
2.ΔSph	0	nt
3.ΔCla	0	nt
4.ΔEGF(7-17)	0	nt
5.ΔEGF(9-26)	0	nt
6.ΔEGF(17-30)	22	nt
7.ΔEGF(7-9)	20	14
8.ΔEGF(9-17)	0	0
9.ΔEGF(17-26)	10	8
10.ΔEGF(26-30)	5	7
11.ΔEGF(9-30)	0	nt
12.ΔEGF(7-26)	0	nt
13.ΔCla+EGF(9-17)	35	20
14.ΔCla+EGF(17-26)	0	nt
15.SPLIT	42	nt
16.ΔCla+EGF(9-13)	47	25

FIG.2A

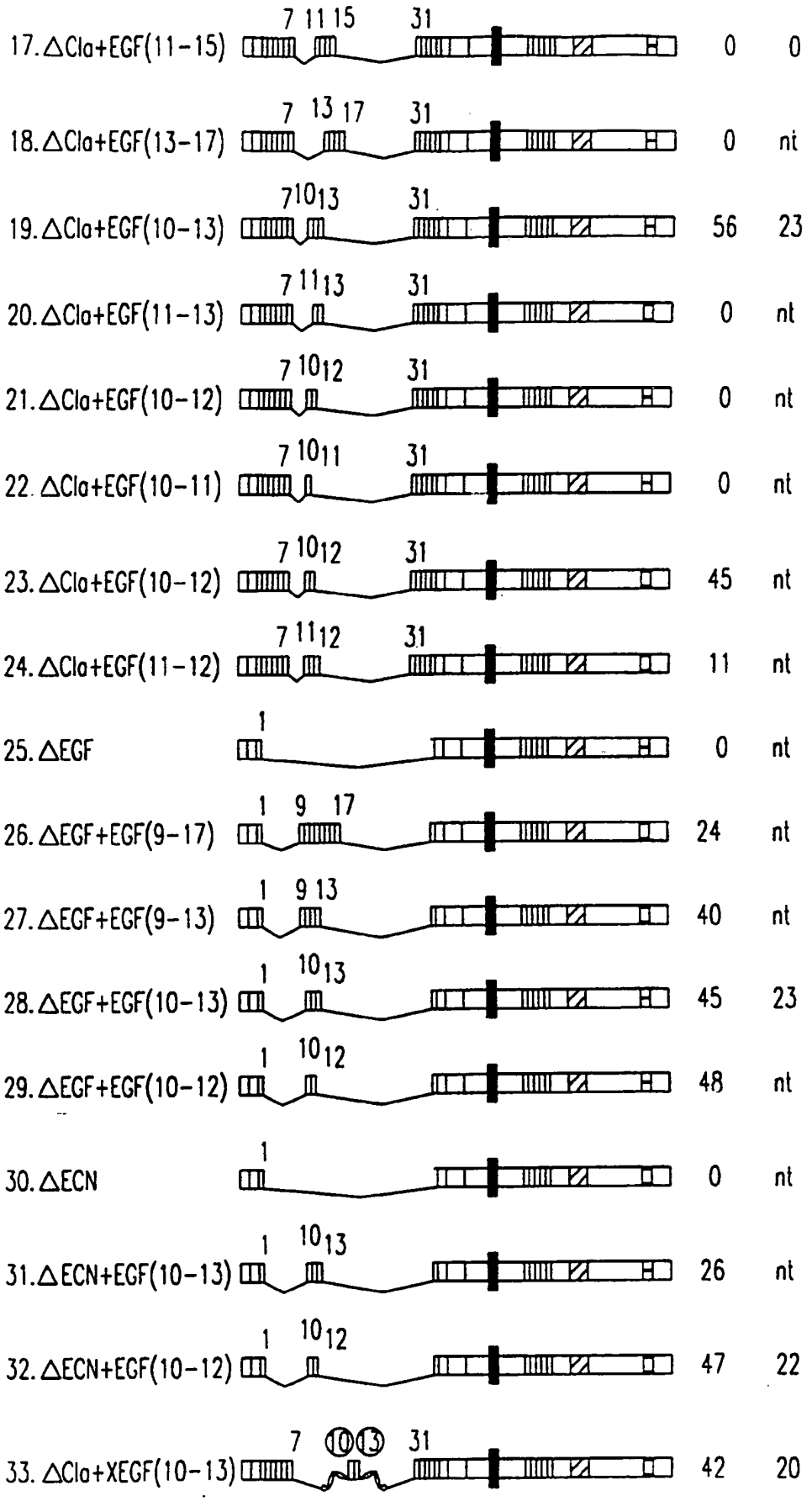

17. ΔCla+EGF(11-15) 7 11 15 31 0 0
18. ΔCla+EGF(13-17) 7 13 17 31 0 nt
19. ΔCla+EGF(10-13) 7 10 13 31 56 23
20. ΔCla+EGF(11-13) 7 11 13 31 0 nt
21. ΔCla+EGF(10-12) 7 10 12 31 0 nt
22. ΔCla+EGF(10-11) 7 10 11 31 0 nt
23. ΔCla+EGF(10-12) 7 10 12 31 45 nt
24. ΔCla+EGF(11-12) 7 11 12 31 11 nt
25. ΔEGF 1 0 nt
26. ΔEGF+EGF(9-17) 1 9 17 24 nt
27. ΔEGF+EGF(9-13) 1 9 13 40 nt
28. ΔEGF+EGF(10-13) 1 10 13 45 23
29. ΔEGF+EGF(10-12) 1 10 12 48 nt
30. ΔECN 1 0 nt
31. ΔECN+EGF(10-13) 1 10 13 26 nt
32. ΔECN+EGF(10-12) 1 10 12 47 22
33. ΔCla+XEGF(10-13) 7 10 13 31 42 20

FIG.2B

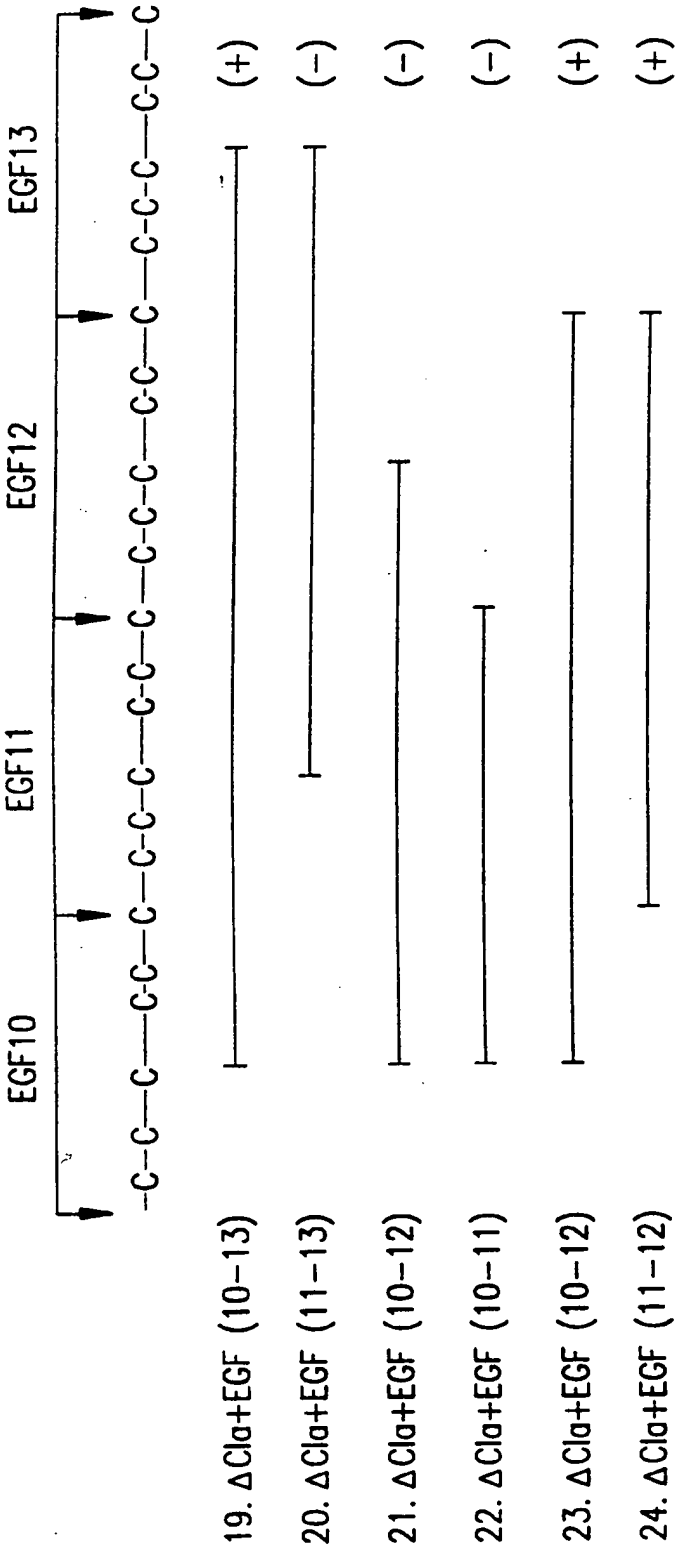

EGF10
EGF11
EGF12
EGF13
19. ΔCla+EGF (10–13) (+)
20. ΔCla+EGF (11–13) (–)
21. ΔCla+EGF (10–12) (–)
22. ΔCla+EGF (10–11) (–)
23. ΔCla+EGF (10–12) (+)
24. ΔCla+EGF (11–12) (+)

FIG.3

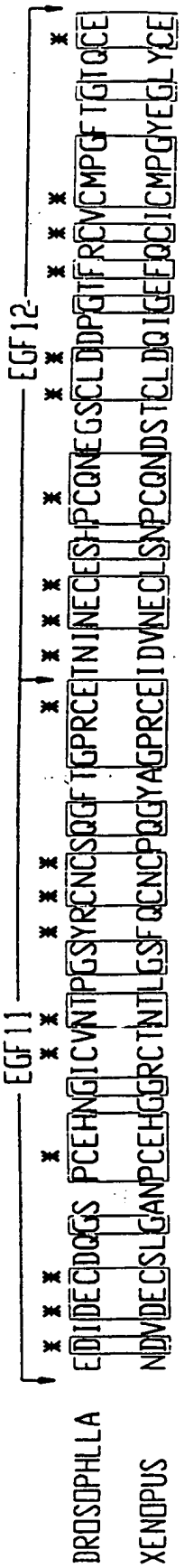


FIG.4

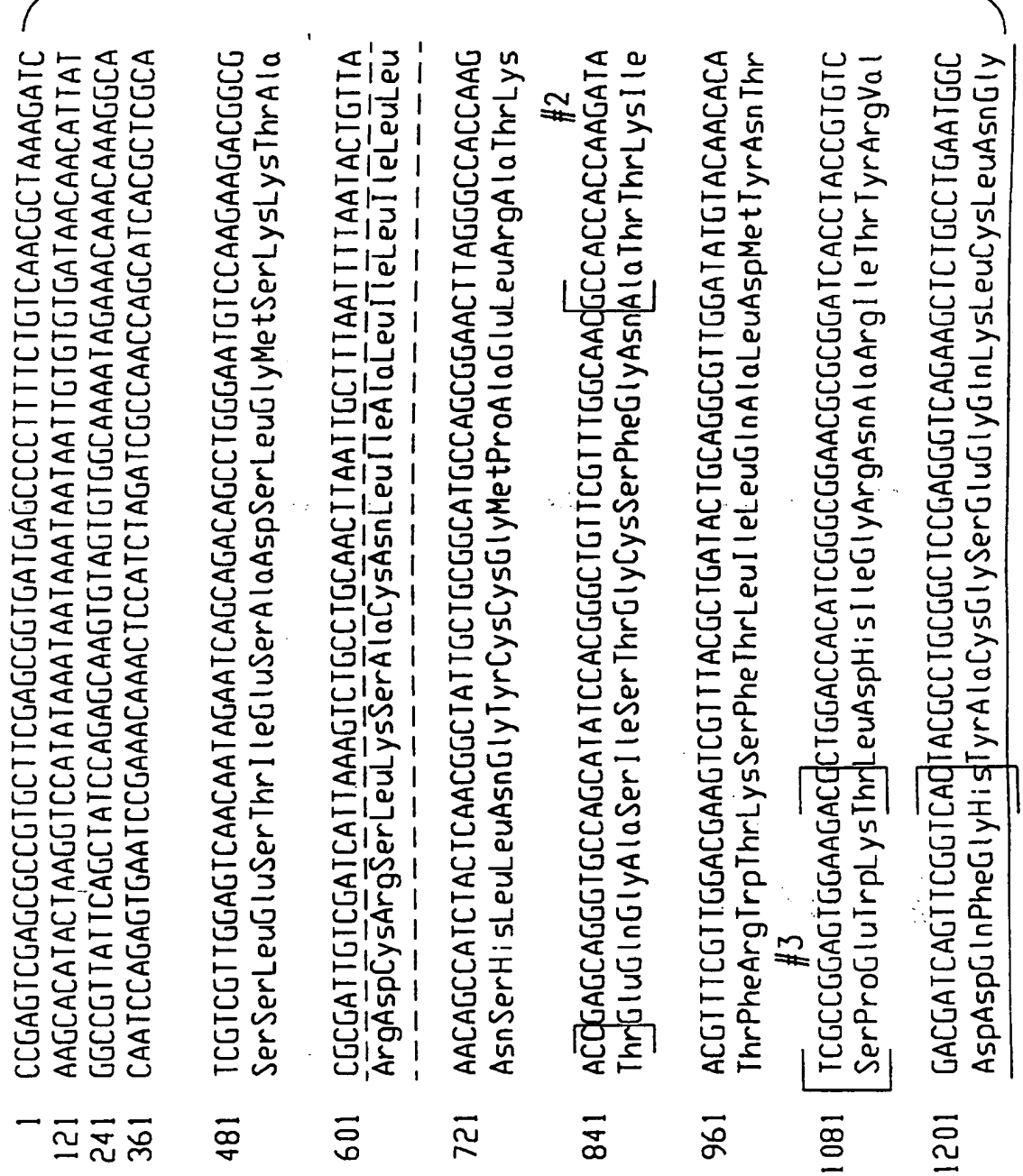

1 CCGAGTCGAGCGCCGTGCTTCGAGCGGGTGATGAGCCCCTTTTCTGTCAACGCTAAAGATC
121 AAGCACATACTAAGGTCCATATAAATAATAAATAATTGTGTGTGATAACAACATTAT
241 GGCCGTTATTCAGCTATCCAGAGCAAGTGTAGTGTGGCAAAATAGAAACAAACAAAGGCA
361 CAATCCAGAGTGAATCCGAAACAAACTCCATCTAGATCGCCAACCAGCATCACGCTCGCA
481 TCGTCGTTGGAGTCAACAATAGAATCAGCAGACAGCCTGGGAATGTCCAAGAAGACGGCG
SerSerLeuGluSerThrIleGluSerAlaAspSerLeuGlyMetSerLysLysThrAla
601 CGCGATTGTCGATCATTAAAGTCTGCCTGCAACTTAATTGCTTTAATTTTAATACTGTTA
ArgAspCysArgSerLeuLysSerAlaCysAsnLeuIleAlaLeuIleLeuIleLeuLeu
721 AACAGCCATCTACTCAACGGCTATTGCTGCGGCATGCCAGCGGAACTTAGGGCCACCAAG
AsnSerHisLeuLeuAsnGlyTyrCysCysGlyMetProAlaGluLeuArgAlaThrLys
#2
841 ACCGAGCAGGGTGCCAGCATATCCACGGGCTGTTCGTTGGCAACGCCACCACCAAGATA
ThrGluGlnGlyAlaSerIleSerThrGlyCysSerPheGlyAsnAlaThrThrLysIle
961 ACGTTTCGTTGGACGAAGTCGTTTACGCTGATACTGCAGGCGTTGGATATGTACAACACA
ThrPheArgTrpThrLysSerPheThrLeuIleLeuGlnAlaLeuAspMetTyrAsnThr
#3
1081 TCGCCGGAGTGGAAGACGCTGGACCACATCGGGCGGAACGCGCGGATCACCTACCGTGTC
SerProGluTrpLysThrLeuAspHisIleGlyArgAsnAlaArgIleThrTyrArgVal
1201 GACGATCAGTTCGGTCACTACGCCTGCGGCTCCGAGGGTCAGAAGCTCTGCCTGAATGGC
AspAspGlnPheGlyHisTyrAlaCysGlySerGluGlyGlnLysLeuCysLeuAsnGly

FIG.5A

```
TACAAAACATCAGCGCCTATCAAGTGGAAGTGTCAAGTGTGAACAAAACAAAACAAAACGAGAG
CCAAACAAAACCAAACAAAACGAAGGCAAAGTGGAGAAAATGATACAGCATCCAGAGTAC
CCAAAATCTGCATACATGGGCTAATTAAGGCTGCCCAGCGAATTTACATTTGTGTGGTGC
AACGCCCCCAGAATGTACAAAATGTTTAGGAAACATTTTCGGCGAAAACCAGCTACGTCG
                MetPheArgLysHisPheArgArgLysProAlaThrSer          13

ACAAAAAGGCAGCGTCCGAGGCATCGGGTACCCAAAATCGCGACCCTGCCATCGACGATC
ThrLysArgGlnArgProArgHisArgValProLysIleAlaThrLeuProSerThrIle    53

GTCCATAAGATATCCGCAGCTGGTAACTTCGAGCTGGAAATATTAGAAATCTCAAATACC
ValHisLysIleSerAlaAlaGlyAsnPheGluLeuGluIleLeuGluIleSerAsnThr    93
            ----------  #1
ACGATAGGCTGCTCGCCATGCACGACGGCATTCCGGCTGTGCCTGAAGGAGTACCAGACC
ThrIleGlyCysSerProCysThrThrAlaPheArgLeuCysLeuLysGluTyrGlnThr   133

CTGGGTGGCTCCAGCTTTGTGCTCAGCGATCCGGGTGTGGGAGCCATTGTGCTGCCCTTT
LeuGlyGlySerSerPheValLeuSerAspProGlyValGlyAlaIleValLeuProPhe   173

TCCTATCCAGATGCGGAGAGGTTAATTGAGGAAACATCATACTCGGGCGTGATACTGCCG
SerTyrProAspAlaGluArgLeuIleGluGluThrSerTyrSerGlyValIleLeuPro   213
                                    #4
CGGGTGCAATGCGCCGTTACCTACTACAACACGACCTGCACGACCTTCTGCCGTCCGCGG
ArgValGlnCysAlaValThrTyrTyrAsnThrThrCysThrThrPheCysArgProArg   253

TGGCAGGGCGTCAACTGCGAGGAGGCCATATGCAAGGCGGGCTGCGACCCCGTCCACGGC
TrpGlnGlyValAsnCysGluGluAlaIleCysLysAlaGlyCysAspProValHisGly   293
```

FIG.5B

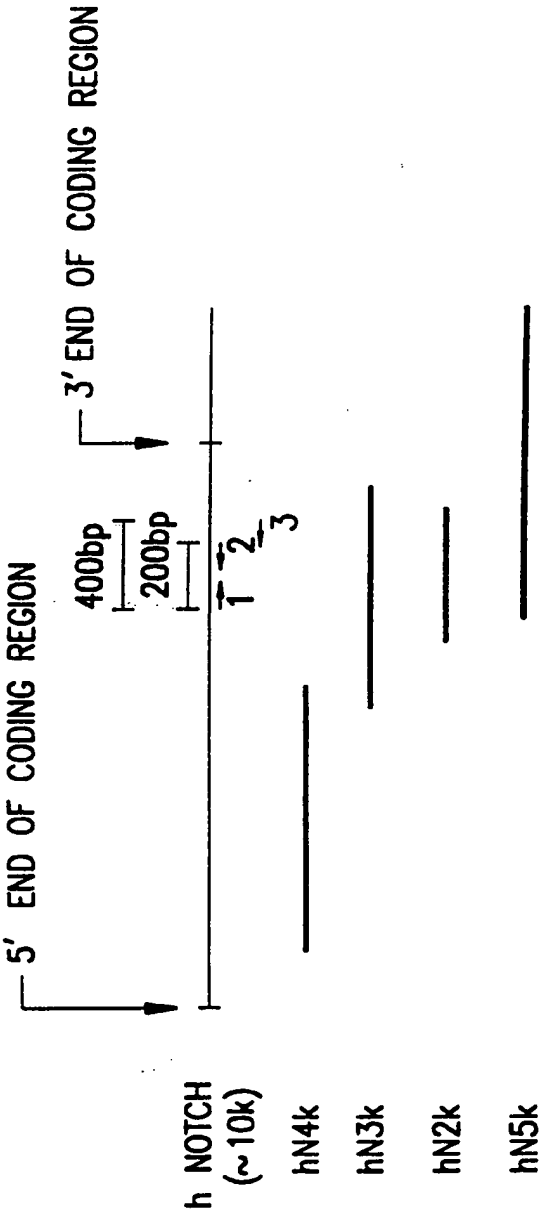
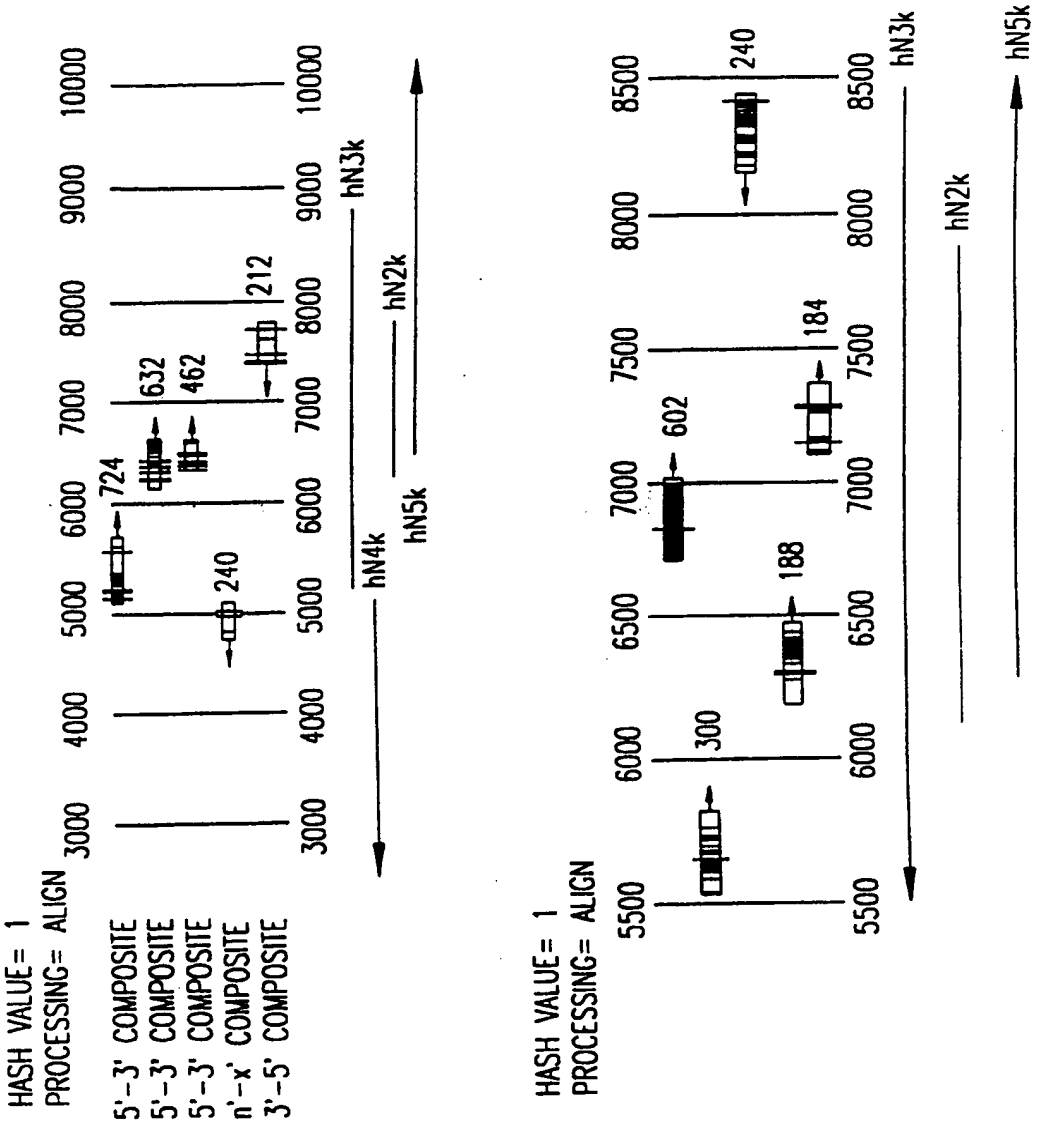

5' END OF CODING REGION
3' END OF CODING REGION
400bp
200bp
1
2
3
h NOTCH (~10k)
hN4k
hN3k
hN2k
hN5k

FIG.6

FIG.7


HASH VALUE= 1
PROCESSING= ALIGN
hN3k= 3 5'-3' COMPOSITE
hN2k= 2 5'-3' COMPOSITE
hN5k= 5 5'-3' COMPOSITE
hn4k= 4 n'-x' COMPOSITE
hn2k= 2 3'-5' COMPOSITE
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
9000
10000
724
240
632
462
212
hN3k
hN2k
hN4k
hN5k
HASH VALUE= 1
PROCESSING= ALIGN
5500
6000
6500
7000
7500
8000
8500
300
188
602
184
240
hN3k
hN2k
hN5k

```
  1  GAATTCCGCT GGGAGAATGG TCTGAGCTAC CTGCCCGTCC TGCTGGGGCA TCAATGGCAA
 61  GTGGGGAAAG CCACACTGGG CAAACGGGCC AGGCCATTTC TGGAATGTGG TACATGGTGG
121  GCAGGGGGCC CGCAACAGCT GGAGGGCAGG TGGACTGAGG CTGGGGATCC CCCGCTGGTT
181  GGGCAATACT GCCTTTACCC ATGAGCTGGA AAGTCACAAT GGGGGGCAAG GGCTCCCGAG
241  GGTGGTTATG TGCTTCCTTC AGGTGGC
```

FIG.8A

```
  1  GAATTCCTTC CATTATACGT GACTTTTCTG AAACTGTAGC CACCCTAGTG TCTCTAACTC
 61  CCTCTGGAGT TTGTCAGCTT TGGTCTTTTC AAAGAGCAGG CTCTCTTCAA GCTCCTTAAT
121  GCGGGCATGC TCCAGTTTGG TCTGCGTCTC AAGATCACCT TTGGTAATTG ATTCTTCTTC
181  AACCCGGAAC TGAAGGCTGG CTCTCACCCT CTAGGCAGAG CAGGAATTCC GAGGTGGATG
241  TGTTAGATGT GAATGTCCGT GGCCCAGATG GCTGCACCCC ATTGATGTTG GCTTCTCTCC
301  GAGGAGGCAG CTCAGATTTG AGTGATGAAG ATGAAGATGC AGAGGACTGT TCTGCTAACA
361  TCATCACAGA CTTGGTCTAC CAGGGTGCCA GCCTCCAGAC CAGACAGACC GGACTGGTGA
421  GATGGCCCTG CACCTTGCAG CCCGCTACTC ACGGGCTGAT GCTGCCAAGC GTCTCCTGGA
481  TGCAGGTGCA GATGCCAATG CCCAGGACAA CATGGGCCGC TGTCCACTCC ATGCTGCAGT
541  GGCACGTGAT GCCAAGGTGT ATTCAGATCT GTTA
```

FIG.8B

```
  1  TCCAGATTCT GATTCGCAAC CGAGTAACTG ATCTAGATGC CAGGATGAAT GATGGTACTA
 61  CACCCCTGAT CCTGGCTGCC CGCCTGGCTG TGGAGGGAAT GGTGGCAGAA CTGATCAACT
121  GCCAAGCGGA TGTGAATGCA GTGGATGACC ATGGAAAATC TGCTCTTCAC TGGGCAGCTG
181  CTGTCAATAA TGTGGAGGCA ACTCTTTTGT TGTTGAAAAA TGGGGCCAAC CGAGACATGC
241  AGGACAACAA GGAAGAGACA CCTCTGTTTC TTGCTGCCCG GGAGGAGCTA TAAGC
```

FIG.8C

```
  1  GAATTCCATT CAGGAGGAAA GGGTGGGGAG AGAAGCAGGC ACCCACTTTC CCGTGGCTGG
 61  ACTCGTTCCC AGGTGGCTCC ACCGGCAGCT GTGACCGCCG CAGGTGGGGG CGGAGTGCCA
121  TTCAGAAAAT TCCAGAAAAG CCCTACCCCA ACTCGGACGG CAACGTCACA CCCGTGGGTA
181  GCAACTGGCA CACAAACAGC CAGCGTGTCT GGGGCACGGG GGGATGGCAC CCCCTGCAGG
241  CAGAGCTG
```

FIG.9A

```
  1  CTAAAGGGAA CAAAAGCNGG AGCTCCACCG CGGGCGGCNC NGCTCTAGAA CTAGTGGANN
 61  NCCCGGGCTG CAGGAATTCC GGCGGACTGG GCTCGGGCTC AGAGCGGCGC TGTGGAAGAG
121  ATTCTAGACC GGGAGAACAA GCGAATGGCT GACAGCTGGC CTCCAAAGTC ACCAGGCTCA
181  AATCGCTCGC CCTGGACATC GAGGGATGCA GAGGATCAGA ACCGGTACCT GGATGGCATG
241  ACTCGGATTT ACAAGCATGA CCAGCCTGCT TACAGGGAGC GTGANNTTTT CACATGCAGT
301  CGACAGACAC GAGCTCTATG CAT
```

FIG.9B

```
                10                  20                  30                  40
                *                   *                   *                   *
TGC CAG GAG GAC GCG GGC AAC AAG GTC TGC AGC CTG CAG TGC AAC AAC
  C   Q   E   D   A   G   N   K   V   C   S   L   Q   C   N   N>

        50                  60                  70                  80
        *                   *                   *                   *
CAC GCG TGC GGC TGG GAC GGC GGT GAC TGC TCC CTC AAC TTC AAT GAC
  H   A   C   G   W   D   G   G   D   C   S   L   N   F   N   D>

       100                 110                 120                 130
        *                   *                   *                   *
CCC TGG AAG AAC TGC ACG CAG TCT CTG CAG TGC TGG AAG TAC TTC AGT
  P   W   K   N   C   T   Q   S   L   Q   C   W   K   Y   F   S>

       150                 160                 170                 180
        *                   *                   *                   *
GAC GGC CAC TGT GAC AGC CAG TGC AAC TCA GCC GGC TGC CTC TTC GAC
  D   G   H   C   D   S   Q   C   N   S   A   G   C   L   F   D>
```

FIG. 10A

```
                200         210         220         230         240
                 *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
GGC TTT GAC TGC CAG CGT GCG GAA GGC CAG TGC AAC CCC CTG TAC GAC -
 G   F   D   C   Q   R   A   E   G   Q   C   N   P   L   Y   D>

                250         260         270         280
                 *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
CAG TAC TGC AAG GAC CAC TTC AGC GAC GGG CAC TGC GAC CAG GGC TGC
 Q   Y   C   K   D   H   F   S   D   G   H   C   D   Q   G   C>

290             300         310         320         330
 *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
AAC AGC GCG GAG TGC GAG TGG GAC GGG CTG GAC TGT GCG GAG CAT GTA
 N   S   A   E   C   E   W   D   G   L   D   C   A   E   H   V>

      340         350         360         370         380
 *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
CCC GAG AGG CTG GCG GCC GGC ACG CTG GTG GTG GTG GTG CTG ATG CCG
 P   E   R   L   A   A   G   T   L   V   V   V   V   L   M   P>
```

FIG.10B

```
                390        400        410        420        430
                 *          *          *          *          *
CCG GAG CAG CTG CGC AAC AGC TCC TTC CAC TTC CTG CGG GAG CTC AGC
 P   E   Q   L   R   N   S   S   F   H   F   L   R   E   L   S>

          440        450        460        470        480
           *          *          *          *          *
CGC GTG CTG CAC AGC AAC GTG GTC TTC AAG CGT GAC GCA CAC GGC CAG
 R   V   L   H   T   N   V   V   F   K   R   D   A   H   G   Q>

     490        500        510        520        530
      *          *          *          *          *
CAG ATG ATC TTC CCC TAC TAC GGC CGC GAG GAG GAG CTG CGC AAG CAC
 Q   M   I   F   P   Y   Y   G   R   E   E   E   L   R   K   H>

          540        550        560        570
           *          *          *          *          *
CCC ATC AAG CGT GCC GCC GAG GGC TGG GCC GCA CCT GAC GCC CTG CTG
 P   I   K   R   A   A   E   G   W   A   A   P   D   A   L   L>
```

FIG. 10C

```
580        590        600        610        620
 *          *          *          *          *
GGC CAG GTG AAG GCC TCG CTG CTC CCT GGT GGC AGC GAG GGT GGG CGG
 G   Q   V   K   A   S   L   L   P   G   G   S   E   G   G   R>

     630        640        650        660        670
      *          *          *          *          *
CGG CGG AGG GAG CTG GAC CCC ATG GAC GTC CGC GGC TCC ATC GTC TAC
 R   R   R   E   L   D   P   M   D   V   R   G   S   I   V   Y>

         680        690        700        710        720
          *          *          *          *          *
CTG GAG ATT GAC AAC CGG CAG TGT GTG CAG GCC TCC TCG CAG TGC TTC
 L   E   I   D   N   R   Q   C   V   Q   A   S   S   Q   C   F>

             730        740        750        760
              *          *          *          *          *
CAG AGT GCC ACC GAC GTG GCC GCA TTC CTG GGA GCG CTC GCC TCG CTG
 Q   S   A   T   D   V   A   A   F   L   G   A   L   A   S   L>
```

FIG. 10D

```
770        780        790        800        810        820
 *          *          *          *          *          *
GGC AGC CTC AAC ATC CCC TAC AAG ATC GAG GCC GTG CAG AGT GAG ACC
 G   S   L   N   I   P   Y   K   I   E   A   V   Q   S   E   T>

      830        840        850        860        870
       *          *          *          *          *
GTG GAG CCG CCC CCG CCG GCG CAG CTG CAC TTC ATG TAC GTG GCG GCG
 V   E   P   P   P   P   A   Q   L   H   F   M   Y   V   A   A>

      880        890        900        910        920
       *          *          *          *          *
GCC GCC TTT GTG CTT CTG TTC TTC GTG GGC TGC GGG GTG CTG TCC
 A   A   F   V   L   L   F   F   V   G   C   G   V   L   L   S>

      930        940        950        960
       *          *          *          *
CGC AAG CGC CGG CGG CAG CAT GGC CAG CTC TGG TTC CCT GAG GGC TTC
 R   K   R   R   R   Q   H   G   Q   L   W   F   P   E   G   E>
```

FIG.10E

```
                970         980         990         1000
     *       *       *       *       *       *       *       *       *
AAA GTG TCT GAG GCC AGC AAG AAG AAG CGG CGG GAG CCC CTC GGC GAG
 K   V   S   E   A   S   K   K   K   R   R   E   P   L   G   E>

1010        1020        1030        1040        1050
   *       *       *       *       *       *       *       *       *
GAC TCC GTG GGC CTC AAG CCC CTG AAG AAC GCT TCA GAC GGT GCC CTC
 D   S   V   G   L   K   P   L   K   N   A   S   D   G   A   L>

 1060        1070        1080        1090        1100
    *       *       *       *       *       *       *       *       *
ATG GAC GAC AAC CAG AAT GAG TGG GGG GAC GAG GAC CTG GAG ACC AAG
 M   D   D   N   Q   N   E   W   G   D   E   D   L   E   T   K>

   1110        1120        1130        1140        1150
*       *       *       *       *       *       *       *       *
AAG TTC CGG TTC GAG GAG CCC GTG GTT CTG CCT GAC CTG GAC GAC CAG
 K   F   R   F   E   E   P   V   V   L   P   D   L   D   D   Q>
```

FIG.10F

```
     1160         1170         1180         1190         1200
      *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *

ACA GAC CAC CGG CAG TGG ACT CAG CAG CAC CTG GAT GCC GCT GAC CTG
 T   D   H   R   Q   W   T   Q   Q   H   L   D   A   A   D   L>

          1210         1220         1230         1240
      *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *

CGC ATG TCT GCC ATG GCC CCC ACA CCG CCC CAG GGT GAG GTT GAC GCC
 R   M   S   A   M   A   P   T   P   P   Q   G   E   V   D   A>

1250         1260         1270         1280         1290
   *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *

GAC TGC ATG GAC GTC AAT GTC CGC GGG CCT GAT GGC TTC ACC CCG CTC
 D   C   M   D   V   N   V   R   G   P   D   G   F   T   P   L>

1300         1310         1320         1330         1340
   *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *    *

ATG ATC GCC TCC TGC AGC GGG GGC GGC CTG GAG ACG GGC AAC AGC GAG
 M   I   A   S   C   S   G   G   G   L   E   T   G   N   S   E>
```

FIG. 10G

```
                1350        1360        1370        1380        1390
                 *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
GAA GAG GAG GAC GCG CCG GCC GTC ATC TCC GAC TTC ATC TAC CAG GGC
 E   E   E   D   A   P   A   V   I   S   D   F   I   Y   Q   G>

            1400        1410        1420        1430        1440
             *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
GCC AGC CTG CAC AAC CAG ACA GAC CGC ACG GGC GAG ACC GCC TTG CAC
 A   S   L   H   N   Q   T   D   R   T   G   E   T   A   L   H>

        1450        1460        1470        1480
         *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
CTG GCC GCC CGC TAC TCA CGC TCT GAT GCC GCC AAG CGC CTG CTG GAG
 L   A   A   R   Y   S   R   S   D   A   A   K   R   L   L   E>

1490        1500        1510        1520        1530
 *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
GCC AGC GCA GAT GCC AAC ATC CAG GAC AAC ATG GGC CGC ACC CCG CTG
 A   S   A   D   A   N   I   Q   D   N   M   G   R   T   P   L>
```

FIG. 10H

```
1540          1550          1560          1570          1580
   *     *       *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
CAT GCG GCT GTG TCT GCC GAC GCA CAA GGT GTC TTC CAG ATC CTG ATC
 H   A   A   V   S   A   D   A   Q   G   V   F   Q   I   L   I>

  1590          1600          1610          1620          1630
*     *       *     *       *     *       *     *       *     *
CGG AAC CGA GCC ACA GAC CTG GAT GCC CGC ATG CAT GAT GGC ACG ACG
 R   N   R   A   T   D   L   D   A   R   M   H   D   G   T   T>

      1640          1650          1660          1670          1680
  *     *       *     *       *     *       *     *       *     *
CCA CTG ATC CTG GCT GCC CGC CTG GCC GTG GAG GGC ATG CTG GAG GAC
 P   L   I   L   A   A   R   L   A   V   E   G   M   L   E   D>

          1690          1700          1710          1720
      *     *       *     *       *     *       *     *     *
CTC ATC AAC TCA CAC GCC GAC GTC AAC GCC GTA GAT GAC CTG GGC AAG
 L   I   N   S   H   A   D   V   N   A   V   D   D   L   G   K>

1730          1740          1750          1760          1770
   *     *       *     *       *     *       *     *       *
TCC GCC CTG CAC TGG GCC GCC GCC GTG AAC AAT GTG GAT GCC GCA GTT
 S   A   L   H   W   A   A   A   V   N   N   V   D   A   A   V>
```

FIG. 10I

```
1780                1790                1800                1810                1820
  *                   *                   *                   *                   *
GTG CTC CTG AAG AAC GGG GCT AAC AAA GAT ATG CAG AAC AAC AGG GAG
 V   L   L   K   N   G   A   N   K   D   M   Q   N   N   R   E>

      1830                1840                1850                1860                1870
        *                   *                   *                   *                   *
GAG ACA CCC CTG TTT CTG GCC GCC CGG GAG GGC AGC TAC GAG ACC GCC
 E   T   P   L   F   L   A   A   R   E   G   S   Y   E   T   A>

      1880                1890                1900                1910                1920
        *                   *                   *                   *                   *
AAG GTG CTG CTG GAC CAC TTT GCC AAC CGG GAC ATC ACG GAT CAT ATG
 K   V   L   L   D   H   F   A   N   R   D   I   T   D   H   M>

      1930                1940                1950                1960
        *                   *                   *                   *
GAC CGC CTG CCG CGC GAC ATC GCA CAG GAG CGC ATG CAT CAC GAC ATC
 D   R   L   P   R   D   I   A   Q   E   R   M   H   H   D   I>
```

FIG.10J

```
1970        1980        1990        2000        2010
 *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
GTG AGG CTG CTG GAC GAG TAC AAC CTG GTG CGC AGC CCG CAG CTG CAC
 V   R   L   L   D   E   Y   N   L   V   R   S   P   Q   L   H>

2020        2030        2040        2050        2060
 *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
GGA GCC CCG CTG GGG GGC ACG CCC ACC CTG TCG CCC CCG CTC TGC TCG
 G   A   P   L   G   G   T   P   T   L   S   P   P   L   C   S>

2070        2080        2090        2100        2110
 *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
CCC AAC GGC TAC CTG GGC AGC CTC AAG CCC GGC GTG CAG GGC AAG AAG
 P   N   G   Y   L   G   S   L   K   P   G   V   Q   G   K   K>

2120        2130        2140        2150        2160
 *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
GTC CGC AAG CCC AGC AGC AAA GGC CTG GCC TGT GGA AGC AAG GAG GCC
 V   R   K   P   S   S   K   G   L   A   C   G   S   K   E   A>
```

FIG. 10K

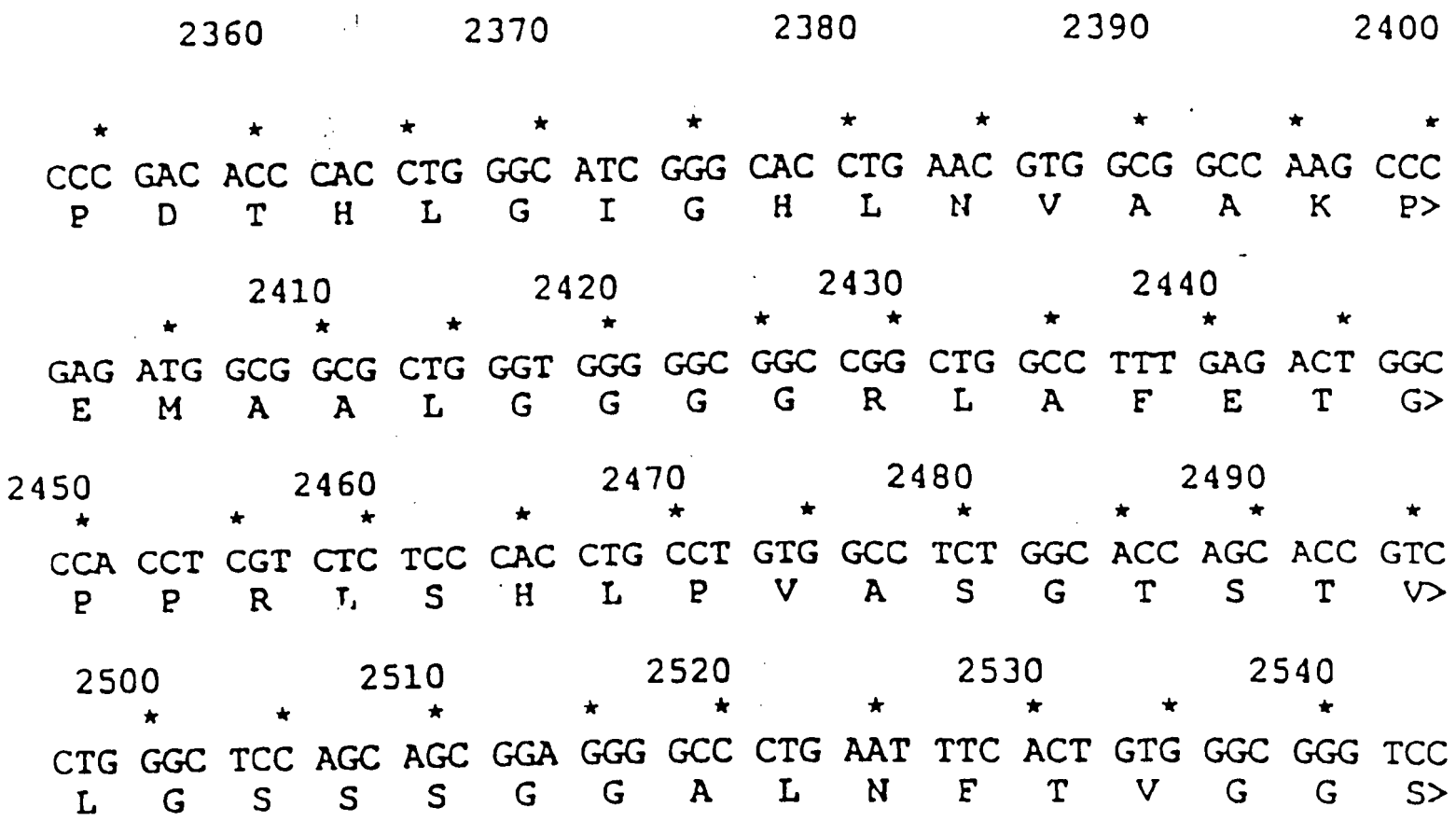
```
                2170        2180        2190        2200
                 *   *       *   *       *   *       *   *
AAG GAC CTC AAG GCA CGG AGG AAG AAG TCC CAG GAT GGC AAG GGC TGC
 K   D   L   K   A   R   R   K   K   S   Q   D   G   K   G   C>

2210        2220        2230        2240        2250        2260
 *   *       *   *       *   *       *   *       *   *       *   *
CTG CTG GAC AAC TCC GGC ATG CTC TCG CCC GTG GAC TCC CTG GAG TCA
 L   L   D   S   S   G   M   L   S   P   V   D   S   L   E   S>

2270        2280        2290        2300        2310        2320
 *   *       *   *       *   *       *   *       *   *       *   *
CCC CAT GGC TAC CTG TCA GAC GTG GCC TCG CCG CCA CTG CTG CCC TCC
 P   H   G   Y   L   S   D   V   A   S   P   P   L   L   P   S>

2330        2340        2350
 *   *       *   *       *   *
CCG TTC CAG CAG TCT CCG TCC GTG CCC CTC AAC CAC CTG CCT GGG ATG
 P   F   Q   Q   S   P   S   V   P   L   N   H   L   P   G   M>
```

FIG.10L



```
                2550        2560        2570        2580        2590
                  *           *           *           *           *
ACC AGT TTG AAT GGT CAA TGC GAG TGG CTG TCC CGG CTG CAG AGC GGC
 T   S   L   N   G   Q   C   E   W   L   S   R   L   Q   S   G>

                2600        2610        2620        2630        2640
                  *           *           *           *           *
ATG GTG CCG AAC CAA TAC AAC CCT CTG CGG GGG AGT GTG GCA CCA GGC
 M   V   P   N   Q   Y   N   P   L   R   G   S   V   A   P   G>

                2650        2660        2670        2680
                  *           *           *           *           *
CCC CTG AGC ACA CAG GCC CCC TCC CTG CAG CAT GGC ATG GTA GGC CCG
 P   L   S   T   Q   A   P   S   L   Q   H   G   M   V   G   P>

2690            2700        2710        2720        2730
  *               *           *           *           *           *
CTG CAC AGT AGC CTT GCT GCC AGC GCC CTG TCC CAG ATG ATG AGC TAC
 L   H   S   S   L   A   A   S   A   L   S   Q   M   M   S   Y>
```

FIG. 10N

```
2740          2750          2760          2770          2780
   *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
CAG GGC CTG CCC AGC ACC CGG CTG GCC ACC CAG CCT CAC CTG GTG CAG
 Q   G   L   P   S   T   R   L   A   T   Q   P   H   L   V   Q>

   2790          2800          2810          2820          2830
*     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
ACC CAG CAG GTG CAG CCA CAA AAC TTA CAG ATG CAG CAG CAG AAC CTG
 T   Q   Q   V   Q   P   Q   N   L   Q   M   Q   Q   Q   N   L>

      2840          2850          2860          2870          2880
  *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
CAG CCA GCA AAC ATC CAG CAG CAG CAA AGC CTG CAG CCG CCA CCA CCA
 Q   P   A   N   I   Q   Q   Q   Q   S   L   Q   P   P   P   P>

         2890          2900          2910          2920
     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
CCA CCA CAG CCG CAC CTT GGC GTG AGC TCA GCA GCC AGC GGC CAC CTG
 P   P   Q   P   H   L   G   V   S   S   A   A   S   G   H   L>

2930          2940          2950          2960          2970
   *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
GGC CGG AGC TTC CTG AGT GGA GAG CCG AGC CAG GCA GAC GTG CAG CCA

 G   R   S   F   L   S   G   E   P   S   Q   A   D   V   Q   P>
```

FIG.10 0

```
2980        2990        3000        3010        3020
   *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
CTG GGC CCC AGC AGC CTG GCG GTG CAC ACT ATT CTG CCC CAG GAG AGC
 L   G   P   S   S   L   A   V   H   T   I   L   P   Q   E   S>

      3030        3040        3050        3060        3070
   *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
CCC GCC CTG CCC ACG TCG CTG CCA TCC TCG CTG GTC CCA CCC GTG ACC
 P   A   L   P   T   S   L   P   S   S   L   V   P   P   V   T>

      3080        3090        3100        3110        3120
   *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *     *
GCA GCC CAG TTC CTG ACG CCC CCC TCG CAG CAC AGC TAC TCC TCG CCT
 A   A   Q   F   L   T   P   P   S   Q   H   S   Y   S   S   P>
```

FIG. 10P

```
                3130        3140        3150        3160        3210
                 *           *           *           *           *
GTG GAC AAC ACC CCC AGC CAC CAG CTA CAG GTG CCT GTT CCT GTA ATG
 V   D   N   T   P   S   H   Q   L   Q   V   P   V   P   V   M>
 *           *           *           *           *           *
3170        3180        3190        3200        3210        3230

GTA ATG ATC CGA TCT TCG GAT CCT TCT AAA GGC TCA TCA ATT TTG ATC
 V   M   I   R   S   S   D   P   S   K   G   S   S   I   L   I>
 *           *           *           *           *           *
3220        3230

GAA GCT CCC GAC TCA TGG
 E   A   P   D   S   W>
```

FIG. 10Q

```
G GAG GTG GAT GTG TTA GAT GTG AAT GTC CGT GGC CCA GAT GGC TGC      46
  Glu Val Asp Val Leu Asp Val Asn Val Arg Gly Pro Asp Gly Cys
    1               5                  10                  15

ACC CCA TTG ATG TTG GCT TCT CTC CGA GGA GGC AGC TCA GAT TTG AGT    94
Thr Pro Leu Met Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Gly Gly Ser Ser Asp Leu Ser
                20                  25                  50

GAT GAA GAT GAA GAT GCA GAG GAC TCT TCT GCT AAC ATC ATC ACA GAC   142
Asp Glu Asp Glu Asp Ala Glu Asp Ser Ser Ala Asn Ile Ile Thr Asp
            35                  40                  45

TTG GTC TAC CAG GGT GCC AGC CTC CAG GCC CAG ACA GAC CGG ACT GGT   190
Leu Val Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Leu Gln Ala Gln Thr Asp Arg Thr Gly
        50                  55                  60

GAG ATG GCC CTG CAC CTT GCA GCC CGC TAC TCA CGG GCT GAT GCT GCC   238
Glu Met Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ser Arg Ala Asp Ala Ala
    65                  70                  75

AAG CGT CTC CTG GAT GCA GGT GCA GAT GCC AAT GCC CAG GAC AAC ATG   286
Lys Arg Leu Leu Asp Ala Gly Ala Asp Ala Asn Ala Gln Asp Asn Met
80                  85                  90                  95

GGC CGC TGT CCA CTC CAT GCT GCA GTG GCA GCT GAT GCC CAA GGT GTC   334
Gly Arg Cys Pro Leu His Ala Ala Val Ala Ala Asp Ala Gln Gly Val
                100                 105                 110

TTC CAG ATT CTG ATT CGC AAC CGA GTA ACT GAT CTA GAT GCC AGG ATG   382
Phe Gln Ile Leu Ile Arg Asn Arg Val Thr Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Met
            115                 120                 125

AAT GAT GGT ACT ACA CCC CTG ATC CTG GCT GCC CGC CTG GCT GTG GAG   430
Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Pro Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Val Glu
        130                 135                 140
```

FIG.11A

```
GGA ATG GTG GCA GAA CTG ATC AAC TGC CAA GCG GAT GTG AAT GCA GTG      478
Gly Met Val Ala Glu Leu Ile Asn Cys Gln Ala Asp Val Asn Ala Val
    145                 150                 155

GAT GAC CAT GGA AAA TCT GCT CTT CAC TGG GCA GCT GCT GTC AAT AAT      526
Asp Asp His Gly Lys Ser Ala Leu His Trp Ala Ala Ala Val Asn Asn
160                 165                 170                 175

GTG GAG GCA ACT CTT TTG TTG TTG AAA AAT GGG GCC AAC CGA GAC ATG      574
Val Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Leu Leu Lys Asn Gly Ala Asn Arg Asp Met
                180                 185                 190

CAG GAC AAC AAG GAA GAG ACA CCT CTG TTT CTT GCT GCC CGG GAG GGG      622
Gln Asp Asn Lys Glu Glu Thr Pro Leu Phe Leu Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly
            195                 200                 205

AGC TAT GAA GCA GCC AAG ATC CTG TTA GAC CAT TTT GCC AAT CGA GAC      670
Ser Tyr Glu Ala Ala Lys Ile Leu Leu Asp His Phe Ala Asn Arg Asp
        210                 215                 220

ATC ACA GAC CAT ATG GAT CGT CTT CCC CGG GAT GTG GCT CGG GAT CGC      718
Ile Thr Asp His Met Asp Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp Val Ala Arg Asp Arg
    225                 230                 235

ATG CAC CAT GAC ATT GTG CGC CTT CTG GAT GAA TAC AAT GTG ACC CCA      766
Met His His Asp Ile Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Tyr Asn Val Thr Pro
240                 245                 250                 255

AGC CCT CCA GGC ACC GTG TTG ACT TCT GCT CTC TCA CCT GTC ATC TGT      814
Ser Pro Pro Gly Thr Val Leu Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser Pro Val Ile Cys
                260                 265                 270

GGG CCC AAC AGA TCT TTC CTC AGC CTG AAG CAC ACC CCA ATG GGC AAG      862
Gly Pro Asn Arg Ser Phe Leu Ser Leu Lyn His Thr Pro Met Gly Lys
            275                 280                 285
```

FIG.11B

```
AAG TCT AGA CGG CCC AGT GCC AAG AGT ACC ATG CCT ACT AGC CTC CCT   910
Lys Ser Arg Arg Pro Ser Ala Lys Ser Thr Met Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro
        290                 295                 300

AAC CTT GCC AAG GAG GCA AAG GAT GCC AAG GGT AGT AGG AGG AAG AAG   958
Asn Leu Ala Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp Ala Lys Gly Ser Arg Arg Lys Lys
    305                 310                 315

TCT CTG AGT GAG AAG GTC CAA CTG TCT GAG AGT TCA GTA ACT TTA TCC  1006
Ser Leu Ser Glu Lys Val Gln Leu Ser Glu Ser Ser Val Thr Leu Ser
320                 325                 330                 335

CCT GTT GAT TCC CTA GAA TCT CCT CAC ACG TAT GTT TCC GAC ACC ACA  1054
Pro Val Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser Pro His Thr Tyr Val Ser Asp Thr Thr
                340                 345                 350

TCC TCT CCA ATG ATT ACA TCC CCT GGG ATC TTA CAG GCC TCA CCC AAC  1102
Ser Ser Pro Met Ile Thr Ser Pro Gly Ile Leu Gln Ala Ser Pro Asn
            355                 360                 365

CCT ATG TTG GCC ACT GCC GCC CCT CCT GCC CCA GTC CAT GCC CAG CAT  1150
Pro Met Leu Ala Thr Ala Ala Pro Pro Ala Pro Val His Ala Gln His
        370                 375                 380

GCA CTA TCT TTT TCT AAC CTT CAT GAA ATG CAG CCT TTG GCA CAT GGG  1198
Ala Leu Ser Phe Ser Asn Leu His Glu Met Gln Pro Leu Ala His Gly
    385                 390                 395

GCC AGC ACT GTG CTT CCC TCA GTG AGC CAG TTG CTA TCC CAC CAC CAC  1246
Ala Ser Thr Val Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Leu Ser His His His
400                 405                 410                 415

ATT GTG TCT CCA GGC AGT GGC AGT GCT GGA AGC TTG AGT AGG CTC CAT  1294
Ile Val Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Gly Ser Leu Ser Arg Leu His
                420                 425                 430

CCA GTC CCA GTC CCA GCA GAT TGG ATG AAC CGC ATG GAG GTG AAT GAG  1342
Pro Val Pro Val Pro Ala Asp Trp Met Asn Arg Met Glu Val Asn Glu
            435                 440                 445
```

FIG.11C

```
ACC CAG TAC AAT GAG ATG TTT GGT ATG GTC CTG GCT CCA GCT GAG GGC  1390
Thr Gln Tyr Asn Glu Met Phe Gly Met Val Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Gly
        450                 455                 460

ACC CAT CCT GGC ATA GCT CCC CAG AGC AGG CCA CCT GAA GGG AAG CAC  1438
Thr His Pro Gly Ile Ala Pro Gln Ser Arg Pro Pro Glu Gly Lys His
    465                 470                 475

ATA ACC ACC CCT CGG GAG CCC TTG CCC CCC ATT GTG ACT TTC CAG CTC  1486
Ile Thr Thr Pro Arg Glu Pro Leu Pro Pro Ile Val Thr Phe Gln Leu
480                 485                 490                 495

ATC CCT AAA GGC AGT ATT GCC CAA CCA GCG GGG GCT CCC CAG CCT CAG  1534
Ile Pro Lys Gly Ser Ile Ala Gln Pro Ala Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro Gln
                500                 505                 510

TCC ACC TGC CCT CCA GCT GTT GCG GGC CCC CTG CCC ACC ATG TAC CAG  1582
Ser Thr Cys Pro Pro Ala Val Ala Gly Pro Leu Pro Thr Met Tyr Gln
            515                 520                 525

ATT CCA GAA ATG GCC CGT TTG CCC AGT GTG GCT TTC CCC ACT GCC ATG  1630
Ile Pro Glu Met Ala Arg Leu Pro Ser Val Ala Phe Pro Thr Ala Met
        530                 535                 540

ATG CCC CAG CAG GAC GGG CAG GTA GCT CAG ACC ATT CTC CCA GCC TAT  1678
Met Pro Gln Gln Asp Gly Gln Val Ala Gln Thr Ile Leu Pro Ala Tyr
    545                 550                 555

CAT CCT TTC CCA GCC TCT GTG GGC AAG TAC CCC ACA CCC CCT TCA CAG  1726
His Pro Phe Pro Ala Ser Val Gly Lys Tyr Pro Thr Pro Pro Ser Gln
560                 565                 570                 575

CAC AGT TAT GCT TCC TCA AAT GCT GCT GAG CGA ACA CCC AGT CAC AGT  1774
His Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Asn Ala Ala Glu Arg Thr Pro Ser His Ser
                580                 585                 590

GGT CAC CTC CAG GGT GAG CAT CCC TAC CTG ACA CCA TCC CCA GAG TCT  1822
Gly His Leu Gln Gly Glu His Pro Tyr Leu Thr Pro Ser Pro Glu Ser
            595                 600                 605
```

FIG.11D

```
CCT GAC CAG TGG TCA AGT TCA TCA CCC CAC TCT GCT TCT GAC TGG TCA      1870
Pro Asp Gln Trp Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro His Ser Ala Ser Asp Trp Ser
        610                 615                 620

GAT GTG ACC ACC AGC CCT ACC CCT GGG GGT GCT GGA GGA GGT CAG CGG      1918
Asp Val Thr Thr Ser Pro Thr Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Gln Arg
    625                 630                 635

GGA CCT GGG ACA CAC ATG TCT GAG CCA CCA CAC AAC AAC ATG CAG GTT      1966
Gly Pro Gly Thr His Met Ser Glu Pro Pro His Asn Asn Met Gln Val
640                 645                 650                 655

TAT GCG TGAGAGAGTC CACCTCCAGT GTAGAGACAT AACTGACTTT TGTAAATGCT       2022
Tyr Ala

GCTGAGGAAC AAATGAAGGT CATCCGGGAG AGAAATGAAG AAATCTCTGG AGCCAGCTTC   2082

TAGAGGTAGG AAAGAGAAGA TGTTCTTATT CAGATAATGC AAGAGAAGCA ATTCGTCAGT   2142

TTCACTGGGT ATCTGCAAGG CTTATTGATT ATTCTAATCT AATAAGACAA GTTTGTGGAA   2202

ATGCAAGATG AATACAAGCC TTGGGTCCAT GTTTACTCTC TTCTATTTGG AGAATAAGAT   2262

GGATGCTTAT TGAAGCCCAG ACATTCTTGC AGCTTGGACT GCATTTTAAG CCCTGCAGGC   2322

TTCTGCCATA TCCATGAGAA GATTCTACAC TAGCGTCCTG TTGGGAATTA TGCCCTGGAA   2382

TTCTGCCTGA ATTGACCTAC GCATCTCCTC CTCCTTGGAC ATTCTTTTGT CTTCATTTGG   2442

TGCTTTTGGT TTTGCACCTC TCCGTGATTG TAGCCCTACC AGCATGTTAT AGGGCAAGAC   2502

CTTTGTGCTT TTGATCATTC TGGCCCATGA AAGCAACTTT GGTCTCCTTT CCCCTCCTGT   2562

CTTCCCGGTA TCCCTTGGAG TCTCACAAGG TTTACTTTGG TATGGTTCTC AGCACAAACC   2622

TTTCAAGTAT GTTGTTTCTT TGGAAAATGG ACATACTGTA TTGTGTTCTC CTGCATATAT   2682

CATTCCTGGA GAGAGAAGGG GAGAAGAATA CTTTTCTTCA ACAAATTTTG GGGGCAGGAG   2742

ATCCCTTCAA GAGGCTGCAC CTTAATTTTT CTTGTCTGTG TGCAGGTCTT CATATAAACT   2802
```

FIG.11E

TTACCAGGAA GAAGGGTGTG AGTTTGTTGT TTTTCTGTGT ATGGGCCTGG TCAGTGTAAA 2862

GTTTTATCCT TGATAGTCTA GTTACTATGA CCCTCCCCAC TTTTTTAAAA CCAGAAAAAG 2922

GTTTGGAATG TTGGAATGAC CAAGAGACAA GTTAACTCGT GCAAGAGCCA GTTACCCACC 2982

CACAGGTCCC CCTACTTCCT GCCAAGCATT CCATTGACTG CCTGTATGGA ACACATTTGT 3042

CCCAGATCTG AGCATTCTAG GCCTGTTTCA CTCACTCACC CAGCATATGA AACTAGTCTT 3102

AACTGTTGAG CCTTTCCTTT CATATCCACA GAAGACACTG TCTCAAATGT TGTACCCTTG 3162

CCATTTAGGA CTGAACTTTC CTTAGCCCAA GGGACCCAGT GACAGTTGTC TTCCGTTTGT 3222

CAGATGATCA GTCTCTACTG ATTATCTTGC TGCTTAAAGG CCTGCTCACC AATCTTTCTT 3282

TCACACCGTG TGGTCCGTGT TACTGGTATA CCCAGTATGT TCTCACTGAA GACATGGACT 3342

TTATATGTTC AAGTGCAGGA ATTGGAAAGT TGGACTTGTT TTCTATGATC CAAAACAGCC 3402

CTATAAGAAG GTTGGAAAAG GAGGAACTAT ATAGCAGCCT TTGCTATTTT CTGCTACCAT 3462

TTCTTTTCCT CTGAAGCGGC CATGACATTC CCTTTGGCAA CTAACGTAGA AACTCAACAG 3522

FIG.11F

AACATTTTCC TTTCCTAGAG TCACCTTTTA GATGATAATG GACAACTATA GACTTGCTCA 3582

TTGTTCAGAC TGATTGCCCC TCACCTGAAT CCACTCTCTG TATTCATGCT CTTGGCAATT 3642

TCTTTGACTT TCTTTTAAGG GCAGAAGCAT TTTAGTTAAT TGTAGATAAA GAATAGTTTT 3702

CTTCCTCTTC TCCTTGGGCC AGTTAATAAT TGGTCCATGG CTACACTGCA ACTTCCGTCC 3762

AGTGCTGTGA TGCCCATGAC ACCTGCAAAA TAAGTTCTGC CTGGGCATTT TGTAGATATT 3822

AACAGGTGAA TTCCCGACTC TTTTGGTTTG AATGACAGTT CTCATTCCTT CTATGGCTGC 3882

AAGTATGCAT CAGTGCTTCC CACTTACCTG ATTTGTCTGT CGGTGGCCCC ATATGGAAAC 3942

CCTGCGTGTC TGTTGGCATA ATAGTTTACA AATGGTTTTT TCAGTCCTAT CCAAATTTAT 4002

TGAACCAACA AAAATAATTA CTTCTGCCCT GAGATAAGCA GATTAAGTTT GTTCATTCTC 4062

TGCTTTATTC TCTCCATGTG GCAACATTCT GTCAGCCTCT TTCATAGTGT GCAAACATTT 4122

TATCATTCTA AATGGTGACT CTCTGCCCTT GGACCCATTT ATTATTCACA GATGGGGAGA 4182

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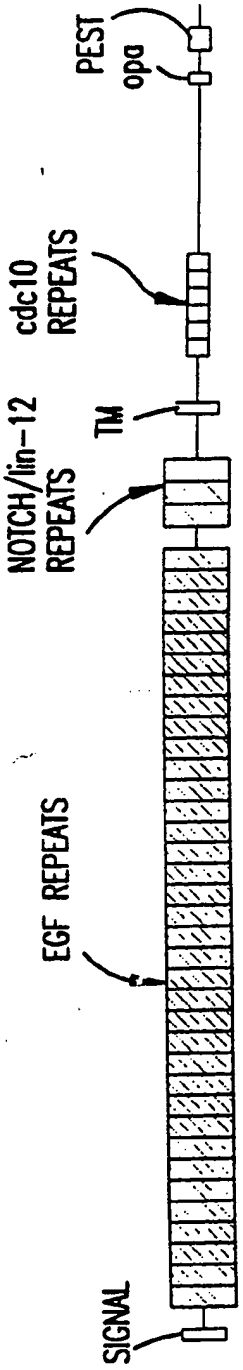
GCGATGGCGA TGACTTTCTT CCCCTG 4268

FIG. 11G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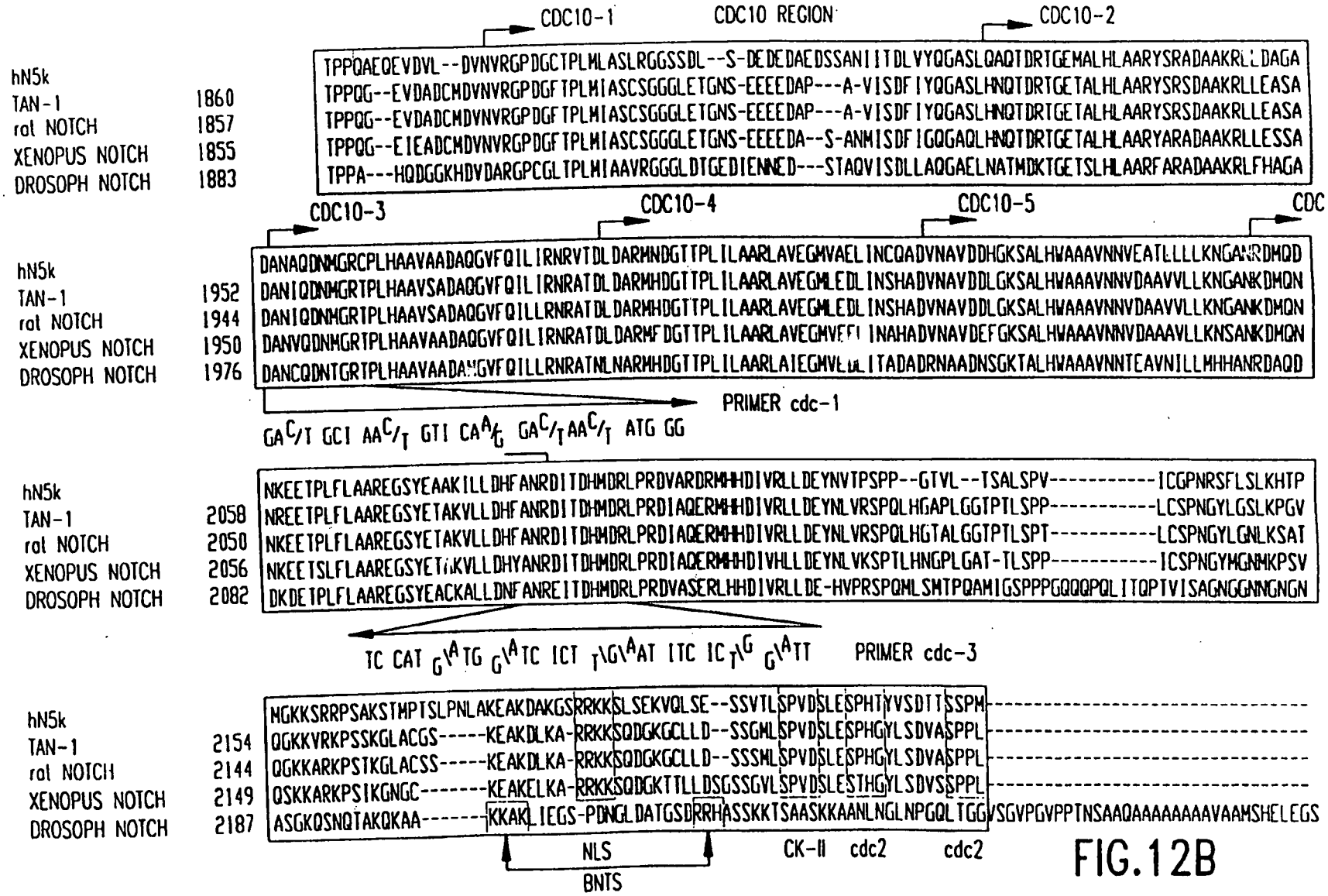
cdc10
REPEATS
TM
NOTCH/lin-12
REPEATS
EGF REPEATS
SIGNAL

FIG.12A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CDC10-2
hN5k
TAN-1 1860
rat NOTCH 1857
XENOPUS NOTCH 1855
DROSOPH NOTCH 1883
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TPPQG--EVDADCMDVNVRGPDGFTPLMIASCSGGGLETGNS-EEEEDAP---A-VISDFIYQGASLHNQTDRTGETALHLAARYSRSDAAKRLLEASA
TPPQG--EVDADCMDVNVRGPDGFTPLMIASCSGGGLETGNS-EEEEDAP---A-VISDFIYQGASLHNQTDRTGETALHLAARYSRSDAAKRLLEASA
TPPQG--EIEADCMDVNVRGPDGFTPLMIASCSGGGLETGNS-EEEEDA--S-ANMISDFIGQGAQLHNQTDRTGETALHLAARYARADAAKRLLESSA
TPPA---HQDGGKHDVDARGPCGLTPLMIAAVRGGGLDTGEDIENNED---STAQVISDLLAQGAELNATMDKTGETSLHLAARFARADAAKRLFHAGA
CDC10-3
CDC10-4
CDC10-5
CDC10-6
hN5k
TAN-1 1952
rat NOTCH 1944
XENOPUS NOTCH 1950
DROSOPH NOTCH 1976
DANAQDNMGRCPLHAAVAADAQGVFQILIRNRVTDLDARMNDGTTPLILAARLAVEGMVAELINCQADVNAVDDHGKSALHWAAAVNNVEATLLLLKNGANRDMQD
DANIQDNMGRTPLHAAVSADAQGVFQILIRNRATDLDARMHDGTTPLILAARLAVEGMLEDLINSHADVNAVDDLGKSALHWAAAVNNVDAAVVLLKNGANKDMQN
DANIQDNMGRTPLHAAVSADAQGVFQILLRNRATDLDARMHDGTTPLILAARLAVEGMLEDLINSHADVNAVDDLGKSALHWAAAVNNVDAAVVLLKNGANKDMQN
DANVQDNMGRTPLHAAVAADAQGVFQILIRNRATDLDARMFDGTTPLILAARLAVEGMVEFLINAHADVNAVDEFGKSALHWAAAVNNVDAAAVLLKNSANKDMQN
DANCQDNTGRTPLHAAVAADAMGVFQILLRNRATNLNARMHDGTTPLILAARLAIEGMVLDLITADADRNAADNSGKTALHWAAAVNNTEAVNILLMHHANRDAQD
PRIMER cdc-1
GAC/T GCI AAC/T GTI CAA/G GAC/T AAC/T ATG GG
hN5k
TAN-1 2058
rat NOTCH 2050
XENOPUS NOTCH 2056
DROSOPH NOTCH 2082
NKEETPLFLAAREGSYEAAKILLDHFANRDITDHMDRLPRDVARDRMHHDIVRLLDEYNVTPSPP--GTVL--TSALSPV----------ICGPNRSFLSLKHTP
NREETPLFLAAREGSYETAKVLLDHFANRDITDHMDRLPRDIAQERMHHDIVRLLDEYNLVRSPQLHGAPLGGTPTLSPP----------LCSPNGYLGSLKPGV
NKEETPLFLAAREGSYETAKVLLDHFANRDITDHMDRLPRDIAQERMHHDIVRLLDEYNLVRSPQLHGTALGGTPTLSPT----------LCSPNGYLGNLKSAT
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DKDETPLFLAAREGSYEACKALLDNFANREITDHMDRLPRDVASERLHHDIVRLLDE-HVPRSPQMLSMTPQAMIGSPPPGQQQPQLITQPTVISAGNGGNNGNGN
TC CAT G/A TG G/A TC ICT T/G/A AT ITC IC T/G G/A TT
PRIMER cdc-3
hN5k
TAN-1 2154
rat NOTCH 2144
XENOPUS NOTCH 2149
DROSOPH NOTCH 2187
MGKKSRRPSAKSTMPTSLPNLAKEAKDAKGSRRKKSLSEKVQLSE--SSVTLSPVDSLESPHTYVSDTTSSPM----------
QGKKVRKPSSKGLACGS-----KEAKDLKA-RRKKSQDGKGCLLD--SSGMLSPVDSLESPHGYLSDVASPPL----------
QGKKARKPSTKGLACSS-----KEAKDLKA-RRKKSQDGKGCLLD--SSSMLSPVDSLESPHGYLSDVASPPL----------
QSKKARKPSIKGNGC-------KEAKELKA-RRKKSQDGKTTLLDSGSSGVLSPVDSLESTHGYLSDVSSPPL----------
ASGKQSNQTAKQKAA------KKAKLIEGS-PDNGLDATGSDRRHASSKKTSAASKKAANLNGLNPGQLTGGVSGVPGVPPTNSAAQAAAAAAAAVAAMSHELEGS
NLS
BNTS
CK-II
cdc2
cdc2

FIG.12B

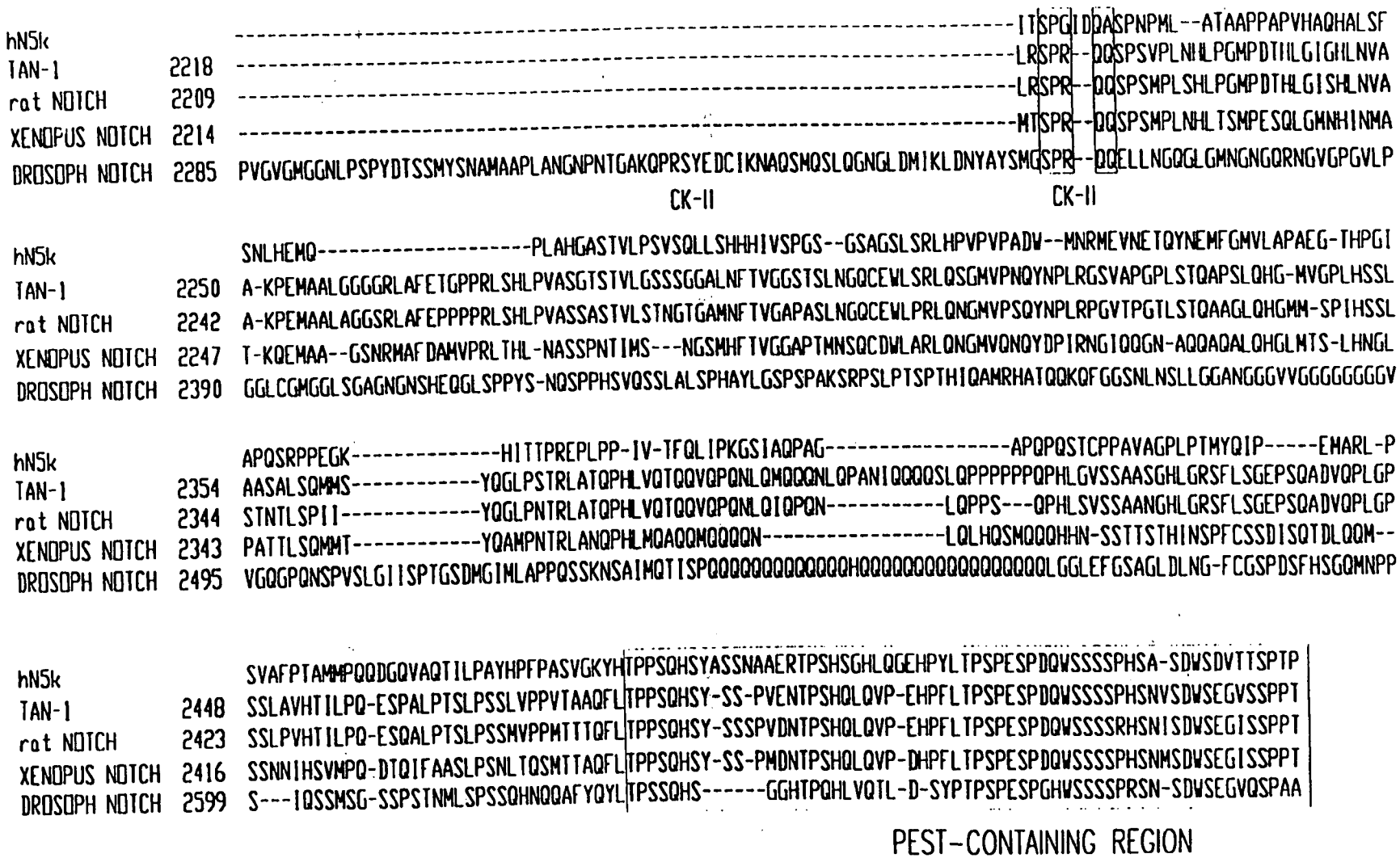
hN5k
TAN-1 2218
rat NOTCH 2209
XENOPUS NOTCH 2214
DROSOPH NOTCH 2285
CK-II
CK-II
PEST-CONTAINING REGION

FIG.12C

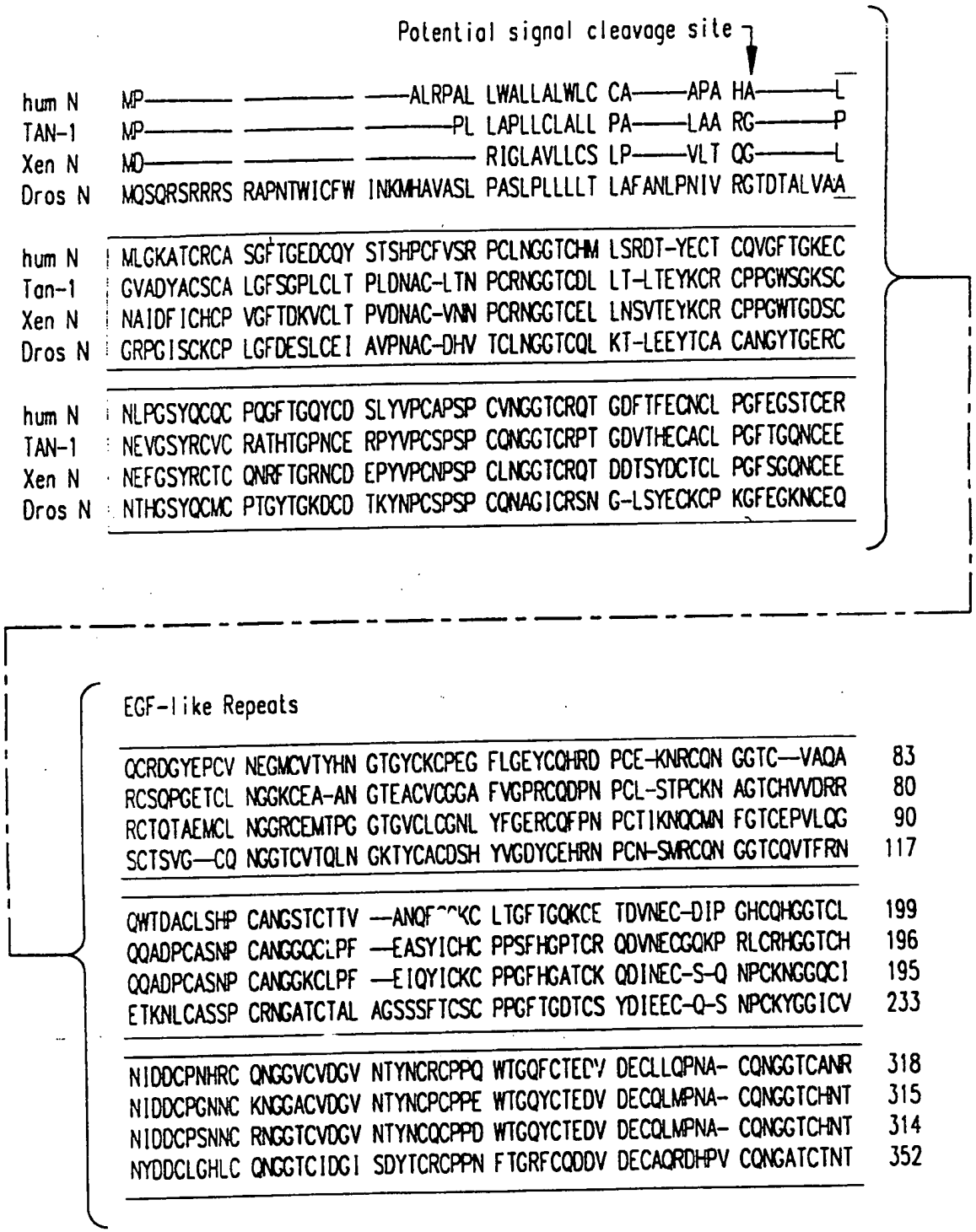
Potential signal cleavage site
hum N MP——— ——— ——ALRPAL LWALLALWLC CA——APA HA———L
TAN-1 MP——— ——— ———PL LAPLLCLALL PA——LAA RG———P
Xen N MD——— ——— ——— RIGLAVLLCS LP——VLT QG———L
Dros N MQSQRSRRRS RAPNTWICFW INKMHAVASL PASLPLLLLT LAFANLPNIV RGTDTALVAA
hum N MLGKATCRCA SGFTGEDCQY STSHPCFVSR PCLNGGTCHM LSRDT-YECT CQVGFTGKEC
Tan-1 GVADYACSCA LGFSGPLCLT PLDNAC-LTN PCRNGGTCDL LT-LTEYKCR CPPGWSGKSC
Xen N NAIDFICHCP VGFTDKVCLT PVDNAC-VNN PCRNGGTCEL LNSVTEYKCR CPPGWTGDSC
Dros N GRPGISCKCP LGFDESLCEI AVPNAC-DHV TCLNGGTCQL KT-LEEYTCA CANGYTGERC
hum N NLPGSYQCQC PQGFTGQYCD SLYVPCAPSP CVNGGTCRQT GDFTFECNCL PGFEGSTCER
TAN-1 NEVGSYRCVC RATHTGPNCE RPYVPCSPSP CQNGGTCRPT GDVTHECACL PGFTGQNCEE
Xen N NEFGSYRCTC QNRFTGRNCD EPYVPCNPSP CLNGGTCRQT DDTSYDCTCL PGFSGQNCEE
Dros N NTHGSYQCMC PTGYTGKDCD TKYNPCSPSP CQNAGICRSN G-LSYECKCP KGFEGKNCEQ
EGF-like Repeats
QCRDGYEPCV NEGMCVTYHN GTGYCKCPEG FLGEYCQHRD PCE-KNRCQN GGTC—VAQA 83
RCSQPGETCL NGGKCEA-AN GTEACVCGGA FVGPRCQDPN PCL-STPCKN AGTCHVVDRR 80
RCTQTAEMCL NGGRCEMTPG GTGVCLCGNL YFGERCQFPN PCTIKNQCMN FGTCEPVLQG 90
SCTSVG—CQ NGGTCVTQLN GKTYCACDSH YVGDYCEHRN PCN-SMRCQN GGTCQVTFRN 117
QWTDACLSHP CANGSTCTTV —ANQF[illegible]KC LTGFTGQKCE TDVNEC-DIP GHCQHGGTCL 199
QQADPCASNP CANGGQCLPF —EASYICHC PPSFHGPTCR QDVNECGQKP RLCRHGGTCH 196
QQADPCASNP CANGGKCLPF —EIQYICKC PPGFHGATCK QDINEC-S-Q NPCKNGGQCI 195
ETKNLCASSP CRNGATCTAL AGSSSFTCSC PPGFTGDTCS YDIEEC-Q-S NPCKYGGICV 233
NIDDCPNHRC QNGGVCVDGV NTYNCRCPPQ WTGQFCTEDV DECLLQPNA- CQNGGTCANR 318
NIDDCPGNNC KNGGACVDGV NTYNCPCPPE WTGQYCTEDV DECQLMPNA- CQNGGTCHNT 315
NIDDCPSNNC RNGGTCVDGV NTYNCQCPPD WTGQYCTEDV DECQLMPNA- CQNGGTCHNT 314
NYDDCLGHLC QNGGTCIDGI SDYTCRCPPN FTGRFCQDDV DECAQRDHPV CQNGATCTNT 352

FIG.13A

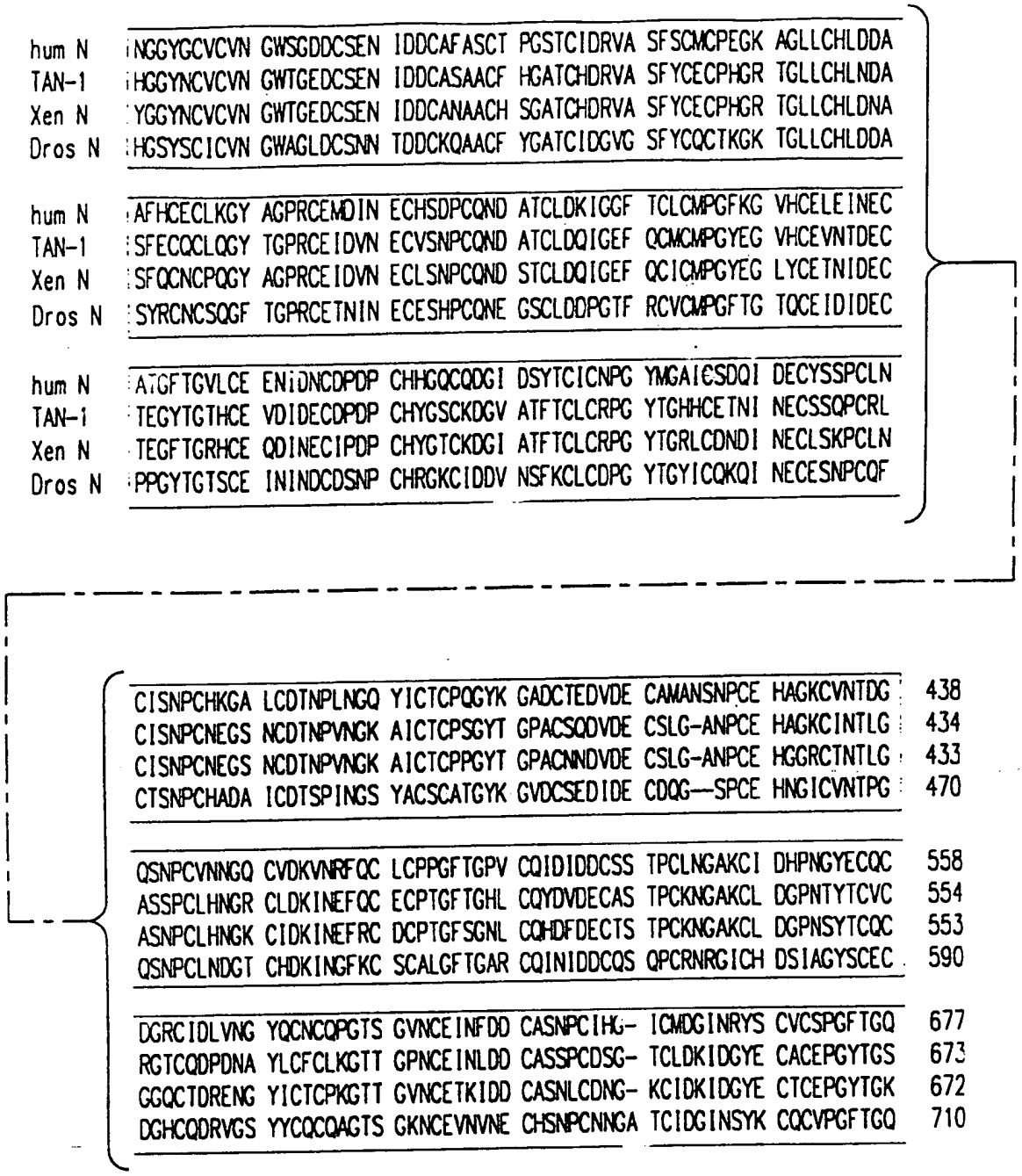
hum N NGGYGCVCVN GWSGDDCSEN IDDCAFASCT PGSTCIDRVA SFSCMCPEGK AGLLCHLDDA
TAN-1 HGGYNCVCVN GWTGEDCSEN IDDCASAACF HGATCHDRVA SFYCECPHGR TGLLCHLNDA
Xen N YGGYNCVCVN GWTGEDCSEN IDDCANAACH SGATCHDRVA SFYCECPHGR TGLLCHLDNA
Dros N HGSYSCICVN GWAGLDCSNN TDDCKQAACF YGATCIDGVG SFYCQCTKGK TGLLCHLDDA
hum N AFHCECLKGY AGPRCEMDIN ECHSDPCQND ATCLDKIGGF TCLCMPGFKG VHCELEINEC
TAN-1 SFECQCLQGY TGPRCEIDVN ECVSNPCQND ATCLDQIGEF QCMCMPGYEG VHCEVNTDEC
Xen N SFQCNCPQGY AGPRCEIDVN ECLSNPCQND STCLDQIGEF QCICMPGYEG LYCETNIDEC
Dros N SYRCNCSQGF TGPRCETNIN ECESHPCQNE GSCLDDPGTF RCVCMPGFTG TQCEIDIDEC
hum N ATGFTGVLCE ENIDNCDPDP CHHGQCQDGI DSYTCICNPG YMGAICSDQI DECYSSPCLN
TAN-1 TEGYTGTHCE VDIDECDPDP CHYGSCKDGV ATFTCLCRPG YTGHHCETNI NECSSQPCRL
Xen N TEGFTGRHCE QDINECIPDP CHYGTCKDGI ATFTCLCRPG YTGRLCDNDI NECLSKPCLN
Dros N PPGYTGTSCE ININDCDSNP CHRGKCIDDV NSFKCLCDPG YTGYICQKQI NECESNPCQF
CISNPCHKGA LCDTNPLNGQ YICTCPQGYK GADCTEDVDE CAMANSNPCE HAGKCVNTDG 438
CISNPCNEGS NCDTNPVNGK AICTCPSGYT GPACSQDVDE CSLG-ANPCE HAGKCINTLG 434
CISNPCNEGS NCDTNPVNGK AICTCPPGYT GPACNNDVDE CSLG-ANPCE HGGRCTNTLG 433
CTSNPCHADA ICDTSPINGS YACSCATGYK GVDCSEDIDE CDQG--SPCE HNGICVNTPG 470
QSNPCVNNGQ CVDKVNRFQC LCPPGFTGPV CQIDIDDCSS TPCLNGAKCI DHPNGYECQC 558
ASSPCLHNGR CLDKINEFQC ECPTGFTGHL CQYDVDECAS TPCKNGAKCL DGPNTYTCVC 554
ASNPCLHNGK CIDKINEFRC DCPTGFSGNL CQHDFDECTS TPCKNGAKCL DGPNSYTCQC 553
QSNPCLNDGT CHDKINGFKC SCALGFTGAR CQINIDDCQS QPCRNRGICH DSIAGYSCEC 590
DGRCIDLVNG YQCNCQPGTS GVNCEINFDD CASNPCIHG- ICMDGINRYS CVCSPGFTGQ 677
RGTCQDPDNA YLCFCLKGTT GPNCEINLDD CASSPCDSG- TCLDKIDGYE CACEPGYTGS 673
GGQCTDRENG YICTCPKGTT GVNCETKIDD CASNLCDNG- KCIDKIDGYE CTCEPGYTGK 672
DGHCQDRVGS YYCQCQAGTS GKNCEVNVNE CHSNPCNNGA TCIDGINSYK CQCVPGFTGQ 710

FIG.13B

```
hum N   RCNIDIDECA SNPCRKGATC INGVNGFRCI CPEGPHHPSC YSQVNECLSN PCI-HGNCTG
TAN-1   MCNSNIDECA GNPCHNGGTC EDGINGFTCR CPEGYHDPTC LSEVNECNSN PCV-HGACRD
Xen N   LCNININECD SNPCRNGGTC KDQINGFTCV CPDGYHDHMC LSEVNECNSN PCI-HGACHD
Dros N  HCEKNVDECI SSPCANNGVC IDQVNGYKCE CPRGFYDAHC LSDVDECASN PCVNEGRCED

hum N   DECASNPCLN QGTCFDDISG YTCHCVLPYT GKNCQTVLAP CSPNPCENAA VCKESPNFES
TAN-1   NECASNPCLN KGTCIDDVAG YKCNCLLPYT GATCEVVLAP CAPSPCRNGG ECRQSEDYES
Xen N   NECSSNPCLN HGTCIDDVAG YKCNCMLPYT GAICEAVLAP CAGSPCKNGG RCKESEDFET
Dros N  DDCVTNPCGN GGTCIDKVNG YKCVCKVPFT GRDCESKMDP CASNRCKNEA KCTPSSNFLD

hum N   CLANPCQNGG SCMDGVNTFS CLCLPGFTGD KCQTDNMECL SEPCKNGGTC SDYVNSYTCK
TAN-1   CRPNPCHNGG SCTDGINTAF CDCLPGFRGT FCEEDINECA SDPCRNGANC TDCVDSYTCT
Xen N   CQPNPCHNGG SCSDGINMFF CNCPAGFRGP KCEEDINECA SNPCKNGANC TDCVNSYTCT
Dros N  CASFPCQNGG TCLDGIGDYS CLCVDGFDGK HCETDINECL SQPCQNGATC SQYVNSYTCT

GLSGYKCLCD AGWVGINCEV DKNECLSNPC QNGGTCDNLV NGYRCTCKKG FKGYNCQVNI  796
SLNGYKCDCD PGWSGTNCDI NNNECESNPC VNGGTCKDMT SGIVCTCREG FSGPNCQTNI  792
GVNGYKCDCE AGWSGSNCDI NNNECESNPC MNGGTCKDMT GAYICTCKAG FSGPNCQTNI  791
GINEFICHCP PGYTGKRCEL DIDECSSNPC QHGGTCYDKL NAFSCQCMPG YTGQKCETNI  830

YTCLCA-PGW QGQRCTIDID EC-ISKPCMN HGLCHNTQGS YMCECPPGFS GMDCEEDIDD  914
FSCVCPTAGA KGQTCEVDIN EC-VLSPCRH GASCQNTHGG YRCHCQAGYS GRNCETDIDD  911
FSCECP-PGW QGQTCEIDMN EC-VNRPCRN GATCQNTNGS YKCNCKPGYT GRNCEMDIDD  909
FSCTCK-LGY TGRYCDEDID ECSLSSPCRN GASCLNVPGS YRCLCTKGYE GRDCAINTDD  949

CQAGFDGVHC ENNINECTES SCFNGGTCVD GINSFSCLCP VGFTGSFCLH EINECSSHPC 1034
CPAGFSGIHC ENNTPDCTES SCFNGGTCVD GINSFTCLCP PGFTGSYCQH VVNECDSRPC 1031
CQPGFSGIHC ESNTPDCTES SCFNGGTCID GINTFTCQCP PGFTGSYCQH DINECDSKPC 1029
CPLGFSGINC QTNDEDCTES SCLNGGSCID GINGYNCSCL AGYSGANCQY KLNKCDSNPC 1069
```

FIG.13C

```
hum N   LNEGTCVDGL GTYRCSCPLG YTGKNCQTLV NLCSRSPCKN KGTCVQKKAE SQCLCPSGWA
TAN-1   LLGGTCQDGR GLHRCTCPQG YTGPNCQNLV HWCDSSPCKN GGKCWQTHTQ YRCECPSGWT
Xen N   LNGGTCQDSY GTYKCTCPQG YTGLNCQNLV RWCDSSPCKN GGKCWQTNNF YRCECKSGWT
Dros N  LNGATCHEQN NEYTCHCPSG FTGKQCSEYV DWCGQSPCEN GATCSQMKHQ FSCKCSAGWT

hum N   SNPCQHGATC SDFIGGYRCE CVPGYQGVNC EYEVDECQNQ PCQNGGTCID LVNHFKCSCP
TAN-1   PSPCQNGATC TDYLGGYSCK CVAGYHGVNC SEEIDECLSH PCQNGGTCLD LPNTYKCSCP
Xen N   PNPCQNGATC TDYLGGYSCE CVAGYHGVNC SEEINECLSH PCQNGGTCID LINTYKCSCP
Dros N  SQPCQNGGTC RDLIGAYECQ CRQGFQGQNC ELNIDDCAPN PCQNGGTCHD RVMNFSCSCP

hum N   CLSNPCSSEG SLDCIQLTND YLCVCRSAFT GRHCETFVDV CPQMPCLNGG TCAVASNMPD
TAN-1   CLSNPCDARG TQNCVQRVND FHCECRAGHT GRRCESVING CKGKPCKNGG TCAVASNTAR
Xen N   CLSNPCDSRG TQNCIQLVND YRCECRQGFT GRRCESVVDG CKGMPCRNGG TCAVASNTER
Dros N  CLSNPCSNAG TLDCVQLVNN YHCNCRPGHM GRHCEHKVDF CAQSPCQNGG NCNI——RQS

GAYCDVPNVS CDIAASRRGV LVEHLCQHSG VCINAGNTHY CQCPLGYTGS YCEEQLDECA 1154
GLYCDVPSVS CEVAAQRQGV DVARLCQHGG LCVDAGNTHH CRCQAGYTGS YCEDLVDECS 1151
GVYCDVPSVS CEVAAKQQGV DIVHLCRNSG MCVDTGNTHF CRCQAGYTGS YCEEQVDECS 1149
GKLCDVQTIS CQDAADRKGL SLRQLC-NNG TCKDYGNSHV CYCSQGYAGS YCQKEIDECQ 1188

PGTRGLLCEE NIDDCAR—— ——GPHCLN GGQCMDRIGG YSCRCLPGFA GERCEGDINE 1267
RGTQGVHCEI NVDDCNPPVD PVSRSPKCFN NGTCVDQVGG YSCTCPPGFV GERCEGDVNE 1271
RGTQGVHCEI NVDDCTPFYD SFTLEPKCFN NGKCIDRVGG YNCICPPGFV GERCEGDVNE 1269
PGTMGIICEI NKDDCKP—— ——GACHN NGSCIDRVGG FECVCQPGFV GARCEGDINE 1300

GFICRCPPGF SGARCQS—— SCGQVKCRKG EQCVHTAS— GPRCFCPSP- —RDCES—— 1376
GFICKCPAGF EGATCENDAR TCGSLRCLNG GTCISGPR— SPTCLCLGPF TGPECQFPAS 1389
GFICKCPPGF DGATCEYDSR TCSNLRCQNG GTCISVLT— SSKCVCSEGY TGATCQYPVI 1387
GHHCICNNGF YGKNCELSGQ DCDSNPCRVG -NCVVADEGF GYRCECPRGT LGEHCEIDTL 1415
```

FIG.13D

```
hum N   -GC-ASSPCQ HGGSCHPQRQ PPYYSCQCAP PFSGSRCEL- -YTAPP---- -S-----TPP
TAN-1   SPCLGGNPCY NQGTCEPTSE SPFYRCLCPA KFNGLLCHIL DYSFGG---- -GAGRDIPPP
Xen N   SPC-ASHPCY NGGTCQFFAE EPFFQCFCPK NFNGLFCHIL DYEFPG---- -GLGKNITPP
Dros N  DEC-SPNPCA QGAACEDLLG D--YECLCPS KWKGKRCDIY DANYPGWNGG SGSGNDRYAA

hum N   NN-QCDELCN TVECLFDNFE CQGNSKTCK- -YDKYCADHF KDNHCNQGCN SEECGWDGLD
TAN-1   SDGHCDSQCN SAGCLFDGFD CQRAEGQCNP LYDQYCKDHF SDGHCDQGCN SAECEWDGLD
Xen N   NDGKCDSQCN NTGCLYDGFD CQKVEVQCNP LYDQYCKDHF QDGHCDQGCN NAECEWDGLD
Dros N  KNGKCNEECN NAACHYDGHD CERKLKSCDS LFDAYCQKHY GDGFCDYGCN NAECSWDGLD

hum N   YYGEKSAAMK KQ--R----- ---------- ----MTRRSL PGEQ-----E QEVAGSKVFL
TAN-1   YYGREEELRK HPIKRAAEGW AAPDALLGQV KASLLPGGSE GGRRRRELDP MDVRGSIVYL
Xen N   YYGNEEELKK HHIKRSTDYW SDAPSAI--- -FSTMKESIL LGRHRRELDE MEVRGSIVYL
Dros N  WKDNVRVPEI EDTDFARKNK ILYTQQVHQ- ---------- ---------- ----TGIQIYL
```

LNR (Notch/Lin-12 Repeats)

```
---A---TCL SQYCADKARD GVCDEACNSH ACQWDGGDCS LTMENPWANC SSPLPCWDYI  1476
LIEE---ACE LPECQEDAGN KVCSLQCNNH ACGWDGGDCS LNFNDPWKNC TQSLQCWKYF  1501
DNDD---ICE NEQCSELADN KVCNANCNNH ACGWDGGDCS LNFNDPWKNC TQSLQCWKYF  1498
DLEQQRAMCD KRGCTEKQGN GICDSDCNTY ACNFDGNDCS LGI-NPWANC TAN-EYWNKF  1531

CAADQPEN-L AEGTLVIVVL MPPEQLLQDA R-SFLRALGT LLHTNLRIKR DSQGELMVYP  1591
CAEHVPER-L AAGTL-VVVV LMPPEQLRNS SFHFLRELSR VLHTNVVFKR DAHGQQMIFP  1619
C-ANMPEN-L AEGTLVLVVL MPPERLKNNS V-NFLRELSR VLHTNVVFKK DSKGEYKIYP  1615
CENKTQSPVL AEGAMSVVML MNVEAFREIQ A-QFLRNMSH MLRTTVRLKK DALGHDIIIN  1650

                                                              TM
EIDNRQCVQD SDHCFKNTDA AAALLASHAI QG---TLSYP LVSVVSESLT PERT-Q-LLY  1680
EIDNRQCVQA SSQCFQSATD VAAFLGALAS LGSL-NIPYK IEAVQSETVE PPPPAQ-LHF  1737
EIDNRQCYKS SSQCFNSATD VAAFLGALAS LGSLDTLSYK IEAVKSENME TPKPST-LYP  1730
EIDNRKCTEC FTHAVEAAEF LAATAAKHQL RNDFQ-IHSV RGIKNPGDED NGEPPANVKY  1745
```

FIG.13E

```
hum N   LLAVAVVIIL FIILLGVIMA KRKRK--HGS LWLPEGFTLR RDASNHKRRE PVGQDAVGLK
TAN-1   MYVAAAAFVL LFFVGCGVLL SRKRRRQHGQ LWFPEGFKV- SEASKKKRRE ELGEDSVGLK
Xen N   MLSMLVIPLL IIFVFMMVIV NKKRRREHDS FGSPTALFQK NPA-KRNGET PW-EDSVGLK
Dros N  VITGIILVII ALAFFGMVL- STQRKRAHGV TWFPEGFRAP AAVMSRRRRD PHGQEMRNLN

                                                    CDC-10/Ankyrin Repeats
hum N   PIDRRPWTQQ HLEAADIRRT PSLALTPPQA EQEVDVLDVN VRGPDGCTPL MLASLRGGSS
TAN-1   QTDHRQWTQQ HLDAADL-RM SAMAPTPPQG EVDADCMDVN VRGPDGFTPL MIASCSGGGL
Xen N   KTDPRQWTRQ HLDAADL-RI SSMAPTPPQG EIEADCMDVN VRGPDGFTPL MIASCSGGGL
Dros N  EADQRVWSQA HLDVVDV-R- AIM--TPP-A HQDGGKHDVD ARGPCGLTPL MIAAVRGGGL

hum N   ANAQDNMGRC PLHAAVAADA QGVFQILIRN RVTDLDARMN DGTTPLILAA RLAVEGMVAE
TAN-1   ANIQDNMGRT PLHAAVSADA QGVFQILIRN RATDLDARMH DGTTPLILAA RLAVEGMLED
Xen N   ANVQDNMGRT PLHAAVAADA QGVFQILIRN RATDLDARMF DGTTPLILAA RLAVEGMVEE
Dros N  ANCQDNTGRT PLHAAVAADA MGVFQILLRN RATNLNARMH DGTTPLILAA RLAIEGMVED
```

```
NLSVQVSEAN LIGTGTSEHW VDDE------ --------G PQPKKVKAED EALLSE-EDD  1782
PLK-NASDGA LMDDNQNE-W GDED------ -------- LETKKFRFEE PVVLPD-LDD  1837
PIK-NMTDGS FMDDNQNE-W GDEET----- -------- LENKRFRFEE QVILPELVDD  1831
KQVAMQSQGV GQPGAH---W SDDESDMPLP KRQRSDPVSG VGLGNNGGYA SDHTMVSEYE  1861

DLSDEDEDAE DSSANIITDL VYQGASLQAQ TDRTGEMALH LAARYSRADA AKRLLDAGAD  1902
ETGNSEEE-E DAPA-VISDF IYQGASLHNQ TDRTGETALH LAARYSRSDA AKRLLEASAD  1954
ETGNSEEE-E DASANMISDF IGQGAQLHNQ TDRTGETALH LAARYARADA AKRLLESSAD  1949
DTGEDIENNE DSTAQVISDL LAQGAELNAT MDKTGETSLH LAARFARADA AKRLLDAGAD  1976

LINCQADVNA VDDHGKSALH WAAAVNNVEA TLLLLKNGAN RDMQDNKEET PLFLAAREGS  2022
LINSHADVNA VDDLGKSALH WAAAVNNVDA AVVLLKNGAN KDMQNNREET PLFLAAREGS  2074
LINAHADVNA VDEFGKSALH WAAAVNNVDA AAVLLKNSAN KDMQNNKEET SLFLAAREGS  2069
LITADADINA ADNSGKTALH WAAAVNNTEA VNILLMHHAN RDAQDDKDET PLFLAAREGS  2096
```

FIG.13F

```
hum N   YEAAKILLDH FANRDITDHM DRLPRDVARD RMHHDIVRLL DEYNVTPSPP —GTVL—TS
TAN-1   YETAKVLLDH FANRDITDHM DRLPRDIAQE RMHHDIVRLL DEYNLVRSPQ LHGAPLGGTP
Xen N   YETAKVLLDH YANRDITDHM DRLPRDIAQE RMHHDIVHLL DEYNLVKSPT LHNGPLGAT-
Dros N  YEACKALLDN FANREITDHM DRLPRDVASE RLHHDIVRLL DE-HVPRSPQ MLSMTPQAMI

                NLS                     CK II   cdc2       cdc2
hum N   GSRRKKSLSE KVQLSE—SS VTLSPVDSLE ISPHTYVSDTT ISSPM——— ————————
TAN-1   A-RRKKSQDG KGCLLD—SS GMLSPVDSLE ISPHGYLSDVA ISPPL——— ————————
Xen N   A-RRKKSQDG KTTLLDSGSS GVLSPVDSLE ISTHGYLSDVS ISPPL——— ————————
Dros N  GS-PDNGLDA TGSLRRKASS KKTSAASKKA ANLNGLNPGQ LTGGVSGVPG VPPTNSAAQA
        BNTS

hum N   ——————— ——————— ——————— ITSPGILQAS PNPML—ATA APPAPVHAQH
TAN-1   ——————— ——————— ——————— LPSPF—QQS PSVPLNHLPG MPDTHLGIGH
Xen N   ——————— ——————— ——————— MTSPF—QQS PSMPLNHLTS MPESQLGMNH
Dros N  YEDCIKNAQS MQSLQGNGLD MIKLDNYAYS MGSPF—QQE LLNGQGLGMN GNGQRNGVGP
        CK II                                cdc2

ALSPV——— ———ICGP NRSFLSLKHT PMGKKSRRPS AKSTMPTSLP NLAKEAKDAK 2127
TLSPP——— ———LCSP NGYLGSLKPG VQGKKVRKPS SKGLACGS— ——KEAKDLK 2178
TLSPP——— ———ICSP NGYMGNMKPS VQSKKARKPS IKGNGC—— ——KEAKELK 2170
GSPPPGQQQP QLITQPTVIS AGNGGNNGNG NASGKQSNQT AKQKAA—— ——KKAKLIE 2208

——————— ——————— ——————— ——————— ——————— ——————— 2169
——————— ——————— ——————— ——————— ——————— ——————— 2219
——————— ——————— ——————— ——————— ——————— ——————— 2213
AAAAAAAVAA MSHELEGSPV GVGMGGNLPS PYDTSSMYSN AMAAPLANGN PNTGAKQPPS 2327

ALSFSNLHEM Q——————— ——————— -PLAHGASTV LPSVSQLLSH HHIVSPGS— 2235
LNVAA-KPEM AALGGGGRLA FETGPPRLSH LPVASGTSTV LGSSSGGALN FTVGGSTSLN 2306
INMAT-KQEM AA—GSNRMA FDAMVPRLTH L-NASSPNTI MS——NGSMH FTVGGAPTMN 2294
GVLPGGLCGM GGLSGAGNGN SHEQGLSPPY SNQSPPHSVQ SSLALSPHAY LGSPSPAKSR 2445
```

FIG.13G

```
hum N     GSAGSLSRLH PVPVPADW-- MNRMEVNETQ YNEMFGMVLA PAEG-THPGI APQSRPPEGK
TAN-1     GQCEWLSRLQ SGMVPNQYNP LRGSVAPGPL STQAPSLQHG -MVGPLHSSL AASALSQMMS
Xen N     SQCDWLARLQ NGMVQNQYDP IRNGIQQGN- AQQAQALQHG LMTS-LHNGL PATTLSQMMT
Dros N    PSLPTSPTHI QAMRHATQQK QFGGSNLNSL LGGANGGGVV GGGGGGGGGV GQGPQNSPVS

hum N     APQPQSTCPP AVAGPLPTMY QIP-----EM ARL-PSVAFP TAMMPQQDGQ VAQTILPAYH
TAN-1     PPQPHLGVSS AASGHLGRSF LSGEPSQADV QPLGPSSLAV HTILPQ-ESP ALPTSLPSSL
Xen N     MQQQHHN-SS TTSTHINSPF CSSDISQTDL QQM--SSNNI HSVMPQ-DTQ IFAASLPSNL
Dros N    QQQLGGLEFG SAGLDLNG-F CGSPDSFHSG QMNPPS---I QSSMSG-SSP STNMLSPSSQ

hum N     SDWSDVTTSP TPGGAGGGQR GPGTHMSEPPHNN MQVYA
TAN-1     SDWSEGVSSP PT-----SMQ SQIARIPEAFK
Xen N     SDWSEGISSP PT-----SMQ PQRTHIPEAFK
Dros N    SDWSEGVQSP AANNLYISGG HQANKGSEAIYI

---------- --HITTPRE PLPP-IV-TF QLIPKGSIAQ PAG---------- ---------- 2320
---------- -YQGLPSTRL ATQPHLVQTQ QVQPQNLQMQ QQNLQPANIQ QQQSLQPPPP 2414
---------- -YQAMPNTRL ANQPHLMQAQ QMQQQQN--- ---------- ----LQLHQS 2384
LGIISPTGSD MGIMLAPPQS SKNSAIMQTI SPQQQQQQQQ QQQQQHQQQQ QQQQQQQQQQ 2565

                    PEST -containing Region
PFPASVGKYP ITPPSQHSYAS SNAAERTPSH SGHLQGEHPY LTPSPESPDQ WSSSSPHSA- 2433
VPPVTAAQFL ITPPSQHSY-S S-PVENTPSH QLQVP-EGPF LTPSPESPDQ WSSSSPHSNV 2530
TQSMTTAQFL ITPPSQHSY-S S-PMDNTPSH QLQVP-DHPF LTPSPESPDQ WSSSSPHSNM 2497
HNQQAFYQYL ITPSSQHS--- ---GGHTPQH LVQTL-D-SY PTPSPESPGH WSSSSPRSN- 2671

                                                                    2471
                                                                    2556
                                                                    2523
                                                                    2703
```

FIG.13H

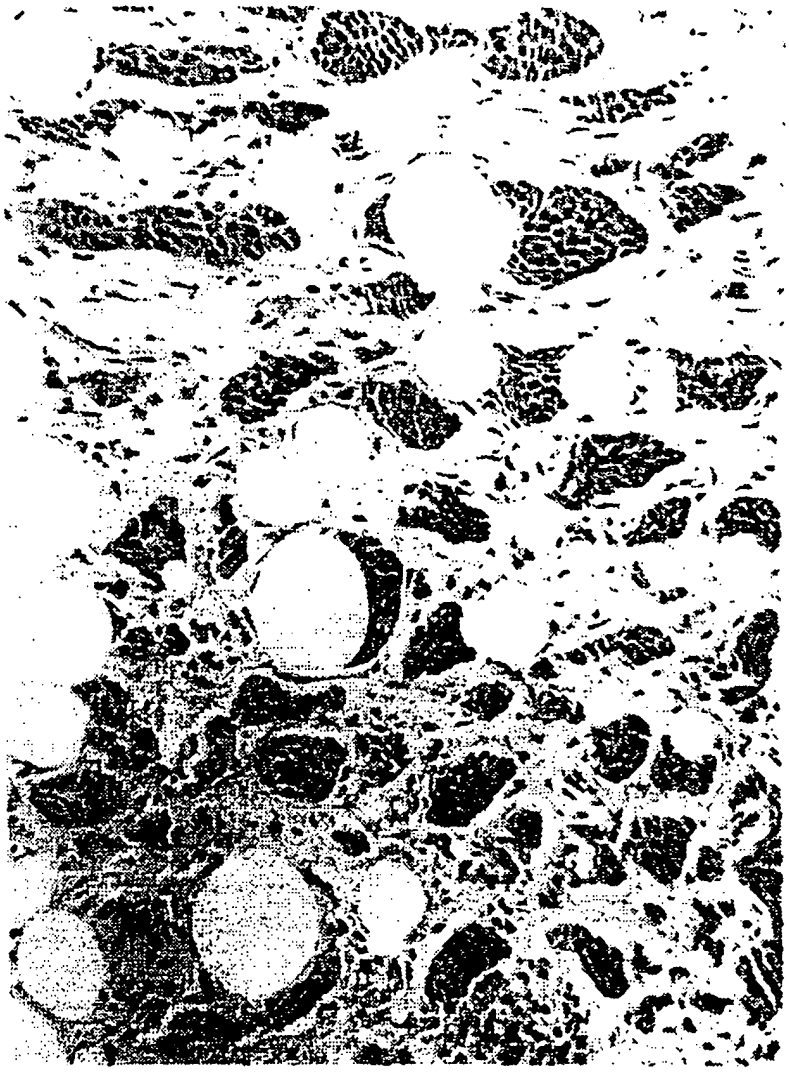

FIG.14

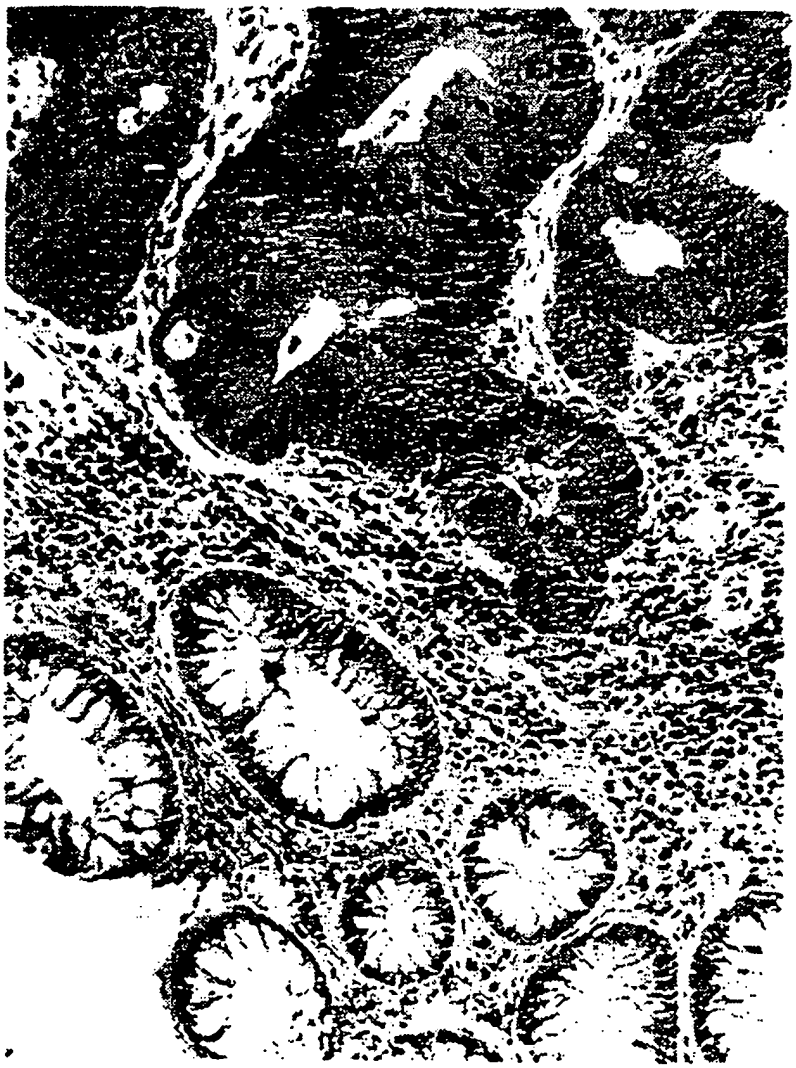

FIG. 15A

FIG. 15B

FIG. 16A

FIG. 16B

```
        10         20         30         40         50         60         70         80         90
         *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GGAATTCCCC CCGCCCTGCC CCCCGCTCTG CTGTGGGCGC TGCTGGCGCT CTGGCTGTGC TGCGCGGCCC CCGCGCATGC ATTGCAGTGT
      P  A  L  R  P  A  L  L  W  A  L  L  A  L  W  L  C  C  A  A  P  A  H  A  L  Q  C>

       100        110        120        130        140        150        160        170        180
         *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CGAGATGGCT ATGAACCCTG TGTAAATGAA GGAATGTGTG TTACCTACCA CAATGGCACA GGATACTGCA AATGTCCAGA AGGCTTCTTG
   R  D  G  Y  E  P  C  V  N  E  G  M  C  V  T  Y  H  N  G  T  G  Y  C  K  C  P  E  G  F  L>

       190        200        210        220        230        240        250        260        270
         *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GGGGAATATT GTCAACATCG AGACCCCTGT GAGAAGAACC GCTGCCAGAA TGGTGGGACT TGTGTGGCCC AGGCCATGCT GGGGAAAGCC
   G  E  Y  C  Q  H  R  D  P  C  E  K  N  R  C  Q  N  G  G  T  C  V  A  Q  A  M  L  G  K  A>

       280        290        300        310        320        330        340        350        360
         *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ACGTGCCGAT GTGCCTCAGG GTTTACAGGA GAGGACGCCC AGTACTCAAC ATCTCATCCA TGCTTTGTGT CTCGACCCTG CCTGAATGGC
   T  C  R  C  A  S  G  F  T  G  E  D  C  Q  Y  S  T  S  H  P  C  F  V  S  R  P  C  L  N  G>

       370        380        390        400        410        420        430        440        450
         *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GGCACATGCC ATATGCTCAG CCGGGATACC TATGAGTGCA CCTGTCAAGT CGGGTTTACA GGTAAGGAGT GCCAATGGAC GGATGCCTGC
   G  T  C  H  M  L  S  R  D  T  Y  E  C  T  C  Q  V  G  F  T  G  K  E  C  Q  W  T  D  A  C>

       460        470        480        490        500        510        520        530        540
         *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CTGTCTCATC CCTGTGCAAA TGGAAGTACC TGTACCACTG TGGCCAACCA GTTCTCCTGC AAATGCCTCA CAGGCTTCAC AGGGCAGAAA
   L  S  H  P  C  A  N  G  S  T  C  T  T  V  A  N  Q  F  S  C  K  C  L  T  G  F  T  G  Q  K>

       550        560        570        580        590        600        610        620        630
         *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGTGAGACTG ATGTCAATGA GTGTGACATT CCAGGACACT GCCAGCATGG TGCCACCTGC CTCAACCTGC CTGGTTCCTA CCAGTGCCAG
   C  E  T  D  V  N  E  C  D  I  P  G  H  C  Q  H  G  G  T  C  L  N  L  P  G  S  Y  Q  C  Q>

       640        650        660        670        680        690        700        710        720
         *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGCCCTCAGG GCTTCACAGG CCAGTACTGT GACAGCCTGT ATGTGCCCTG TGCACCCTCA CCTTGTGTCA ATGGAGGCAC CTGTCGGCAG
   C  P  Q  G  F  T  G  Q  Y  C  D  S  L  Y  V  P  C  A  P  S  P  C  V  N  G  G  T  C  R  Q>

       730        740        750        760        770        780        790        800        810
         *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ACTGGTGACT TCACTTTTGA GTGCAACTGC CTTCCAGGTT TTGAAGGGAG CACCTGTGAG AGGAATATTG ATGACTGCCC TAACCACAGG
   T  G  D  F  T  F  E  C  N  C  L  P  G  F  E  G  S  T  C  E  R  N  I  D  D  C  P  N  H  R>
```

FIG.17A

```
      820        830        840        850        860        870        880        890        900
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGTCAGAATG GAGGGGTTTG TGTGGATGGG GTCAACACTT ACAACTGCCG CTGTCCCCCA CAATGGACAG GACAGTTCTG CACAGAGGAT
C  Q  N  G  G  V  C  V  D  G  V  N  T  Y  N  C  R  C  P  P  Q  W  T  G  Q  F  C  T  E  D>

      910        920        930        940        950        960        970        980        990
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GTGGATGAAT GCCTGCTGCA GCCCAATGCC TGTCAAAATG GGGGCACCTG TGCCAACCCC AATGGAGGCT ATGGCTGTGT ATGTGTCAAC
V  D  E  C  L  L  Q  P  N  A  C  Q  N  G  G  T  C  A  N  R  N  G  G  Y  G  C  V  C  V  N>

     1000       1010       1020       1030       1040       1050       1060       1070       1080
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GGCTGGAGTG GAGATGACTG CAGTGAGAAC ATTGATGATT GTGCCTTCGC CTCCTGTACT CCAGGCTCCA CCTGCATCGA CCGTGTGGCC
G  W  S  G  D  D  C  S  E  N  I  D  D  C  A  F  A  S  C  T  P  G  S  T  C  I  D  R  V  A>

     1090       1100       1110       1120       1130       1140       1150       1160       1170
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TCCTTCTCTT GCATGTGCCC AGAGGGGAAG GCAGGTCTCC TGTGTCATCT GGATGATGCA TGCATCAGCA ATCCTTGCCA CAAGGGGCA
S  F  S  C  M  C  P  E  G  K  A  G  L  L  C  H  L  D  D  A  C  I  S  N  P  C  H  K  G  A>

     1180       1190       1200       1210       1220       1230       1240       1250       1260
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CTGTGTGACA CCAACCCCCT AAATGGGCAA TATATTTGCA CCTGCCCACA AGGCTACAAA GGGGCTGACT GCACAGAAGA TGTGGATGAA
L  C  D  T  N  P  L  N  G  Q  Y  I  C  T  C  P  Q  G  Y  K  G  A  D  C  T  E  D  V  D  E>

     1270       1280       1290       1300       1310       1320       1330       1340       1350
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGTGCCATGG CCAATAGCAA TCCTTGTGAG CATGCAGGAA AATGTGTGAA CACGGATGGC GCCTTCCACT GTGAGTGTCT GAAGGGTTAT
C  A  M  A  N  S  N  P  C  E  H  A  G  K  C  V  N  T  D  G  A  F  H  C  E  C  L  K  G  Y>

     1360       1370       1380       1390       1400       1410       1420       1430       1440
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GCAGGACCTC GTTGTGAGAT GGACATCAAT GAGTGCCATT CAGACCCCTG CCAGAATGAT GCTACCTGTC TGGATAAGAT TGGAGGCTTC
A  G  P  R  C  E  M  D  I  N  E  C  H  S  D  P  C  Q  N  D  A  T  C  L  D  K  I  G  G  F>

     1450       1460       1470       1480       1490       1500       1510       1520       1530
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ACATGTCTGT GCATGCCAGG TTTCAAAGGT GTGCATTGTG AATTAGAAAT AAATGAATGT CAGAGCAACC CTTGTGTGAA CAATGGGCAG
T  C  L  C  M  P  G  F  K  G  V  H  C  E  L  E  I  N  E  C  Q  S  N  P  C  V  N  N  G  Q>

     1540       1550       1560       1570       1580       1590       1600       1610       1620
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGTGTGGATA AAGTCAATCG TTTCCAGTGC CTGTGTCCTC CTGGTTTCAC TGGGCCAGTT TGCCAGATTG ATATTGATGA CTGTTCCAGT
C  V  D  K  V  N  R  F  Q  C  L  C  P  P  G  F  T  G  P  V  C  Q  I  D  I  D  D  C  S  S>
```

FIG.17B

```
1630       1640       1650       1660       1670       1680       1690       1700       1710
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ACTCCGTGTC TGAATGGGGC AAAGTGTATC GATCACCCGA ATGGCTATGA ATGCCAGTGT GCCACAGGTT TCACTGGTGT GTTGTGTGAG
T P C L N G A K C I D H P N G Y E C Q C A T G F T G V L C E>

1720       1730       1740       1750       1760       1770       1780       1790       1800
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GAGAACATTG ACAACTGTGA CCCCGATCCT TGCCACCATG GTCAGTGTCA GCATGGTATT GATTCCTACA CCTGCATCTG CAATCCCGGC
E N I D N C D P D P C H H G Q C Q D G I D S Y T C I C N P G>

1810       1820       1830       1840       1850       1860       1870       1880       1890
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TACATGGGCG CCATCTGCAG TGACCAGATT GATGAATGTT ACAGCAGCCC TTGCCTGAAC GATGGTCGCT GCATTGACCT GGTCAATGGC
Y M G A I C S D Q I D E C Y S S P C L N D G R C I D L V N G>

1900       1910       1920       1930       1940       1950       1960       1970       1980
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TACCAGTGCA ACTGCCAGCC AGGCACGTCA GGGGTTAATT GTGAAATTAA TTTTGATGAC TGTGCAAGTA ACCCTTGTAT CCATGGAATC
Y Q C N C Q P G T S G V N C E I N F D D C A S N P C I H G I>

1990       2000       2010       2020       2030       2040       2050       2060       2070
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGTATGGATG GCATTAATCG CTACAGTTGT GTCTGCTCAC CAGGATTCAC AGGGCAGAGA TGTAACATTG ACATTGATGA GTGTGCCTCC
C M D G I N R Y S C V C S P G F T G Q R C N I D I D E C A S>

2080       2090       2100       2110       2120       2130       2140       2150       2160
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
AATCCCTGTC GCAAGGGTGC AACATGTATC AACGGTGTGA ATGGTTTCCG CTGTATATGC CCCGACGGAC CCCATCACCC CAGCTGCTAC
N P C R K G A T C I N G V N G F R C I C P E G P H H P S C Y>

2170       2180       2190       2200       2210       2220       2230       2240       2250
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TCACAGGTGA ACGAATGCCT GAGCAATCCC TGCATCCATG GAAACTGTAC TGGAGGTCTC AGTGGATATA AGTGTCTCTG TGATGCAGGC
S Q V N E C L S N P C I H G N C T G G L S G Y K C L C D A G>

2260       2270       2280       2290       2300       2310       2320       2330       2340
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGGGTTGGCA TCAACTGTGA AGTGGACAAA AATGAATGCC TTTCGAATCC ATGCCAGAAT GGAGGAACTT GTGACAATCT GGTGAATGGA
W V G I N C E V D K N E C L S N P C Q N G G T C D N L V N G>

2350       2360       2370       2380       2390       2400       2410       2420       2430
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TACAGGTGTA CTTGCAAGAA GGGCTTTAAA GGCTATAACT GCCAGGTGAA TATTGATGAA TGTGCCTCAA ATCCATGCCT GAACCAAGGA
Y R C T C K F G F K G Y N C Q V N I D E C A S N P C L N Q G>
```

FIG.17C

```
2440       2450       2460       2470       2480       2490       2500       2510       2520
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ACCTGCTTTG ATGACATAAG TGGCTACACT TGCCACTGTG TGCTGCCATA CACAGGCAAG AATTGTCAGA CAGTATTGGC TCCCTGTTCC
T  C  F  D  D  I  S  G  Y  T  C  H  C  V  L  P  Y  T  G  K  N  C  Q  T  V  L  A  P  C  S>

2530       2540       2550       2560       2570       2580       2590       2600       2610
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CCAAACCCTT GTGAGAATGC TGCTGTTTGC AAAGAGTCAC CAAATTTTGA GAGTTATACT TGCTTGTGTG CTCCTGCCTG GCAAGGTCAG
P  N  P  C  E  N  A  A  V  C  K  E  S  P  N  F  E  S  Y  T  C  L  C  A  P  G  W  Q  G  Q>

2620       2630       2640       2650       2660       2670       2680       2690       2700
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CGGTGTACCA TTGACATTGA CGAGTGTATC TCCAAGCCCT GCATGAACCA TGGTCTCTGC CATAACACCC AGGCCAGCTA CATGTGTGAA
R  C  T  I  D  I  D  E  C  I  S  K  P  C  M  N  H  G  L  C  H  N  T  Q  G  S  Y  M  C  E>

2710       2720       2730       2740       2750       2760       2770       2780       2790
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGTCCACCAG GCTTCAGTGG TATGGACTGT GAGGAGGACA TTGATGACTG CCTTGCCAAT CCTTGCCAGA ATGGAGGTTC CTGTATGGAT
C  P  P  G  F  S  G  M  D  C  E  E  D  I  D  D  C  L  A  N  P  C  Q  N  G  G  S  C  M  D>

2800       2810       2820       2830       2840       2850       2860       2870       2880
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GGAGTGAATA CTTTCTCCTG CCTCTGCCTT CCGGGTTTCA CTGGGGATAA GTGCCAGACA GACATGAATG AGTGTCTGAG TGAACCCTGT
G  V  N  T  F  S  C  L  C  L  P  G  F  T  G  D  K  C  Q  T  D  M  N  E  C  L  S  E  P  C>

2890       2900       2910       2920       2930       2940       2950       2960       2970
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
AAGAATGGAG GGACCTGCTC TGACTACGTC AACAGTTACA CTTGCAAGTG CCAGGCAGGA TTTGATGGAG TCCATTGTGA GAACAACATC
K  N  G  G  T  C  S  D  Y  V  N  S  Y  T  C  K  C  Q  A  G  F  D  G  V  H  C  E  N  N  I>

2980       2990       3000       3010       3020       3030       3040       3050       3060
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
AATGAGTGCA CTGAGAGCTC CTGTTTCAAT GGTGGCACAT GTGTTGATGG GATTAACTCC TTCTCTTGCT TGTGCCCTGT GGGTTTCACT
N  E  C  T  E  S  S  C  F  N  G  G  T  C  V  D  G  I  N  S  F  S  C  L  C  P  V  G  F  T>

3070       3080       3090       3100       3110       3120       3130       3140       3150
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GGATCCTTCT GCCTCCATGA GATCAATGAA TGCAGCTCTC ATCCATGCCT GAATGAGGGA ACGTGTGTTG ATGGCCTGGG TACCTACCGC
G  S  F  C  L  H  E  I  N  E  C  S  S  H  P  C  L  N  E  G  T  C  V  D  G  L  G  T  Y  R>

3160       3170       3180       3190       3200       3210       3220       3230       3240
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGCAGCTGCC CCCTGGGCTA CACTGGGAAA AACTGTCAGA CCCTGGTGAA TCTCTGCAGT CGGTCTCCAT GTAAAAACAA AGGTACTTGT
C  S  C  P  L  G  Y  T  G  K  N  C  Q  T  L  V  N  L  C  S  R  S  P  C  K  N  K  G  T  C>
```

FIG.17D

```
      3250       3260       3270       3280       3290       3300       3310       3320       3330
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GTTCAGAAAA AAGCAGAGTC CCAGTGCCTA TGTCCATCTG GATGGGCTGG TGCCTATTGT GACGTGCCCA ATGTCTCTTG TGACATAGCA
 V  Q  K  K  A  E  S  Q  C  L  C  P  S  G  W  A  G  A  Y  C  D  V  P  N  V  S  C  D  I  A>

      3340       3350       3360       3370       3380       3390       3400       3410       3420
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GCCTCCAGGA GAGGTGTGCT TGTTGAACAC TTGTGCCAGC ACTCAGGTGT CTGCATCAAT GCTGGCAACA CGCATTACTG TCAGTGCCCC
 A  S  R  R  G  V  L  V  E  H  L  C  Q  H  S  G  V  C  I  N  A  G  N  T  H  Y  C  Q  C  P>

      3430       3440       3450       3460       3470       3480       3490       3500       3510
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CTGGGCTATA CTGGGAGCTA CTGTGAGGAG CAACTCGATG AGTGTGCGTC CAACCCCTGC CAGCACGGGG CAACATGCAG TGACTTCATT
 L  G  Y  T  G  S  Y  C  E  E  Q  L  D  E  C  A  S  N  P  C  Q  H  G  A  T  C  S  D  F  I>

      3520       3530       3540       3550       3560       3570       3580       3590       3600
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GGTGGATACA GATGCGAGTG TGTCCCAGGC TATCAGGGTG TCAACTGTGA GTATGAAGTG GATGAGTGCC AGAATCAGCC CTGCCAGAAT
 G  G  Y  R  C  E  C  V  P  G  Y  Q  G  V  N  C  E  Y  E  V  D  E  C  Q  N  Q  P  C  Q  N>

      3610       3620       3630       3640       3650       3660       3670       3680       3690
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GGAGGCACCT GTATTGACCT TGTGAACCAT TTCAAGTGCT CTTGCCCACC AGGCACTCGG GGCCTACTCT GTGAAGAGAA CATTGATGAC
 G  G  T  C  I  D  L  V  N  H  F  K  C  S  C  P  P  G  T  R  G  L  L  C  E  E  N  I  D  D>

      3700       3710       3720       3730       3740       3750       3760       3770       3780
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGTGCCCGGG GTCCCCATTG CCTTAATGGT GGTCAGTGCA TGGATAGGAT TGCAGCCTAC AGTTGTCGCT GCTTGCCTGG CTTTGCTGGG
 C  A  R  G  P  H  C  L  N  G  G  Q  C  M  D  R  I  G  G  Y  S  C  R  C  L  P  G  F  A  G>

      3790       3800       3810       3820       3830       3840       3850       3860       3870
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GAGCGTTGTG AGGGAGACAT CAACGAGTGC CTCTCCAACC CCTGCAGCTC TGAGGGCAGC CTGGACTGTA TACAGCTCAC CAATGACTAC
 E  R  C  E  G  D  I  N  E  C  L  S  N  P  C  S  S  E  G  S  L  D  C  I  Q  L  T  N  D  Y>

      3880       3890       3900       3910       3920       3930       3940       3950       3960
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CTGTGTGTTT GCCGTAGTGC CTTTACTGGC CGGCACTGTG AAACCTTCGT CGATGTGTGT CCCCAGATGC CCTGCCTGAA TGGAGGGACT
 L  C  V  C  R  S  A  F  T  G  R  H  C  E  T  F  V  D  V  C  P  Q  M  P  C  L  N  G  G  T>

      3970       3980       3990       4000       4010       4020       4030       4040       4050
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGTGCTGTGG CCAGTAACAT GCCTGATGGT TTCATTTGCC GTTGTCCCCC GGGATTTTCC GGGGCAAGGT GCCAGAGCAC CTGTGGACAA
 C  A  V  A  S  N  M  P  D  G  F  I  C  R  C  P  P  G  F  S  G  A  R  C  Q  S  S  C  G  Q>
```

FIG.17E

```
4060       4070       4080       4090       4100       4110       4120       4130       4140
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GTGAAATGTA GGAAGGGGGA GCAGTGTGTG CACACCGCCT CTGGACCCCG CTGCTTCTGC CCCAGTCCCC GGGACTGCGA GTCAGGCTGT
V K C  R K G E  Q C V  H T A  S G P R  C F C  P S P  R D C E  S G C>

4150       4160       4170       4180       4190       4200       4210       4220       4230
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GCCAGTAGCC CCTGCCAGCA CGGGGGCAGC TGCCACCCTC AGCGCCAGCC TCCTTATTAC TCCTGCCAGT GTGCCCCACC ATTCTCGGGT
A S S  P C Q H  G G S  C H P  Q R Q P  P Y Y  S C Q  C A P P  F S G>

4240       4250       4260       4270       4280       4290       4300       4310       4320
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
AGCCGCTGTG AACTCTACAC GGCACCCCCC AGCACCCCTC CTGCCACCTG TCTGAGCCAG TATTGTGCCG ACAAAGCTCG GGATGGCGTC
S R C  E L Y T  A P P  S T P  P A T C  L S Q  Y C A  D K A R  D G V>

4330       4340       4350       4360       4370       4380       4390       4400       4410
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGTGATGAGG CCTGCAACAG CCATGCCTGC CAGTGGGTG GGGGTGACTG TTCTCTCACC ATGGAGAACC CCTGGGCCAA CTGCTCCTCC
C D E  A C N S  H A C  Q W D  G G D C  S L T  M E N  P W A N  C S S>

4420       4430       4440       4450       4460       4470       4480       4490       4500
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CCACTTCCCT GCTGGGATTA TATCAACAAC CAGTGTGATG AGCTGTGCAA CACGGTCGAG TGCCTGTTTG ACAACTTTGA ATGCCAGGGG
P L P  C W D Y  I N N  Q C D  E L C N  T V E  C L F  D N F E  C Q G>

4510       4520       4530       4540       4550       4560       4570       4580       4590
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
AACAGCAAGA CATGCAAGTA TGACAAATAC TGTGCAGACC ACTTCAAAGA CAACCACTGT AACCAGGGGT GCAACAGTGA GGAGTGTGGT
N S K  T C K Y  D K Y  C A D  H F K D  N H C  N Q G  C N S E  E C G>

4600       4610       4620       4630       4640       4650       4660       4670       4680
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGGGATGGGC TGGACTGTGC TGCTGACCAA CCTGAGAACC TGGCAGAAGG TACCCTGGTT ATTGTGGTAT TGATGCCACC TGAACAACTG
W D G  L D C A  A D Q  P E N  L A E G  T L V  I V V  L M P P  E Q L>

4690       4700       4710       4720       4730       4740       4750       4760       4770
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CTCCAGGATG CTCGCAGCTT CTTGCGGGCA CTGGGTACCC TGCTCCACAC CAACCTGCGC ATTAAGCGGG ACTCCCAGGG GGAACTCATG
L Q D  A R S F  L R A  L G T  L L H T  N L R  I K R  D S Q G  E L M>

4780       4790       4800       4810       4820       4830       4840       4850       4860
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GTGTACCCCT ATTATGGTGA GAAGTCAGCT GCTATGAAGA AACAGAGGAT GACACGCAGA TCCCTTCCTG GTGAACAAGA ACAGGAGGTG
V Y P  Y Y G E  K S A  A M K  K Q R M  T R R  S L P  G E Q E  Q E V>
```

FIG.17F

```
4870       4880       4890       4900       4910       4920       4930       4940       4950
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GCTGGCTCTA AAGTCTTTCT GGAAATTGAC AACCGCCAGT GTGTTCAAGA CTCAGACCAC TGCTTCAAGA ACACGGATGC AGCAGCAGCT
A G S K V F L E I D N R Q C V Q D S D H C F K N T D A A A A>

4960       4970       4980       4990       5000       5010       5020       5030       5040
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CTCCTGGCCT CTCACGCCAT ACAGGGGACC CTGTCATACC CTCTTGTGTC TGTCGTCAGT GAATCCCTGA CTCCAGAACC CACTCAGCTC
L L A S H A I Q G T L S Y P L V S V V S E S L T P E R T Q L>

5050       5060       5070       5080       5090       5100       5110       5120       5130
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CTCTATCTCC TTGCTGTTGC TGTTGTCATC ATTCTGTTTA TTATTCTGCT GGGGGTAATC ATGGCAAAAC GAAAGCGTAA GCATGGCTCT
L Y L L A V A V V I I L F I I L L G V I M A K R K R K H G S>

5140       5150       5160       5170       5180       5190       5200       5210       5220
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CTCTGGCTGC CTGAAGGTTT CACTCTTCGC CGAGATGCAA GCAATCACAA GCGTCGTGAG CCAGTGGGAC AGGATGCTGT GGGGCTGAAA
L W L P E G F T L R R D A S N H K R R E P V G Q D A V G L K>

5230       5240       5250       5260       5270       5280       5290       5300       5310
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
AATCTCTCAG TGCAAGTCTC AGAAGCTAAC CTAATTGGTA CTGGAACAAG TGAACACTGG GTCGATGATG AAGGGCCCCA GCCAAAGAAA
N L S V Q V S E A N L I G T G T S E H W V D D E G P Q P K K>

5320       5330       5340       5350       5360       5370       5380       5390       5400
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GTAAAGGCTG AAGATGAGGC CTTACTCTCA GAAGAAGATG ACCCCATTGA TCGACGGCCA TGGACACAGC AGCACCTTGA AGCTGCAGAC
V K A E D E A L L S E E D D P I D R R P W T Q Q H L E A A D>

5410       5420       5430       5440       5450       5460       5470       5480       5490
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ATCCGTAGGA CACCATCGCT GGCTCTCACC CCTCCTCAGG CAGAGCAGGA GGTGGATGTG TTAGATGTGA ATGTCCGTGG CCCAGATGGC
I R R T P S L A L T P P Q A E Q E V D V L D V N V R G P D G>

5500       5510       5520       5530       5540       5550       5560       5570       5580
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGCACCCCAT TGATGTTGGC TTCTCTCCGA GGAGGCAGCT CAGATTTGAG TGATGAAGAT GAAGATGCAG AGGACTCTTC TGCTAACATC
C T P L M L A S L R G G S S D L S D E D E D A E D S S A N I>

5590       5600       5610       5620       5630       5640       5650       5660       5670
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ATCACAGACT TGGTCTACCA GGGTGCCAGC CTCCAGGCCC AGACAGACCG GACTGGTGAG ATGGCCCTGC ACCTTGCAGC CCGCTACTCA
I T D L V Y Q G A S L Q A Q T D R T G E M A L H L A A R Y S>
```

FIG.17G

```
5680       5690       5700       5710       5720       5730       5740       5750       5760
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CGGGCTGATG CTGCCAAGCG TCTCCTGGAT GCAGGTGCAG ATGCCAATGC CCAGGACAAC ATGGGCCGCT GTCCACTCCA TGCTGCAGTG
R A D  A A K R  L L D  A G A  D A N A  Q D N  M G R  C P L H  A A V>

5770       5780       5790       5800       5810       5820       5830       5840       5850
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GCAGCTGATG CCCAAGGTGT CTTCCAGATT CTGATTCGCA ACCGAGTAAC TGATCTAGAT GCCAGGATGA ATGATGGTAC TACACCCCTG
A A D  A Q G V  F Q I  L I R  N R V T  D L D  A R M  N D G T  T P L>

5860       5870       5880       5890       5900       5910       5920       5930       5940
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ATCCTGGCTG CCCGCCTGGC TGTGGAGGGA ATGGTGGCAG AACTGATCAA CTGCCAAGCG GATGTGAATG CAGTGGATGA CCATGGAAAA
I L A  A R L A  V E G  M V A  E L I N  C Q A  D V N  A V D D  H G K>

5950       5960       5970       5980       5990       6000       6010       6020       6030
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TCTGCTCTTC ACTGGGCAGC TGCTGTCAAT AATGTGCAGG CAACTCTTTT GTTGTTGAAA AATGCGGCCA ACCGAGACAT GCAGGACAAC
S A L  H W A A  A V N  N V E  A T L L  L L K  N G A  N R D M  Q D N>

6040       6050       6060       6070       6080       6090       6100       6110       6120
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
AAGGAAGAGA CACCTCTGTT TCTTGCTGCC CGGGAGGGGA GCTATGAAGC AGCCAAGATC CTGTTAGACC ATTTTGCCAA TCGAGACATC
K E E  T P L F  L A A  R E G  S Y E A  A K I  L L D  H F A N  R D I>

6130       6140       6150       6160       6170       6180       6190       6200       6210
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ACAGACCATA TGGATCGTCT TCCCCGGGAT GTGGCTCGGG ATCGCATGCA CCATGACATT GTGCGCCTTC TGGATGAATA CAATGTGACC
T D H  M D R L  P R D  V A R  D R M H  H D I  V R L  L D E Y  N V T>

6220       6230       6240       6250       6260       6270       6280       6290       6300
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CCAAGCCCTC CAGGCACCGT GTTGACTTCT GCTCTCTCAC CTGTCATCTG TGGGCCCAAC AGATCTTTCC TCAGCCTGAA GCACACCCCA
P S P  P G T V  L T S  A L S  P V I C  G P N  R S F  L S L K  H T P>

6310       6320       6340       6350       6360       6370       6380       6390       6400
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ATGGGCAAGA AGTCTAGACG GCCCAGTGCC AAGAGTACCA TGCCTACTAG CCTCCCTAAC CTTGCCAAGG AGGCAAAGGA TGCCAAGGGT
M G K  K S R R  P S A  K S T  M P T S  L P N  L A K  E A K D  A K G>

6400       6410       6420       6430       6440       6450       6460       6470       6480
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
AGTAGGAGGA AGAAGTCTCT GAGTGAGAAG GTCCAACTGT CTGAGAGTTC AGTAACTTTA TCCCCTGTTG ATTCCCTAGA ATCTCCTCAC
S R R  K K S L  S E K  V Q L  S E S S  V T L  S P V  D S L E  S P H>
```

FIG.17H

```
6490       6500       6510       6520       6530       6540       6550       6560       6570
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ACGTATGTTT CCGACACCAC ATCCTCTCCA ATGATTACAT CCCCTGGGAT CTTACAGGCC TCACCCAACC CTATGTTGGC CACTGCCCCC
T  Y  V  S  D  T  T  S  S  P  M  I  T  S  P  G  I  L  Q  A  S  P  N  P  M  L  A  T  A  A>

6580       6590       6600       6610       6620       6630       6640       6650       6660
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CCTCCTGCCC CAGTCCATGC CCAGCATGCA CTATCTTTTT CTAACCTTCA TGAAATGCAG CCTTTGGCAC ATGGGGCCAG CACTGTGCTT
P  P  A  P  V  H  A  Q  H  A  L  S  F  S  N  L  H  E  M  Q  P  L  A  H  G  A  S  T  V  L>

6670       6680       6690       6700       6710       6720       6730       6740       6750
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CCCTCAGTGA GCCAGTTGCT ATCCCACCAC CACATTGTGT CTCCAGGCAG TGGCAGTGCT GGAAGCTTGA GTAGGCTCCA TCCAGTCCCA
P  S  V  S  Q  L  L  S  H  H  H  I  V  S  P  G  S  G  S  A  G  S  L  S  R  L  H  P  V  P>

6760       6770       6780       6790       6800       6810       6820       6830       6840
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GTCCCAGCAG ATTGGATGAA CCGCATGGAG GTGAATGAGA CCCAGTACAA TGAGATGTTT GGTATGGTCC TGGCTCCAGC TGAGGGCACC
V  P  A  D  W  M  N  R  M  E  V  N  E  T  Q  Y  N  E  M  F  G  M  V  L  A  P  A  E  G  T>

6850       6860       6870       6880       6890       6900       6910       6920       6930
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CATCCTGGCA TAGCTCCCCA GAGCAGGCCA CCTGAAGGGA AGCACATAAC CACCCCTCGG GAGCCCTTGC CCCCCATTGT GACTTTCCAG
H  P  G  I  A  P  Q  S  R  P  P  E  G  K  H  I  T  T  P  R  E  P  L  P  P  I  V  T  F  Q>

6940       6950       6960       6970       6980       6990       7000       7010       7020
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CTCATCCCTA AAGGCAGTAT TGCCCAACCA GCGGGGGCTC CCCAGCCTCA GTCCACCTGC CCTCCAGCTG TTGCGGGCCC CCTGCCCACC
L  I  P  K  G  S  I  A  Q  P  A  G  A  P  Q  P  Q  S  T  C  P  P  A  V  A  G  P  L  P  T>

7030       7040       7050       7060       7070       7080       7090       7100       7110
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ATGTACCAGA TTCCAGAAAT GGCCCGTTTG CCCAGTGTGC CTTTCCCCAC TGCCATGATG CCCCAGCAGG ACGGGCAGGT AGCTCAGACC
M  Y  Q  I  P  E  M  A  R  L  P  S  V  A  F  P  T  A  M  M  P  Q  Q  D  G  Q  V  A  Q  T>

7120       7130       7140       7150       7160       7170       7180       7190       7200
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ATTCTCCCAG CCTATCATCC TTTCCCAGCC TCTGTGGGCA AGTACCCCAC ACCCCCTTCA CAGCACAGTT ATGCTTCCTC AAATGCTGCT
I  L  P  A  Y  H  P  F  P  A  S  V  G  K  Y  P  T  P  P  S  Q  H  S  Y  A  S  S  N  A  A>

7210       7220       7230       7240       7250       7260       7270       7280       7290
*          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GAGCGAACAC CCAGTCACAG TGGTCACCTC CAGGGTGAGC ATCCCTACCT GACACCATCC CCAGAGTCTC CTGACCAGTG GTCAAGTTCA
E  R  T  P  S  H  S  G  H  L  Q  G  E  H  P  Y  L  T  P  S  P  E  S  P  D  Q  W  S  S  S>
```

FIG.17I

```
      7300       7310       7320       7330       7340       7350       7360       7370       7380
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TCACCCCACT CTGCTTCTGA CTGGTCAGAT GTGACCACCA GCCCTACCCC TGGGGGTGCT GGAGGAGGTC AGCGGGGACC TGGGACACAC
 S  P  H   S  A  S  D   W  S  D   V  T  T   S  P  T  P   G  G  A   G  G  G   Q  R  G  P   G  T  H>

      7390       7400       7410       7420       7430       7440       7450       7460       7470
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
ATGTCTGAGC CACCACACAA CAACATGCAG GTTTATGCGT GAGAGAGTCC ACCTCCAGTG TAGAGACATA ACTGACTTTT GTAAATGCTG
 M  S  E   P  P  H  N   N  M  Q   V  Y  A>

      7480       7490       7500       7510       7520       7530       7540       7550       7560
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CTGAGGAACA AATGAAGGTC ATCCGGGAGA GAAATGAAGA AATCTCTGGA GCCAGCTTCT AGAGGTAGGA AAGAGAAGAT GTTCTTATTC

      7570       7580       7590       7600       7610       7620       7630       7640       7650
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
AGATAATGCA AGAGAAGCAA TTCGTCAGTT TCACTGGGTA TCTGCAAGGC TTATTGATTA TTCTAATCTA ATAAGACAAG TTTGTGGAAA

      7660       7670       7680       7690       7700       7710       7720       7730       7740
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TGCAAGATGA ATACAAGCCT TGGGTCCATG TTTACTCTCT TCTATTTGGA GAATAAGATG GATGCTTATT GAAGCCCAGA CATTCTTGCA

      7750       7760       7770       7780       7790       7800       7810       7820       7830
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
GCTTGGACTG CATTTTAAGC CCTGCAGGCT TCTGCCATAT CCATGAGAAG ATTCTACACT AGCGTCCTGT TGGGAATTAT GCCCTGGAAT

      7840       7850       7860       7870       7880       7890       7900       7910       7920
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TCTGCCTGAA TTGACCTACG CATCTCCTCC TCCTTGGACA TTCTTTTGTC TTCATTTGGT GCTTTTGGTT TTGCACCTCT CCGTGATTGT

      7930       7940       7950       7960       7970       7980       7990       8000       8010
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
AGCCCTACCA GCATGTTATA GGGCAAGACC TTTGTGCTTT TGATCATTCT GGCCCATGAA AGCAACTTTG GTCTCCTTTC CCCTCCTGTC

      8020       8030       8040       8050       8060       8070       8080       8090       8100
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TTCCCGGTAT CCCTTGGAGT CTCACAAGGT TTACTTTGGT ATGGTTCTCA GCACAAACCT TTCAAGTATG TTGTTTCTTT GGAAAATGGA

      8110       8120       8130       8140       8150       8160       8170       8180       8190
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
CATACTGTAT TGTGTTCTCC TGCATATATC ATTCCTGGAG AGAGAAGGGG AGAAGAATAC TTTTCTTCAA CAAATTTTGG GGGCAGGAGA

      8200       8210       8220       8230       8240       8250       8260       8270       8280
       *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *          *
TCCCTTCAAG AGGCTGCACC TTAATTTTTC TTGTCTGTGT GCAGGTCTTC ATATAAACTT TACCAGGAAG AAGGGTGTGA GTTTGTTGTT
```

FIG.17J

8290 8300 8310 8320 8330 8340 8350 8360 8370

TTTCTGTGTA TGGGCCTGGT CAGTGTAAAG TTTTATCCTT GATAGTCTAG TTACTATGAC CCTCCCCACT TTTTTAAAAC CAGAAAAAGG

8380 8390 8400 8410 8420 8430 8440 8450 8460

TTTGGAATGT TGGAATGACC AAGAGACAAG TTAACTCGTG CAAGAGCCAG TTACCCACCC ACAGGTCCCC CTACTTCCTG CCAAGCATTC

8470 8480 8490 8500 8510 8520 8530 8540 8550

CATTGACTGC CTGTATGGAA CACATTTGTC CCAGATCTGA GCATTCTAGG CCTGTTTCAC TCACTCACCC AGCATATGAA ACTAGTCTTA

8560 8570 8580 8590 8600 8610 8620 8630 8640

ACTGTTGAGC CTTTCCTTTC ATATCCACAG AAGACACTGT CTCAAATGTT GTACCCTTGC CATTTAGGAC TGAACTTTCC TTAGCCCAAG

8650 8660 8670 8680 8690 8700 8710 8720 8730

GGACCCAGTG ACAGTTGTCT TCCGTTTGTC AGATGATCAG TCTCTACTGA TTATCTTGCT GCTTAAAGGC CTGCTCACCA ATCTTTCTTT

8740 8750 8760 8770 8780 8790 8800 8810 8820

CACACCGTGT GGTCCGTGTT ACTGGTATAC CCAGTATGTT CTCACTGAAG ACATGGACTT TATATGTTCA AGTGCAGGAA TTGGAAAGTT

8830 8840 8850 8860 8870 8880 8890 8900 8910

GGACTTGTTT TCTATGATCC AAAACAGCCC TATAAGAAGG TTGGAAAAGG AGGAACTATA TAGCAGCCTT TGCTATTTTC TGCTACCATT

8920 8930 8940 8950 8960 8970 8980 8990 9000

TCTTTTCCTC TGAAGCGGCC ATGACATTCC CTTTGGCAAC TAACGTAGAA ACTCAAC[illegible]A ACATTTTCCT TTCCTAGAGT CACCTTTTAG

9010 9020 9030 9040 9050 9060 9070 9080 9090

ATGATAATGG ACAACTATAG ACTTGCTCAT TGTTCAGACT GATTGCCCCT CACCTGAATC CACTCTCTGT ATTCATGCTC TTGGCAATTT

9100 9110 9120 9130 9140 9150 9160 9170 9180

CTTTGACTTT CTTTTAAGGG CAGAAGCATT TTAGTTAATT GTAGATAAAG AATAGTTTTC TTCCTCTTCT CCTTGGGCCA GTTAATAATT

9190 9200 9210 9220 9230 9240 9250 9260 9270

GGTCCATGGC TACACTGCAA CTTCCGTCCA GTGCTGTGAT GCCCATGACA CCTGCAAAAT AAGTTCTGCC TGGGCATTTT GTAGATATTA

FIG.17K

9280 9290 9300 9310 9320 9330 9340 9350 9360

ACAGGTGAAT TCCCGACTCT TTTCGTTTGA ATGACAGTTC TCATTCCTTC TATGGCTGCA AGTATGCATC AGTGCTTCCC ACTTACCTGA

9370 9380 9390 9400 9410 9420 9430 9440 9450

TTTGTCTGTC GGTGGCCCCA TATGGAAACC CTGCGTGTCT GTTGGCATAA TAGTTTACAA ATGGTTTTTT CAGTCCTATC CAAATTTATT

9460 9470 9480 9490 9500 9510 9520 9530 9540

GAACCAACAA AAATAATTAC TTCTGCCCTG AGATAAGCAG ATTAAGTTTG TTCATTCTCT GCTTTATTCT CTCCATGTGG CAACATTCTG

9550 9560 9570 9580 9590 9600 9610 9620 9630

TCAGCCTCTT TCATAGTGTG CAAACATTTT ATCATTCTAA ATGGTGACTC TCTGCCCTTG GACCCATTTA TTATTCACAG ATGGGGAGAA

9640 9650 9660 9670 9680 9690 9700 9710 9720

CCTATCTGCA TGGACCCTCA CCATCCTCTG TGCAGCACAC ACAGTGCAGG GAGCCAGTGG CGATGGCGAT GACTTTCTTC CCCTGGGAAT

TCC

FIG.17L

International application No.
PCT/US93/09338

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) :Please See Extra Sheet.
US CL :424/85.8; 435/6; 514/1, 2, 24

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 424/85.8; 435/6; 514/1, 2, 24

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 5,115,096 (SHOYAB ET AL) 19 MAY 1992, see column 8, lines 12-27, column 11, lines 39-63, column 14, lines 16-68, columns 16-18, column 28, Table IV, and Figure 13.	1-18, 22-28, 31, 34-40, 42-52, 55-58, 63-67, 75-94
A	US, A, 5,132,212 (KIRSCH ET AL) 21 JULY 1992, see column 7, lines 25-36.	23-31, 45, 55-60, 63-67, 84-90
A,E	US, A, 5,264,557 (SALOMON ET AL) 23 NOVEMBER 1993, see column 1, lines 20-49.	1-18,22-28,31,34-40,42-52,55-58,63-67,75-94

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [ ] See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search 13 December 1993	Date of mailing of the international search report 29 DEC 1993
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. NOT APPLICABLE	Authorized officer STEPHEN WALSH Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	THE NEW BIOLOGIST, Volume 2, No.7, issued July 1990, R.J. Greenspan, "The Notch Gene, Adhesion, And Developmental Fate In The Drosophila Embryo", pages 595-600, see abstract.	1-18,22-28,31,34-40,42-52,55-58,63-67,75-94
A	CELL, Volume 67, issued 15 November 1991, I. Rebay et al, "Specific EGF Repeats of Notch Mediate Interactions with Delta and Serrate: Implications for Notch as a Multifunctional Receptor", pages 687-699, see entire document.	1-94
A,P	PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Volume 90, issued May 1993, J.F. De Celis et al, "Genetic and molecular characterization of a Notch mutation in its Delta- and Serrate-binding domain in Drosophila", pages 4037-4031, see page 4037, column 2, paragraph 2.	21,54
A	EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, Volume 190, issued May 1990, J.A. Campos-Ortega et al, "Molecular analysis of a cellular decision during embryonic development of Drosophila melanogaster: epidermogenesis or neurogenesis", pages 1-10, see section bridging pages 4-5, page 8, column 2, paragraphs 2 and 4.	1-20,22,34-40,42-44,46-53,75-83,91-94
A	Biological Abstracts, Volume 93, No.11, issued 01 June 1992, J. Robbins et al, "Mouse mammary tumor gene int-3: A member of the notch gene family transforms mammary epithelial cells", see page AB-465, abstract no. 122736, J. Virol., 66(4), 2594-2599.	23-28,31,45,55-58,63-67,84-90
A	CELL, Volume 66, issued 23 August 1991, L.W. Ellisen et al, "TAN-1, the Human Homolog of the Drosophila Notch gene, Is Broken by Chromosomal Translocations in T Lymphoblastic Neoplasms", pages 649-661, see pages 657-658.	1-18,22-28,31,34-40,42-52,55-58,63-67,75-94

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
IPC (5):

A61K 31/00, 31/70, 37/02, 39/44, 39/395; C07H 21/04; G01N 33/53, 33/68

B. FIELDS SEARCHED
Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS, BIOSIS, CA, INPADOC, JICST-E, MEDLINE, search terms: notch protein or gene product, delta protein or gene product, serrate protein or gene product, disease, disorder, cancer, DNA, nucleic acid, anti-sense, therapy or treatment or pharmaceutical

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING
This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

I. Claims 1-18, 22, 34-40, 42-44, 46-52, 75-83 and 91-94, drawn to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a Notch protein, fragments, chimeras, derivatives or analogs of a Notch protein, methods of treating or preventing malignancy or nervous system disorder, a method of promoting tissue regeneration or repair, and a method of treating a benign dysproliferative disorder, classified in Class 514, subclass 2.

II. Claims 19, 20 and 53, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a derivative or analog of a Delta protein and a method of treating or preventing a malignancy, classified in Class 514, subclass 2.

III. Claims 21 and 54, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a derivative or analog of a Serrate protein, classified in Class 514, subclass 2.

IV. Claims 23-28, 31, 45, 55-58, 63-67 and 84-90, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a nucleic acid encoding a Notch protein, fragments or chimeras of a Notch protein, a method of treating or preventing malignancy comprising administration of nucleic acid encoding a Notch protein, a method of treating a patient with a tumor, and a pharmaceutical composition comprising an isolated oligonucleotide consisting of at least six nucleotides and a recombinant cell, classified in Class 514, subclass 44.

V. Claims 29 and 59, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising nucleic acid encoding a fragment of a Delta protein, and a method of treating or preventing malignancy comprising administration of nucleic acid encoding a Delta protein, classified in Class 514, subclass 44.

VI. Claims 30 and 60, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising nucleic acid encoding a fragment of a Serrate protein, and a method of treating or preventing malignancy comprising administration of nucleic acid encoding a Serrate protein, classified in Class 514, subclass 44.

VII. Claims 32, 33, 41, 61 and 62, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody and a method of treating or preventing malignancy comprising administration of antibody, classified in Class 424, subclass 85.8.

VIII. Claim 68-74, drawn to a method of diagnosing a disease, classified in Class 435, subclass 6.